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# THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

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1906

### FISHERIES

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT



OTTAWA

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BIOLOGICAL STATION  
St. Andrews, N.B.

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22.

A. 1907

# THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

1906



# FISHERIES

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



O T T A W A

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1906

22-1907.]

[No.

72.27

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR ALBERT HENRY GEORGE, EARL GRAY,  
Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, a Baronet, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.,  
Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I have to honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the legislature of Canada, the Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Fisheries Branch.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

L. P. BRODEUR,

*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

OTTAWA, October, 1906.





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## REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER.

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To the Honourable L. P. BRODEUR,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the thirty-ninth annual Fisheries Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year ending on June 30, last, and to give a statement of the more important details of the Fisheries Branch up to date.

This report contains statements of expenditure and revenue, of the Fishing Bounty transactions, Fisheries Protection Service, Fish Hatcheries, Oyster Culture on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, Scottish herring curing work in Canada, Bait Freezers, Dogfish Reduction Works, Fish Drying Scheme, and the several reports of the District Fishery Inspectors in the different provinces. Appended to the report will be found, as usual, two special articles by Professor Edward E. Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, upon 'How to establish a Trout Pond', and 'The Pacific Fishing Industries of Canada.'

The appendices referred to above, follow in order:—

Nos. 1. Fishing Bounties.

2. British Columbia Fisheries.

3. Alberta "

4. Saskatchewan "

5. Manitoba "

6. Ontario " .

7. Quebec "

8. Prince Edward Island Fisheries.

9. New Brunswick "

10. Nova Scotia "

11. Fish Culture Operations.

12. Bait Cold Storage.

13. Fisheries Expenditure and Revenue.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES COMMISSION, 1905-06.

The members of the British Columbia Fisheries Commission, appointed by Order in Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on July 22, 1905, continued their work during the salmon fishing season of the present year.



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By the order appointing them they were empowered to hold conferences with the authorized United States representatives, in the state of Washington, with a view to reaching some common ground of action, and formulating some mutual fishing regulations for the contiguous Pacific waters of both countries. They were instructed to visit the centres of the salmon industry and the various fishing localities on both sides of the international line. They were also instructed to take evidence at public sittings in British Columbia and make such inquiries and investigations as appeared necessary in order to make such report and recommendations as would enable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to submit to the government for sanction regulations which will best preserve, protect and develop the fishing industries of British Columbia.

When on June 6th, 1905, the late Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Hon. Raymond Préfontaine) informed the Hon. the Governor of Washington State, by letter, that a B.C. Fishery Commission was about to be appointed to thoroughly investigate the salmon and other fisheries of the Pacific waters of Canada, he called attention to the fact that 'the interest of the salmon fisheries of Washington State are bound up with those of the Fraser river, and adjacent waters of British Columbia' and it therefore appeared desirable that conferences or joint sittings should be held of the Canadian Commissioners and a commission representing the state of Washington. 'No doubt you are aware' added the late minister in his letter 'of the widespread feeling that some such mutual conferences should be held, with a view to the formulation of joint fishery regulations for the contiguous waters of the Straits of Georgia, Puget Sound, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca.' In his reply, dated Olympia, June 13th, 1905, the governor (the Hon. Albert E. Meade) stated that he would immediately appoint a commission 'consisting of the Fish and Game Commissioner of the state and three other gentlemen familiar with the fishing industry which commission will be pleased to sit with the Canadian Commission alone or in connection with commissioners named by other northern boundary States' and he promised to forward the names of the commissioners, when appointed, 'to the end that an immediate place and date of meeting may be arranged at the earliest possible moment.' Subsequently other commissioners were added making the total number seven, namely :—

Mr. T. J. Gorman, Seattle, Chairman.

Mr. E. B. Deming, Bellingham.

Mr. J. C. Kerr, Seattle.

Mr. E. E. Ainsworth, Seattle.

Mr. Frank Wright, Bellingham.

Mr. A. H. Woolard, Bellingham.

Capt. Riesland, State Fish Commissioner.

The British Columbia Commission consists, it may be added of the following members :—

Professor E. E. Prince F.R.S.C., F.L.S. &c., Ottawa, Chairman.

Mr. Campbell Sweeny, Vancouver.

Mr. John C. Brown, New Westminster.

Mr. Richard Hall, M.P.P., Victoria.

Rev. George W. Taylor, F.R.S.C., F.L.S., &c., Wellington.

Mr. J. P. Babcock, Provincial Fishery Commissioner, Victoria.

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The duties of Secretary of the Commission have been performed by Mr. J. Charles McIntosh, barrister-at-law, Victoria, B.C.

As empowered by the Order in Council (July 22, 1905) appointing them Commissioners, and as directed by the instructions appended to the said Order in Council, they have, in addition to sittings for the taking of evidence, and visits to the various fishing grounds in all parts of the coast, besides numerous private executive sittings, held 'conferences with United States' representatives in Washington State, and made visits to selected centres and to fishing grounds on both sides of the International Line.' At these conferences the Canadian Commissioners thoroughly and exhaustively discussed the question involved, so that the Canadian contentions were thoroughly elucidated.

To briefly summarize the commission's proceedings it may be stated that, after preliminary executive sitting in Victoria on Sept. 19th and 20th, 1905, and the appointment of committees, one to investigate the herring fishery, especially near Nanaimo, the other to inquire into and report upon suggested topographical limits to be defined for fishing salmon in the Fraser river, an adjournment was made until November. On Nov. 10th and 11th, 1905, the British Columbia Commissioners met the Washington Special Commission, in Seattle, and held a lengthy preliminary discussion on the more important points arising in connection with the sockeye fishery in the Fraser river and the contiguous waters of the Straits of Georgia, Puget Sound, and the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

As public sittings had, up to that period, not been held by the British Columbia Commissioners and no evidence had been taken, and as the Washington State representatives had not formulated their views or drawn up any suggestions for a code of mutual fishery regulations; it was agreed to adjourn to meet at some future convenient date, with the understanding that statistical and other information should be prepared by both commissions, and certain reports and documents mutually furnished by one commission to the other.

At the conclusion of the Seattle Conference, the chairman of the Washington Special Commission (Mr. T. J. Gorman) said. 'We believe that a great deal of good has been accomplished in the meetings. We feel with the provisions made for data to be furnished at the future conference to be held, that we can without difficulty arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in regard to the matters in which we are all so much interested.'

Further executive sessions were held in November, as well as public sessions at which 112 witnesses were heard and a large mass of valuable testimony was received.

The adjourned sittings were resumed in Vancouver on June 20, when arrangements were completed for making a tour of the United States traps and canneries in Puget Sound and the trap-nets in British Columbia waters west of Discovery Island, near Victoria. This tour in company with the members of the Washington Special Fishery Commission, from Bellingham to Anacortes, and by Rosario straits to Point Roberts and Blaine, yielded much valuable information, and the visit immediately thereafter to the British Columbia traps in Fuca straits put the British Columbia commission in possession of the actual facts relating to the fishing localities and fishing operations. During this tour it was arranged that the further proposed international

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conference should be held in Vancouver on September 19. At this conference, in the Board of Trade rooms, Vancouver, the members of the British Columbia commission made a formulated statement of views and recommendations which a majority of the commissioners felt prepared to adopt, providing that Washington special Fishery Commission had some adequate recommendations to make to the Washington State legislature with a view to the mutual preservation of the sockeye salmon supply in contiguous waters. The main contention of the Washington State representatives was that a weekly close time for sockeyes of 36 hours in their waters is rendered ineffective, owing to the alleged excessive gill-netting carried on in the Fraser river above New Westminster Bridge (that is to say, between New Westminster Bridge and Mission Bridge, a distance of 38 miles). The Washington special Fishery Commission stated their willingness, as far as they are able, to secure the continuance of the 36 hours close time, each week, in their waters, if all gill-netting for sockeyes be prohibited in the Fraser river, between the two bridges named. Such a prohibition, it is contended, would ensure the preservation, and possibly, the increase of the supply of sockeye salmon in the Fraser river. At this second international conference held on September 19, in the Board of Trade rooms, Vancouver, a final interchange of views took place with the result that mutual conclusions were arrived at. These conclusions of the Washington State commission will be embodied in their report which, it is expected, will be laid before the State legislature when it assembles in Olympia about the middle of December. The recommendation of the British Columbia Fishery commission are tabulated in an interim report forwarded to Ottawa early in October. It includes a minority report on points upon which the commission was unable to come to a unanimous decision.

A considerable amount of work still remains for the British Columbia Commissioners to complete ; but it is possible that a full and final report including a revised code of suggested fishery regulations for the province of British Columbia will be prepared during the winter and after full discussion will be presented in due course, when the work of the commission will then come to an end.

#### GEORGIAN BAY FISHERY COMMISSION.

During the year 1906 the further sittings of the commission, referred to in last year's report, have been held, two of the commissioners (Mr. John Birnie, K.C., and Mr. J.J. Noble) carrying on the work most assiduously in spite of the absence of the chairman (Professor Prince) who was closely engaged with important fishery duties on the Pacific coast.

In February, Mr. Birnie attended in Ottawa and, with Professor Prince, reviewed most of the evidence with a view to the compilation of an Interim Report, and later Mr. Noble also discussed in the office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, some of the more salient points.

On March 13th, the commission met in Toronto and took a large amount of important evidence largely referring to the decrease in the game fish of Georgian bay. At the second day's sitting on March 14th, still further evidence was taken, and after a third sitting on March 15th, the commission adjourned to meet in Collingwood on the 17th and 19th of March. Unfortunately, owing to serious indisposition, Mr. Noble was not present at the Toronto or Collingwood sittings. Later in the year the com-

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missioners, with the exception of the chairman, continued their tour of the Georgian bay fishing localities, and took evidence from Midland on July 24th, to Kagawong early in September. There still remain to be visited Spanish river, Cutler, Algoma Mills, Blind river, Thessalon, and Sault St. Marie, and strong representations have been made that evidence should be heard from fishermen further south including Windsor, and other St. Clair and Detroit river points. The commissioners feel that, in order to satisfactorily settle the very important questions which have been laid before them by the fishermen, fish-merchants, anglers and others, they will require to extend their investigations. They will thus be enabled to present a far more satisfactory and conclusive report, and make recommendations likely to assist the Hon. the Minister in his decision upon the matters in controversy.

## MARINE BIOLOGICAL STATION.

The Marine Biological Station has passed a second year at Gaspé and has continued the important fishery investigations commenced in 1905.

Dr. Stafford again acted as curator and pursued his researches into vertebrate and invertebrate life in the waters off Gaspé. He will add considerably to his faunistic results, and as these afford insight into the nature and location of the food, which attracts the marketable fishes to their recognized haunts, interesting reports will be made in due course. Professor Knight, who has made so many contributions to fishery knowledge of the highest practical importance, carried on some experiments as to the comparative merits of frozen and of fresh bait. The conclusions, drawn from these experiments, will be published, and will be of unique interest, as the matter is one upon which the opinions of practical men all along the Atlantic coast are divided. Amongst the staff of workers, were several distinguished students and assistants from McGill, Toronto, and other universities.

The question of deciding upon a permanent site for the Biological Station was discussed at the meetings of the board of management in Ottawa in January and in May and a committee was appointed to examine a number of localities in the maritime provinces and report to the next board meeting.

The suggestion for a British Columbia Biological Station, at some suitable place on Vancouver Island has been before the board, and was urged by the Rev. G. W. Taylor F.R.S.C., of Wellington, near Nanaimo. Inasmuch as United States scientific men have actively carried on investigations in the Pacific waters of Canada, and one United States Marine Station has been equipped and has been in operation on the west coast of Vancouver Island, the urgency of immediately commencing Canadian biological investigations in these prolific and unparalleled waters is recognized. The British Columbia Fishery Commission have, it is understood, strongly pressed the matter, and steps should be taken without delay to equip a small station and commence fishery researches early next season. Professor Prince and Rev. Mr. Taylor did some work, under the British Columbia Commission, with most fruitful results.

## GEORGIAN BAY BIOLOGICAL STATION.

The staff of this Station, under the skilled guidance of Dr. B. Arthur Bensley has actively carried on its work as in previous seasons. Reports are in preparation, which

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will probably be published with the fishery investigation results of the Marine Biological station. The Georgian Bay Commission have not been able to formulate the special researches, which in their opinion would aid them in deciding crucial matters in the waters of Western Ontario. Next season these definite problems will be laid before the staff of the station, and their solution will no doubt follow the exact scientific study which the staff will be able to bestow upon them.

Professor Knight and Professor Prince had arranged to visit the station during the season, under authority of the Biological Board; but the visit was not possible.

The fine collection of fish specimens formed at the station has been greatly added to, but, for details of the researches reference must be made to the forthcoming reports now in preparation.

#### SCOTCH HERRING CURING EXPERIMENT.

Reference to this important innovation in the Canadian herring industry, will be found in the thirty-seventh annual Department Report, Fisheries, 1904, page lxxxiii, and in the thirty-eighth annual report, Fisheries, pp. xxvii. and cviii.

This experiment has been conducted under the auspices of the department in charge of Mr. J. J. Cowie, of Lossiemouth, Scotland, an expert Scottish fish curer, thoroughly versed in the methods and trade connections, for the past three years.

The facilities provided embrace an up to date steam drifter, built in Great Britain, and brought across the ocean by the department; gangs of Scotch drift nets, three fishermen, one cooper and six girls. Also imported barrels and salt necessary for the success of the venture in its entirety.

During the first season 1904, the operations were carried on with Canso, Nova Scotia, as a base, both in the spring and fall fishery, and proved in every way satisfactory as demonstrating that the Canadian herring was capable of the same treatment as the Scotch herring; that the fish itself is equal, if not superior, to those on the other side of the Atlantic, and that the product of the experiment so treated was capable of realizing prices equal to those of the Scotch article in the markets of United States and Russia.

During the year 1904, after the Atlantic herring season terminated, Mr. Cowie, with a portion of his staff, proceeded to Nanaimo, British Columbia, where he demonstrated to those interested in the business on the Pacific coast, the Scottish methods as applicable to the conditions obtaining there.

For the season of 1905, Mr. Cowie's operations so far as the spring fishery was concerned were repeated at Canso, but the fall fishery branch of the experiment was conducted at Yarmouth, and Clarke's Harbour, Shelburne County; the details of which are described in the Departmental Report of Fisheries for that year. As in the previous year, his field of operations was again removed in the fall to the Pacific Coast.

This season, the efforts of the Department in this respect, have been confined to the Bay des Chaleurs, where the full season, embracing both spring and fall branches, has been carried on with Caraquet, N.B., as a base of operations.

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It may be said that hitherto the spring run of herring in these waters has been of no commercial value to the fishermen and handlers of herring, inasmuch as no concerted attempts have been made, since the termination of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington, to utilize this branch of the herring fishery in a legitimate business way. The herring at that season having been regarded as of no particular value, such as were taken were devoted principally if not wholly to the fertilization of the land by the local farmers.

The feasibility of the utilization of these fish at highly remunerative prices, has created a most favourable impression among the fishermen on both sides of the Bay des Chaleurs, and their eyes have been opened to great future possibilities in this direction, and good results are expected to accrue immediately. Not only has it been demonstrated that a highly remunerative branch of the fishery has been wholly neglected, but it has been shown that the methods hitherto adopted in the prosecution of the fishery, irrespective of the handling and curing of the fish, have been primitive and only partial in its character. The efforts made by the local fishermen have been confined principally to inshore or local operations, the failure of which having been sufficient to convince the operators of the absence of fish, engendering a corresponding lassitude in their attempts at exploitation.

The spectacle, however, of the Department's steam drifter starting out in the evening to fishing grounds any distance up to 80 miles or so off shore, and returning the following forenoon with a substantial catch of fish, has awakened the fishermen to the fact that the fish are to be found offshore in localities where they have previously not been sought by their methods, although perhaps not to be encountered inshore where their operations have been confined. The Department having decided upon the Bay des Chaleurs as the base of the year's work, in order that nothing should be left undone to make the experiment complete in all its branches. Mr. Cowie and his staff arrived in the county in time to make arrangement for the earliest catches, and the steam drifter which had to winter at Canso, reached the Bay des Chaleurs on the 28th April, but owing to the prevalence of ice, it was found impossible to enter Caraquet Harbour until the 1st May, but fishing operations were further prevented by ice until the 8th of that month.

The staff consisted of a crew of eight men for fishing operations on the steamer, and six girls and one cooper for curing and packing on shore.

The first catch of herring was landed on the 9th May, and from that date forward the spring fishery continued more or less regularly until the 14th June.

The quantity of spring fish taken to that date being 504 barrels and these contrary to the expectations of the local fishermen were taken in deep waters all over the bay, showing the bay to be full of fish.

The spring fish were found to be in good condition up to the middle of May, full of milt and roe and pronounced by Mr. Cowie to be quite equal to the "full" fish taken on the east coasts of England and Scotland.

About that date spawning takes place after which the spring herrings become thin which deterioration renders them practically useless for pickling according to the

Scottish standard, so that of the spring catch, not more than 240 barrels were curable, the balance being taken into the local fishermens' bait freezers, for baiting purposes.

In the beginning of July, while fishing about 40 miles from Miscou Point, and about 25 miles from Gaspé coast, the steamer came upon some fine large fat "Matjes" of which 58 barrels were landed. The "Matje" it may be here explained is a herring without roe or milt, but fat and well flavoured; in other words, herring which having already shed their spawn, and passed their sick period are feeding and fattening before again filling up with roe or milt. Such fish are cured by a process, which contemplates their immediate consumption during the summer months.

During the remainder of July the herring appeared to be scarce.

On August 8, the first of what is known as the 'fall' run of herring was struck in the Gulf about 12 miles from Miscou, and were caught there in quantities varying from 10 to 16 barrels until about the end of the month, when fish appeared inside the bay and some were taken there up to about the end of September.

For a few nights fair quantities were taken by a fleet of 60 local boats on the inshore grounds. These finished fishing, however, about the first or second week in September, their average catch being about 20 to 30 barrel of fall fish.

The steam drifter ceased operations having caught 272 barrels of fall fish, the whole of which were curable.

Mr. Cowie remarks that the fall catch of the Bay des Chaleurs is comprised of the largest and fattest herring that he has ever seen, and nowhere around the British Isles are herring caught to equal them.

During the month of May visits were made to Bonaventure and Gaspé Counties, where demonstrations in curing were given, the fishermen and others evincing the liveliest interest in the work and apparently appreciating the possibilities of a new industry along these educational lines.

One Caraqueet firm has made a start to cure in the Scotch style employing, local girls and having the fish cured on shore in uniform barrels, while others on both sides of the bay are said to be making arrangements for taking advantage of the plentiful spring run of herring next year. To secure the largest quantities of curable spring herring before they have spawned, the fishery ought to begin about April 20, when a full month's fishing of good marketable fish could be secured. At some places on the south shore of the bay the presence of ice would probably prevent so early a start, but the experience of this year is that a sufficiently early beginning could be made on the north shore, where the ice leaves earlier, permitting of full advantage being taken of the spring fishery at its best stage.

This part of the coast, Mr. Cowie believes to be a never failing resort of herring in the spring and fall with the seasons fairly well defined, he considers that a regular herring, curing and exporting business could be built up there similar to that in Scotland.

With only one boat drifting in this extensive area, the chances of striking the schools of fish are comparatively very small, nevertheless what the steamer has done

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this year, has caused the fishermen of the bay to recognize the advantages of drift net fishing, and that with their own boats fitted for drifting with a fleet of about fifteen nets, herring in quantities could be caught in the deep water, long before they reach the inshore areas, and when they are in the best condition, especially in the fall.

It is interesting to note that towards the end of July, mackerel appeared to be plentiful, about 5,000 being caught by the drifter, which would seem to indicate the possibility of a lucrative mackerel fishery by drift nets in the bay.

The spring fish and 'Matjes' are now in the New York market, and advices of their sale and prices realized have not yet been received.

The fall fish and mackerel are being got ready for shipment.

At the beginning of the present season, the department published a fisheries bulletin, embracing full instructions for the curing and packing of 'Full' and 'Matje' herring, and the construction of barrels in the Scottish method as applicable to the Atlantic provinces of Canada, which will be embraced in Mr. Cowie's report of the season's operations appearing in the supplement to this report.

## FISH BREEDING.

The Commissioner of Fisheries presents his annual report on fish culture, and the details covering the past season's operations as conducted at the various fish breeding establishments by this department are included in the reports of the officers connected with this service, and form Appendix No. 11, of this report.

Several new establishments have been operated for the first time and the uniform success of the season's work is a matter of congratulation to all connected with this important branch of the service.

The distribution of the large numbers of young fish from the thirty-two hatcheries now in operation throughout the Dominion is a serious and in many cases very expensive matter. Under the present system of stocking by application, long distances have to be covered by rail and team, and it often occurs that difficult portages are involved. Reference was made in last year's report to the system of stocking by localities and whilst this suggestion has been carried out wherever possible, it is a system that might well be adopted by the department on a more extensive scale.

The rearing-ponds at Lake Lester and the Black Bass ponds on the Bay of Quinte have been operated successfully and the lobster ponds at Fourchu, N. S., under the supervision of Mr. H. E. Baker have again resulted in a successful season's work.

## OYSTER CULTURE.

The report of the Department's Oyster Expert for the season of 1906 forms Annex C. to Appendix 11 of this report. Mr. Kemp divided his time between the oyster beds of Prince Edward Island and those of Shediac, N. B.

This officer ends his report with a few extracts from a lecture given by him on the subject of private cultivation of oysters. While briefly stating what has been done in other countries, he surmises what could be performed at home.



GENERAL STATISTICS *RE* FISHERIES.

## EXTENT OF COAST.

The fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world, extending over our immense sea-coast line, besides our innumerable lakes and rivers.

The Eastern sea coast of the maritime provinces from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle covers a distance of 7,600 miles, which is more than double that of Great Britain and Ireland.

While the salt water inshore area, not including minor indentations, covers more than fifteen hundred square miles, the fresh water area of that part of the great lakes belonging to Canada is computed at 72,700 square miles, not including the numerous lakes in Manitoba and other western districts all stocked with excellent species of food fish.

## FISHERIES EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

The statement of the total expenditure for the different services connected with the fisheries of Canada during the last fiscal year will be found in Appendix No. 13 of this report.

The total fisheries expenditure amounts to \$968,722 subdivided as follows :

Fisheries proper \$155,929, fish culture \$209,376, fisheries protection service \$249,876, miscellaneous expenditure \$194,994, including also \$158,546 distributed as fishing bounties.

The net total amount received as revenue from fishing licenses, fines, &c., during the same period in the different provinces of Canada, is given as \$98,009. This sum also includes \$14,568 received from the United States fishing fleet as *modus vivendi* license fees.

A comparative statement of all the fisheries expenditure and revenue for the last fifteen years concludes this appendix.

For fuller details of these different fishery expenditures, see Auditor General's Report under their several headings.

## BOUNTIES FOR FISHING.

The deep-sea fishermen of the maritime provinces received the sum of \$158,546 as bounties on their respective catches of fish, for the season of 1905.

Of this amount, the owners of 922 fishing vessels and their crews received \$71,502. The balance \$87,044 was distributed amongst 20,501 boat fishermen.

For the past season the province of Nova Scotia received nearly double the amount of bounty paid to the other three provinces, viz :—\$100,664 ; Quebec, \$34,185 ; New Brunswick, \$15,379, and Prince Edward Island, \$8,317.

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Since its inception (1882) the sum of \$3,790,685 has been distributed amongst the fishermen of the above named provinces to enable them to better develop their industry.

The regulations governing the payment of such fishing bounties as well as all particulars respecting their distribution form the first appendix of this report.

## VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA.

The whole catch of fish in our waters by Canadians, including fish products, seals, &c., during the season of 1905, aggregates the large sum of nearly *twenty nine and a half million dollars*; nearly as much as the total production of both gold and coal in the Dominion, during the same period.

It is a record breaking season, exceeding by over four million dollars the large output of 1901, and by over six million dollars the yield of the previous year, which was considered a very good season.

A glance at the following statements will easily demonstrate where this enormous surplus comes from. The province of British Columbia alone shows the vast increase of over four and a half million dollars.

For the first time in the history of our record, has Nova Scotia been superseded as the banner fish producing province of Canada. Although it shows an increase of nearly one million dollars over the yield of 1904, yet the Pacific province heads the list by \$1,600,000.

The following table shows the total value of the fisheries of each province in their respective order of rank with their increases or decreases as compared with 1904:

Provinces.	Value of Fish.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
British Columbia.....	9,850,216	4,631,109	.....
Nova Scotia.....	8,259,085	971,986	.....
New Brunswick.....	4,847,090	176,006	.....
Quebec.....	2,003,716	252,319	.....
Ontario.....	1,708,963	.....	84,266
P. E. Island.....	998,922	.....	78,624
Manitoba.....	1,811,570	94,593	.....
Saskatchewan.....			
Alberta.....	29,479,562	6,126,013	162,890
Totals.....			
Net increase.....	.....	5,963,123	.....

With the exception of Prince Edward Island, showing a slight diminution, the other maritime provinces all show substantial improvement as compared with the yield of fish of the previous season.

In fact, the two large increases indicated above come from the extremes of the Dominion separated by three thousand miles, thus proving the immense area from which our piscine wealth is derived.

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While the inland waters of the these western or central provinces show an increase of nearly \$100,000, consisting chiefly of whitefish pickerel and pike, Ontario has a falling off of about an equal amount.

Notwithstanding the large estimates of fish for domestic consumption in British Columbia, it is said to be far under the immense quantities used by the Indian population of that province as well as that of the Yukon district and other remote parts of the Territories where fish food is a staple article.

The various features in the fisheries of each province are fully explained by our different inspectors in their respective reports, forming appendices from two to ten of this publication, as well as in their preliminary reports herewith.

The following statement shows the relative values of the principal kinds of the commercial fishes (above \$100,000) for the year 1905 as compared with those of the previous year.

Kinds of Fish.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
Salmon .....	8,989,942	5,120,397	
Lobsters .....	3,906,998	215,847	
Cod .....	3,421,400		222,254
Herring .....	2,303,485	146,996	
Whitefish .....	1,051,161		7,651
Mackerel .....	958,223	207,826	
Sardines .....	878,372	87,931	
Haddock .....	806,743	167,770	
Pickerel .....	784,988	146,421	
Trout .....	735,768		46,372
Halibut .....	616,735		167,829
Hake .....	447,665	84,531	
Smelts .....	433,147		14,432
Pollock .....	323,032	87,214	
Clams .....	239,851	54,513	
Pike .....	227,064		25,789
Sturgeon .....	198,778		42,932
Oysters .....	174,300		12,385
E-els .....	127,708		2,236
Alewives .....	121,640		33,976

The quantity of fish used as bait in the season of 1905 is valued at \$455,900, and that of fish oil at \$259,480.

The fur seal skins secured by the British Columbia hunters during the same period realized \$331,152.

In past years, there seemed to have been an apparent struggle between salmon, lobster and cod for first place, but a glance at the above list shows the largest fluctuation ever recorded in our fishery statistics. Owing to the phenomenal catch of salmon in the British Columbia waters, that king fish not only heads the list with an aggregate value of nearly nine million dollars, exceeding the previous output by over five million dollars, but beating the famous record of 1901 by over one million dollars. This year the value of the salmon industry equals the combined productions of lobsters, cod and herring together. While the capture of salmon was considerable in the maritime provinces, the above mentioned extraordinary result is chiefly attributed to the enormous yield of

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British Columbia, whose fishermen were expecting a big run, as it was a fourth year and they were not disappointed. At times, the run was so large that canners had to limit the boats to 200 fish each per day, not being able to handle more. The quantity of salmon salted or disposed fresh was also larger than usual. Altogether, no less than eighty one million pounds of salmon were contributed to the industry by the western province during last season.

Not only did the lobster industry again hold its own, but the season of 1905 shows an improvement of nearly a quarter of a million dollars over that of 1904.

This however, must be ascribed to more remunerative prices received, especially for live lobsters shipped to Boston and neighbouring markets, as the pack of last season was less than the previous one, being given at about ten million and a half lb. cans, while there was 43,000 cwt. more of crustaceans disposed of in the shell than in 1904.

Lobsters were reported more plentiful in the waters in the proximity of the hatcheries of a few years' existence, but they were of a smaller size.

Of the twenty species whose value exceed the \$100,000, the two most noticeable shortages are in cod and halibut, while the others are of minor importance. The other branch of the cod family as haddock, hake and pollock show fair improvement. Mackerel and herring also yielded much in excess of the previous season.

Of the fresh water species, pickerel alone shows a surplus yield, while whitefish, trout, pike and sturgeon have fallen off.

From the year 1869 to 1905 inclusive, the five principal commercial sea fishes have yielded the following values to the industry :

Cod .....	\$136,043,567
Salmon .....	90,933,459
Lobsters .....	79,868,626
Herring .....	72,565,569
Mackerel ..	46,047,244

## EXPORT OF FISH.

During the last fiscal year, the fish and fish products including marine animals exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$16,040,000, being an increase of over five million dollars over the previous export. This surplus export corresponds well with the increased production.

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## RECAPITULATION.

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada for the Year 1905.

Number.	Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
			\$	\$
1	Cod, dried .....	Cwt. 7,38,637	3,323,866	
	" fresh or green .....	Lb. 1,876,000	81,264	
	" tongues and sounds .....	Brs. 1,627	16,270	3,421,400
2	Haddock, dried .....	Cwt. 99,788	259,364	
	" fresh .....	Lb. 11,520,134	345,604	
	" smoked (finnan haddies) .....	" 2,696,250	161,775	806,743
3	Hake, dried .....	Cwt. 173,694	390,813	
	" sounds .....	Lb. 113,705	56,852	447,665
4	Pollock .....	Cwt. 161,516		323,032
5	Tom cod or frost fish .....	Lb. 2,542,200		80,301
6	Halibut .....	" 10,618,062		616,735
7	Flounders .....	" 1,346,774		45,583
	Salmon, preserved in cans. ....	" 56,016,511	6,623,600	
8	" fresh .....	" 11,695,089	1,482,371	
	" smoked .....	" 465,230	48,446	
	" pickled or dry salted .....	" 16,653,200	835,525	8,989,942
9	Trout (all kinds) .....	" 8,288,878		735,768
10	Ouananiche .....	" 11,000		1,100
11	Whitefish .....	" 14,548,310		1,051,161
12	Smelts .....	" 8,662,950		433,147
13	Oulachons .....	" 989,500		49,950
	Herring, salted .....	Brs. 301,740	1,382,509	
14	" fresh .....	Lb. 18,949,040	542,702	
	" smoked .....	" 16,335,080	341,394	
	" kippered .....	" 368,800	36,880	2,303,485
15	Sardines, preserved in .....	Cans. 3,672,000	183,600	
	" fresh or salted .....	Brs. 343,756	694,772	878,372
16	Shad, fresh or salted .....	Lb. 1,253,150		63,197
17	Alewives .....	Brs. 30,410		121,640
18	Pike .....	Lb. 6,337,860		227,064
19	Maskinongé .....	" 7,270		727
20	Eels, salted .....	Brs. 7,743	77,430	
	" fresh or smoked .....	Lb. 837,960	50,278	127,708
21	Perch .....	" 1,121,100		37,591
22	Pickarel .....	" 10,966,825		784,988
23	Bass (achigan) .....	" 46,200	4,620	
	" (striped or sea) .....	" 190,330	19,033	23,653
24	Mackerel, salted .....	Brs. 40,409	606,135	
	" fresh .....	Lb. 2,934,068	352,088	958,223
25	Sturgeon .....	" 1,478,595	144,976	
	" caviare .....	" 58,800	53,802	198,778
26	Lobsters, canned .....	" 10,497,624	2,624,406	
	" fresh or alive .....	Cwt. 154,014	1,282,592	3,906,998
27	Oysters .....	Brs. 34,449		174,300
28	Clams, quahaugs and other shell fish .....	"		269,851
29	Squid .....	" 23,246		92,984
30	Coarse and mixed fish .....	" 94,825	189,900	
	" .....	Lb. 19,888,700	668,534	858,514

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## RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Dominion, &c — *Concluded.*

Number.	Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
			\$	\$
31	Dulse. . . . . Lb.	119,500		7,170
32	Fur seals skins in B. C. . . . . No.	13,798		331,152
33	Hair seals skins. . . . . "	16,427		16,791
34	Beluga or white whale skins. . . . . "	201		804
	Fish used as bait . . . . . Brls.	303,948		455,921
	" " fertilizer. . . . . "	728,715		387,644
	Fish oil. . . . . Galls.	837,005		259,480
	Total for 1905. . . . .			29,479,562
	" 1904. . . . .			23,516,439
	Increase. . . . .			5,963,123

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## RECAPITU

SHOWING the whole production of the Fisheries in the

Number.	Kinds of Fish.		BRITISH COLUMBIA.		NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
				\$		\$	
1	Cod, dried.....	Cwt.			482,533	2,171,399	77,146
	" fresh or green.....	Lb.	668,500	37,110	417,000	12,510	390,000
	" tongues and sounds.....	Brls.			951	9,510	290
2	Haddock, dried.....	Cwt.			92,155	276,465	3,965
	" fresh.....	Lb.			10,328,334	309,850	1,128,500
	" smoked (finnan haddies).....	"			2,632,350	157,941	63,900
3	Hake, dried.....	Cwt.			132,942	299,119	33,470
	" sounds.....	Lb.			65,755	32,878	31,850
4	Pollock.....	Cwt.			138,935	277,870	22,581
5	Tom cod or frost fish.....	Lb.			315,400	18,497	2,010,200
6	Halibut.....	"	8,901,400	445,070	1,477,415	147,741	132,160
7	Flounders.....	"			806,674	29,380	538,100
	Salmon, preserved in cans.....	"	56,005,456	6,621,942	6,755	1,013	4,300
8	" fresh.....	"	8,456,960	837,241	549,002	109,800	1,597,680
	" smoked.....	"	446,000	44,600	11,730	2,346	7,500
	" pickled and dry salted.....	"	16,538,600	826,930			
9	Trout (all kinds).....	"	468,500	46,850	164,085	16,409	231,000
10	Ouananiche.....	"					8,600
11	Whitefish.....	"					6,688,700
12	Smelts.....	"	391,800	19,590	566,880	28,344	
13	Oulachons.....	"	989,500	49,950			
	Herring, salted.....	Brls.			77,940	350,730	176,120
14	" fresh.....	Lb.	4,495,500	224,775	5,055,240	50,552	2,923,000
	" smoked.....	"	183,650	18,365	1,257,230	25,145	14,337,200
	" kippered.....	"					368,800
15	Sardines, preserved in.....	Cans.					3,672,000
	" fresh or salted.....	Brls.					336,496
16	Shad.....	"		750	1,070	10,700	4,851
17	Alewives.....	"			10,292	41,168	19,383
18	Pike.....	Lb.					
19	Maskinongé.....	"					
20	Eels, salted.....	Brls.			3,232	32,320	3,231
	" fresh.....	Lb.					
21	Perch.....	"					
22	Pickarel.....	"					108,500
23	Bass, achigan.....	"					
	" striped or sea.....	"			27,520	2,752	155,450
24	Mackerel, salted.....	Brls.			32,660	489,900	280
	" fresh.....	Lb.			2,559,118	307,094	268,500
25	Sturgeon.....	"	20,000	2,000			9,650
	" caviare and bladders.....	"					1,000
26	Lobsters, preserved in cans.....	"			4,917,148	1,229,287	2,249,440
	" alive or fresh.....	Cwt.			134,961	1,119,467	18,520
27	Oysters.....	Brls.	1,027	7,190	1,466	7,330	14,300
28	Clams, quahaugs, scollops, &c.....	"		15,082	15,984	32,216	
29	Squid.....	"			22,274	89,046	857
30	Coarse and mixed fish.....	"			83,086	166,172	11,175
	".....	Lb.	4,568,000	228,400		8,050	
31	Fur seal skins in B. C.....	No.	13,798	331,152			
32	Hair seal skins.....	"	5,684	3,363	193	241	116
33	Fish, used as bait.....	Brls.			81,726	122,549	103,208
34	" used as fertilizer.....	"		26,160	400,953	200,477	203,260
35	Fish oil.....	Galls.	184,390	3,696	259,091	77,727	58,382
	Total.....			9,850,216		8,259,085	

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## LATION.

different Provinces of Canada for the year 1905.

BRUNSWICK.		QUEBEC.		ONTARIO.		P. E. ISLAND.		MANITOBA AND N. W. TERRITORIES.		Number.
Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
347,157	160,594	722,673				18,364	82,638			1
15,600	401,100	16,044								2
2,900	153	1,530				233	2,330			3
11,895	2,972	8,916				696	2,088			4
33,855	43,000	1,290				20,300	609			5
3,834										6
75,307	275	618				7,007	15,766			7
15,925						16,100	8,050			8
43,162										9
60,306	211,600	6,348				5,000	150			10
13,216	107,087	10,708								11
16,143						2,000	60			12
645										13
319,536	1,072,447	211,994				19,000	3,800			14
1,500										15
	114,600	8,595								16
23,100	238,843	23,844	7,060,050	617,085	21,400	2,140	105,000	6,300		17
	11,000	1,100								18
1,290	61,490	6,149	2,974,220	289,582			11,504,000	754,140		19
334,435	231,970	11,597				783,620	39,181			20
										21
792,540	31,148	140,166	4,487	44,870	12,045	54,203				22
29,230	1,446,500	14,465	4,334,800	216,740	694,000	6,940				23
286,744	555,500	11,110			1,500	30				24
36,880										25
183,600										26
672,992	7,260	21,780								27
48,510		3,237								28
77,532						735	2,940			29
	158,960	7,948	1,479,990	59,196			4,699,000	159,920		30
	7,270	727								31
32,310	208	2,080			1,072	10,720				32
	817,910	49,069	20,150	1,209						33
	166,900	8,345	800,200	24,006			154,000	5,240		34
7,595	168,885	16,624	3,236,940	323,694			7,452,500	437,075		35
	46,200	4,620								36
15,545	7,360	736								37
4,200	5,072	76,080			2,397	35,955				38
32,220	15,750	1,890			90,700	10,834				39
772	116,595	6,996	401,350	32,108			931,000	93,100		40
900			17,100	12,202			40,700	40,700		41
562,360	1,148,412	287,103			2,182,624	545,656				42
159,760	183	915			350	2,450				43
71,500					17,656	88,280				44
203,052	125	250				19,250				45
3,428						115	460			46
22,350					564	1,458				47
	1,177,200	28,718	2,317,500	88,271			11,826,000	315,095		48
										49
145	+ 10,434	13,042								50
154,804	81,055	121,582			37,964	56,946				51
101,630	112,812	56,406			2,970	2,970				52
* 17,515	325,247	97,574			9,895	2,968				53
4,847,090		2,003,716		1,708,963		998,922		1,811,570		54

\* Add \$7,170, value of Dulse in Charlotte Co.

† Add 201 belugas or white whale skins, \$804.



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RECAPITULATION showing the Total Value of the Fisheries in the respective Provinces of Canada, from 1870 to 1905 inclusive, as compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Fisheries.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.	Manitoba and Northwest Territories.	Total for Canada.
1870.....	\$ 4,019,425	\$ 1,131,433	No data.	\$ 1,161,551	\$ 264,982	No data.	\$ No data.	\$ 6,577,391
1871.....	5,101,030	1,185,033	"	1,093,612	193,524	"	"	7,573,199
1872.....	6,016,835	1,965,459	"	1,320,189	267,633	"	"	9,570,116
1873.....	6,577,085	2,285,662	207,595	1,351,664	293,091	"	"	10,754,997
1874.....	6,652,302	2,695,714	298,863	1,608,660	446,267	"	"	11,681,886
1875.....	5,573,851	2,427,654	298,927	1,596,739	453,194	"	"	10,320,385
1876.....	6,029,050	1,953,389	494,967	2,097,688	437,229	"	"	11,117,000
1877.....	5,327,858	2,133,237	763,836	2,560,147	438,223	104,697	"	12,005,934
1878.....	6,131,600	2,305,790	840,344	2,664,055	348,122	583,433	"	13,215,678
1879.....	5,752,937	2,554,722	1,402,301	2,920,395	367,133	631,766	"	13,629,254
1880.....	6,291,061	2,744,447	1,675,089	2,631,566	444,491	713,335	"	14,489,979
1881.....	6,214,782	2,930,904	1,955,290	2,751,962	569,903	1,454,321	"	15,817,162
1882.....	7,131,418	3,192,339	1,855,687	1,976,516	825,437	1,842,675	"	16,824,062
1883.....	7,689,374	3,185,474	1,272,468	2,138,907	1,027,033	1,643,646	"	16,958,192
1884.....	8,763,779	3,730,454	1,083,619	1,694,561	1,133,724	1,358,267	"	17,766,404
1885.....	8,283,922	4,063,431	1,293,430	1,719,460	1,342,692	1,078,038	"	17,722,973
1886.....	8,415,362	4,180,227	1,141,991	1,741,382	1,435,998	1,577,348	"	18,679,288
1887.....	8,379,782	3,559,507	1,037,426	1,773,567	1,531,850	1,974,887	"	18,386,163
1888.....	7,817,030	2,941,863	876,862	1,890,012	1,839,869	1,902,195	"	17,418,510
1889.....	6,346,722	3,067,039	886,430	1,876,194	1,963,123	3,348,067	"	17,655,256
1890.....	6,636,444	2,699,035	1,041,109	1,615,119	2,002,637	3,481,432	"	17,714,962
1891.....	7,011,300	3,571,050	1,298,733	2,008,678	1,806,389	3,008,755	"	18,977,878
1892.....	6,340,724	3,203,922	1,179,856	2,236,732	2,042,198	2,849,483	"	18,941,171
1893.....	6,407,279	3,746,121	1,133,368	2,218,965	1,694,930	4,443,963	"	20,086,661
1894.....	6,547,387	4,351,626	1,119,738	2,303,386	1,650,968	3,950,478	"	20,719,573
1895.....	6,213,131	4,403,158	976,836	1,867,920	1,584,473	4,401,354	"	20,199,338
1896.....	6,070,895	4,799,423	976,126	2,025,754	1,605,674	4,183,999	"	20,407,425
1897.....	6,080,346	3,934,135	954,919	1,737,011	1,269,822	6,188,865	"	22,768,646
1898.....	7,236,034	3,849,357	1,076,202	1,761,440	1,433,632	3,713,101	"	19,667,121
1899.....	7,347,604	4,119,891	1,043,645	1,953,134	1,590,447	5,214,074	"	21,891,706
1900.....	7,809,152	3,769,742	1,050,193	1,980,279	1,333,294	4,878,820	"	21,567,639
1901.....	7,989,548	4,193,264	1,060,623	2,174,459	1,428,078	7,942,771	"	23,737,153
1902.....	7,851,753	3,912,514	887,024	2,069,175	1,265,706	6,244,824	"	21,969,433
1903.....	7,841,602	4,196,800	1,099,510	2,211,792	1,835,144	4,748,365	"	23,101,878
1904.....	7,287,089	4,671,084	1,077,546	1,751,397	1,793,229	5,219,107	"	23,516,439
1905.....	8,259,085	4,847,090	988,922	2,003,716	1,708,963	9,850,216	"	29,479,562
Totals.....	247,144,548	118,424,200	31,283,705	70,396,704	41,345,122	98,440,049	15,401,836	625,445,224

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## CAPITAL INVESTED IN THE FISHING INDUSTRY OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1905.

*Number of Persons Employed.*

During the season of 1905, no less than 82,870 fishermen were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, exclusive of the thousands employed in the lobster packing industry.

While 9,366 sailors manned the 1,384 fishing crafts, no less than 73,500 fishermen used 41,463 boats for the same purpose. Altogether, nearly seven million fathoms of nets were used with many other fishing implements aggregating a capital of nearly thirteen million dollars, that is over half a million more than the previous outlay.

The lobster plant alone is estimated at \$1,426,300, comprising the equipment of 723 canneries, dispersed on the coast of the maritime provinces. Of these establishments, Nova Scotia operated 237, New Brunswick 198, Prince Edward Island 196 and Quebec 92. Besides the packing industry, the shipping of these crustaceans alive or fresh to the New England markets has developed large proportions. For those suitably located, the latter branch of the lobster industry is the more remunerative. Over 14,000 persons found profitable employment in these different establishments, which put on the market about 10½ million lb. of the preserved article, valued at \$2,624,400. Including the fresh lobsters, the whole output aggregates a value of \$3,907,000, the second of importance on the list of commercial value.

The salmon industry of British Columbia has, in 1905, surpassed any previous record of yield or value in that province. Over eighty million pounds of that fish were put on the market, prepared in different ways as commerce required. Over 17,250 persons found employment in that branch of the fishing industry. These fishermen used about 4,800 fishing boats with over 800,000 fathoms of gill-nets, together valued at over \$800,000.

Not including the sealing fleet, (which is still valued at \$393,600) the remaining capital invested in canning and other branches of the fisheries industry of this Pacific province is computed at \$2,764,545.

Only eighteen of the sealing fleet were hunting seals during the season of 1905. They were manned by 188 white men and 309 Indians. One vessel was lost at sea with its whole crew. The other vessels secured an average of 626 skins each. The skins realized \$24 each, an aggregate of \$331,150.

## RECAPITULATION

Of the value of Fishing Vessels, boats, nets, etc., and of other fixtures in the fisheries of Canada, 1905.

PROVINCES.	FISHERMEN.		VESSELS.		BOATS.		NETS AND SEINES.		Value of traps and pound-nets, weirs, trawls, etc.	Value of lobster plant.	Approximate value of freezers, fish-tures, and other fixtures.	Total value.
	Vessels.	Boats.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.				
Nova Scotia.....	5,638	19,704	632	24,369	1,207,517	15,906	1,898,105	697,000	277,428	645,317	1,155,330	4,361,897
British Columbia.....	451	17,251	88	2,288	389,492	4,793	806,643	524,598	382,825	.....	1,161,850	3,158,145
New Brunswick.....	4,318	12,937	348	2,516	393,600	7,000	896,390	453,350	371,828	357,371	573,640	2,182,059
Quebec.....	1,336	13,186	36	1,434	107,300	7,351	332,774	193,944	250,040	140,370	295,918	1,138,875
Ontario.....	181	13,186	36	1,434	31,560	1,464	1,978,342	247,973	166,024	.....	100,130	1,060,700
Prince Edward Island.....	632	2,333	*122	2,195	325,675	1,940	93,900	36,948	17,752	283,245	20,300	417,961
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.....	113	3,324	25	490	13,050	2,409	982,080	156,695	9,120	.....	174,710	661,270
Totals.....	9,366	73,505	1,384	41,640	2,813,834	41,463	6,928,234	2,310,508	1,475,637	1,426,303	3,481,879	12,480,897
Grand total.....	82,871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† Seal hunters. ‡ Sealing fleet. \* Mostly tugs.

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## RECAPITULATION.

STATEMENT of the Lobster industry in Canada during the season of 1905.

Provinces.	Number of persons employed in Canneries.	Plant.				Catch.					
		Number of Canneries.	Value.	Number of Traps.	Value.	Total value of Plant.	Number of Cans.	Value.	Fresh or Alive.	Value.	Total value of whole catch.
	5,420	237	193,010	591,770	452,307	645,317	4,917,148	1,229,287	134,961	1,119,467	2,348,764
	5,133	198	110,600	269,275	246,771	357,371	2,249,440	562,360	18,520	159,760	722,120
	2,083	196	102,235	283,960	181,010	283,245	2,182,624	545,656	350	2,450	548,106
	1,401	92	72,805	94,645	67,565	140,370	1,148,412	287,103	183	915	288,018
	14,037	723	478,650	1,239,650	947,653	1,426,303	10,497,624	2,624,406	154,014	1,282,592	3,906,998
	Totals										

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COMPARATIVE TABLE showing Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries of Canada, together with the Value of Fishing Materials employed, from 1880 to 1905.

Year.	VESSELS.			BOATS.		Value of Nets and Seines.	Value of other Fishing Material.	Total of Capital Invested.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	No.	Value.			
			\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
1880... ..	1,181	45,323	1,814,688	25,266	716,352	985,978	419,564	3,936,582
1881... ..	1,120	48,389	1,765,870	26,108	696,710	970,617	679,852	4,113,049
1882... ..	1,140	42,845	1,749,717	26,747	833,137	1,351,193	823,938	4,757,985
1883... ..	1,198	48,106	2,023,045	25,825	733,186	1,243,366	1,070,990	5,120,527
1884... ..	1,182	42,747	1,866,711	24,287	741,727	1,191,579	1,224,646	5,014,663
1885... ..	1,177	48,728	2,021,633	28,472	852,257	1,219,284	2,604,285	6,697,459
1886... ..	1,133	44,605	1,890,411	28,187	850,545	1,263,152	2,720,187	6,814,295
1887... ..	1,168	44,845	1,989,840	28,092	875,316	1,499,328	2,384,356	6,748,840
1888... ..	1,137	33,247	2,017,558	27,384	859,953	1,594,992	2,390,502	6,863,006
1889... ..	1,100	44,936	2,064,918	29,555	965,010	1,591,085	2,149,138	6,770,151
1890... ..	1,069	43,084	2,152,790	29,803	924,346	1,695,358	2,600,147	7,372,641
1891... ..	1,027	39,377	2,125,355	30,438	1,007,815	1,644,892	2,598,124	7,376,186
1892... ..	988	37,205	2,112,875	30,513	1,041,972	1,475,043	3,017,945	7,647,835
1893... ..	1,104	40,096	2,246,373	31,508	955,109	1,637,707	3,174,404	8,681,557
1894... ..	1,178	41,768	2,409,029	34,102	1,009,189	1,921,352	4,009,546	9,439,116
1895... ..	1,121	37,829	2,318,290	34,268	1,014,057	1,713,190	4,208,311	9,253,848
1896... ..	1,217	42,447	2,041,130	35,398	1,110,920	2,146,934	4,527,267	9,826,251
1897... ..	1,184	40,679	1,701,239	37,693	1,128,682	1,955,304	4,585,569	9,370,794
1898... ..	1,154	38,011	1,707,180	38,675	1,136,943	2,075,928	4,940,046	9,860,097
1899... ..	1,178	38,508	1,716,973	38,538	1,195,856	2,162,876	5,074,135	10,149,840
1900... ..	1,212	41,307	1,940,329	38,930	1,248,171	2,405,860	5,395,765	10,990,125
1901... ..	1,231	40,358	2,417,680	38,186	1,212,297	2,312,187	5,549,136	11,491,300
1902... ..	1,296	49,888	2,620,661	41,667	1,199,598	2,103,621	5,382,079	11,305,959
1903... ..	1,343	42,712	2,755,150	40,943	1,338,003	2,305,444	5,842,857	12,241,454
1904... ..	1,316	43,025	2,592,527	41,938	1,376,165	2,189,666	6,198,584	12,356,942
1905... ..	1,384	41,640	2,813,834	41,463	1,373,337	2,310,503	6,383,218	12,880,897

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COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the number of men employed in the Fishing Industry since 1880.

Year.	Number of Persons in Lobster Canneries.	Number of Men in Vessels.	Number of Men in Boats.	Total Number of Fishermen.	Total Number of Persons in Fishing Industry.
1880 .....		8,757	51,900	60,657	
1881 .....		8,359	50,679	59,056	
1882 .....		8,498	52,785	61,283	
1883 .....		9,966	52,259	62,225	
1884 .....		9,968	51,854	61,822	
1885 .....		9,539	53,282	62,821	
1886 .....		8,927	53,073	62,000	
1887 .....		8,911	55,247	64,158	
1888 .....		9,574	53,109	62,683	
1889 .....		9,621	55,382	65,003	
1890 .....		8,726	55,000	63,726	
1891 .....		8,666	56,909	65,575	
1892 .....		8,330	55,348	63,678	
1893 .....		8,899	58,854	67,753	
1894 .....		9,525	61,194	70,719	
1895 .....	13,030	9,804	61,530	71,334	84,364
1896 .....	14,175	9,735	65,502	75,237	89,412
1897 .....	15,165	8,879	70,080	78,959	94,124
1898 .....	16,548	8,657	72,877	81,534	98,082
1899 .....	18,708	8,970	70,893	79,893	98,601
1900 .....	18,205	9,205	71,859	81,064	99,269
1901 .....	15,315	9,148	69,142	78,200	93,605
1902 .....	13,563	9,123	68,678	77,801	91,364
1903 .....	14,018	9,304	69,830	79,134	93,152
1904 .....	13,981	9,236	68,109	77,345	91,326
1905 .....	14,037	9,366	73,505	82,871	96,908

## FISHING SEASON OF 1906.

### PRELIMINARY REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

As the fishery statistics published every year are always a few months old, it has been customary to request all our inspectors of fisheries to briefly summarize the prospects of the current fishing operations as well. This year, owing to an early session of parliament and consequent early preparation of our report, the usual request comes to them three months before the end of the season, hence their data cannot be expected to be as reliable as formerly. However, a glance at the following reports from the different parts of the Dominion will give interested parties a fair idea of coming results.

From a point of view of establishing comparisons, it is almost regrettable that the total value of the 1905 fisheries, just published, soared so high above all previous records, as no doubt, it will be years again before such an aggregate is reached permanently. (*Nearly thirty million dollars*).

While to the phenomenal pack of sockeye salmon was due the enormous surplus of last year, to the shortage of the same British Columbia industry may be ascribed the large decrease in perspective for the current season.

The other branches of the fishing industry there, will be as good, in fact, halibut is reported even better than in 1905. The same may be said of the herring business which is extending in different branches.

The whaling station in Barclay Sound will prove a successful venture.

In the maritime provinces one fluctuation will make up for another, and the general result will be as satisfactory as in 1905. Salmon seem to have been plentiful almost on every part of the coast. The yield of the cod family will also generally prove as productive as the previous one. Prices for this staple article continued to be remunerative, much above the rates adopted for our statistical statements. The lobster industry will fall short of 1905, especially in Cape Breton, but in the Northumberland straits the packing will be as large as ever. Herring, especially for sardine purposes, was almost a failure in the Bay of Fundy. This will make a big contrast coming after the large catch of last year.

Dogfish has not yet abandoned its usual summer resorts, although they were less numerous than in former seasons.

The above remarks in the maritime provinces might embrace the gulf division of Quebec, where nearly all kinds of fishing are reported fairly satisfactory, excepting perhaps the lobster industry. Salmon and cod were abundant, some of the latter were reported caught as far up as Rimouski, quite an unusual event.

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It is hoped that the inland western waters east of the rockies will at least maintain an equal production to that of the past few years. As civilization advances in the west there is more demand for fish food. With proper protection and due limitation to real domestic fishing, these waters might supply such food for years to come. With increased means of transportation, the temptation for commercial ventures will exist in fishing as in other pursuits.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

*Inspector A. C. Bertram*, of Cape Breton, says that while some of the commercial branches have been exceptionally poor, others will yield an average, and that of salmon more than the previous one.

Taking the whole industry, the result of this year's operations will be a considerable decrease in the total value.

The lobster fishery, the first branch of the fishery prosecuted in the season, and an important one, not only to fishermen, but to others employed in canneries, was a failure this summer. The spring herring fishery, an important fishery also, as spring herring are used largely for bait by not only local fishermen, but foreigners as well, was below the average.

The cod fishery gave good results early in the season, but after the arrival of dog-fish early in July and scarcity of bait, this branch of the fishery became so discouraging to fishermen that hundreds of young men abandoned fishing and left their homes for either Western Canada, the coal mining districts of Cape Breton, or the Maine (U.S.) woods.

The salmon fishery was unusually good, particularly in the Northern waters of the county of Inverness. Besides exceptionally good salmon net fishing, the principal rivers became well supplied, and in the famous Margaree, anglers have done better than in any of the past twenty years.

Fishermen are preparing to vigorously prosecute the fall mackerel fishery, and more especially the fishermen of Inverness County. About the third week of September, mackerel appeared in large numbers, and some boats have already done well. Last fall the mackerel schools passed from the north bay southward on the northern part of the island through the Strait of Canso, instead of as formerly on the eastern side of the island. The result was immense catches by the fishermen of Inverness, and a poor mackerel fishery by the fishermen on the south eastern side of the island.

Although the fishery for this year has not been good, there will be little or no distress during the coming winter, on account of the excellent crops of this year.

*Inspector R. Hockin of District No. 2, N.S.*, reports as follows:—From the reports received from the local officers it is estimated that the total yield will fall short of that of last year—about fifteen per cent.

The returns from the cod, haddock, hake and pollock fisheries are expected to be considerably short of last year.



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The yield of the halibut fishery will be nearly the same, and the same may be said of the mackerel.

The herring, however, have been in abundance, and more have been taken than for several years.

The lobster fishery will yield about 10 per cent short of last year, partly owing to boisterous weather on the Atlantic coast during the fishery season.

Salmon will show a larger catch than for many years.

More shad have been taken this year than for a number of years.

The gaspereau fishery on the Atlantic coast has been almost a total failure. In the Bay of Fundy some have been taken but much less than the average.

The dogfish were not in abundance at the first of the season, but lately have been numerous and are seriously retarding the efforts of the fishermen.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Inspector J. H. Pratt, N.B.*, says :—The catch of herring has not been so small for a great many years, more especially the smaller size for sardine purposes. On account of this unusual scarcity, and the sardine market being glutted with the manufactured article from last season's pack, the prices received by our weir owners never exceeded \$4 per hoghead and in many cases, much less. Large herring do not come early in the season as a rule, but there are good signs of this fish striking in shore soon and there is a clear market awaiting them with good prices.

Dogfish have been as destructive as in past seasons, causing the usual heavy loss to the fishermen's gear, but, in the past few weeks they are reported as decreasing in numbers.

Cod and haddock will show fully their usual catch with probably an increase on account of so many disappointed weir fishermen having been compelled to resume hand-lining for a living. Pollock fishing has been up to the average, especially the Quoddy river fishery, which compensated the fishermen to a large extent for the decreased sardine fishery.

Several of the weirs at Campobello made large catches of pollock besides their usual herring catch, causing the envy of those who make their hauls by the more laborious process of the hand lines.

The catch of salmon in the Bay of Fundy was an extremely good one, fully equal to that of 1905.

Dynamiting among the pollock schools has been practiced very largely all summer by the fishermen of Eastport, Maine, and on numerous occasions they came over among the pollock schools in Canadian waters with their explosives.

The lobster catch will show about the same as last season, with prices good. The same number of factories were in operation, and their pack was about the same as that of 1905.

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*Inspector R. A. Chapman, of N. B., says:—*More shads have been caught than for past few years.

Salmon have been more plentiful in the aggregate than for several seasons past, and they are yet seen by our guardians in great numbers on all the streams which bespeaks for another large catch next year.

Spring herring were as plentiful as ever and the fall run on the Caraquet Miscou banks of unusually fine fat fish is now reported.

The catch of codfish will be considerably larger than that of last year notwithstanding a great scarcity of bait.

Fully as many smelts were caught as in previous year and they were of very much better quality.

Considerably more mackerel were taken this year than last.

It is too early yet to say much about oysters.

While somewhat less lobsters were canned in the northern part of the district than in 1905, on our side of the straits, in Westmorland and Kent counties, more have been taken than for many years. In fact, the catch was so large during last three weeks of fishing that much difficulty was found in getting help to pack them, many of the packers and fishermen in the northern part of the province propose to fish only in the spring and fall; and allow no fishing during the summer months when they are spawning. If something of this kind could be done, I do not believe they ever could be fished out.

The whole aggregate catch of fish will be considerably above that of 1905, and prices being high will make it an exceptionally good year for the fishermen.

*Inspector H. E. Harrison, of Fredericton, says:—*The inland fisheries of New Brunswick, taken collectively, have not given as good returns as previously. It is difficult to give any explanations for these conditions, other than it seems to be an 'off year' with most of the fish caught for market, particularly salmon. It is still harder to explain these conditions, regarding the upper part of the St. John and tributaries when salmon have been plentiful in the harbour and adjacent waters. The early spring reports were favourable to salmon fishermen but it did not last long, and with few exceptions, those following that particular line, the returns were not satisfactory. Not only was this the case with net fishermen but angling was very much below the average on the Tobique river where most of the fly fishing of my district is carried on. It is reported that there is now a good run of salmon in York County waters.

The quantity of shad taken this season was considerably below that of 1905. There is a possibility that this fishery is being carried on too extensively for the future good supply of this most valuable fish. Like conditions prevailed regarding alewives, but while it is possible that shad are being over-fished I do not think this is the case with alewives. However, it would be premature to form a decided opinion on one or even two years' results. These fish were in large demand and I think fishermen were fully compensated.

I look for an enlarged catch of sturgeon again this season. I am decidedly of the opinion that greater restrictions are necessary, if total depletion of these valuable fish is not the result in the very near future.

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Trout fishing is reported extra good in some parts of the district and only fair in others.

## P. E. ISLAND.

*Inspector J. A. Matheson of P. E. I. says* :—The lobster fisheries show a small increase over last year, notwithstanding that the stormy weather particularly, on the north side of the island, interfered a good deal with that section.

Cod fishery commenced well in the early part of the season but fell off later, and will show a decrease from 1905.

Hake has been plentiful particularly in King's county and continued well up to the first of September, when the dogfish appeared in great swarms on our coast, and destroyed this fishing. The outlook for fall fishing is not very bright, this fishing will show an increase over last year.

Mackerel will show a slight increase over last year. The season opened with a large run of this fish and was then followed by some of smaller size during the season.

Smelts show a decrease from last year.

The quahaug industry has assumed large proportions in this province, and if properly protected will certainly be one of the best paying of our fisheries, and already this season, fifty thousand dollars worth were shipped from the province to the United States.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*Dr. W. Wakeham.*—Officer in charge of the Gulf division, reports that the final returns of the fisheries of the district will show a considerable increase over those of the two preceding years, all branches of fishery, with the exception of the Lobster fishery, having made good yields.

The season began early, the first fishery to open, that of the spring herring, was as abundant as ever at the Magdalen islands, part of the main school passed south of the islands, and struck the shore of Etang du Nord, so that there was, perhaps, not as large a catch as usual in Pleasant bay.

*Summer herring*, as has been the case for some seasons back, kept off shore in deep water. Small herring fish about five inches long, were abundant all about the coast, but the nets in general use had too large a mesh to capture them.

Cod were abundant all season, and the summer catch on the south shore has been good, at the time of writing the fall fishing is on, and the reports are every where favourable for a good fishing, as both cod, and bait are abundant, unfortunately for the fishery, many of the boats are ashore for the winter, and that one half the fishermen have left for the lumber camps. In spite of this the yield from the south coast fishing stations will be a good one. On the lower north coast, from Natashquan to Belle Isle, the fishing was a failure, as except at a few points, the Capelin school of cod kept off shore in June and July, on the upper north shore from Natashquan West, the fishery will be an average one.

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The catch of salmon, both on the north and south shores, has been an abundant one, the best for many years.

The lobster pack will show a serious falling off, the returns are not all in, as lobster fishing is still going on at the Magdalen islands, but I do not expect that the final summing up of the statistics will give more than about two thirds of an average pack.

The spring *mackerel* fishing at the Magdalen islands was good. The fall fishery is still being made. A very abundant seal hunt was made at the Magdalen islands in March and April, the seals were driven in on the shore, and all hands, men, women and children participated in the hunt.

Dogfish were as usual of recent years, the cause of great annoyance and loss. They are now possibly out of the gulf.

The season was a fine one, very warm, and without storms.

*Inspector Jos. Riendeau, of Montreal*, says :—The yield of fish, in my district, this year will be inferior to last year's catch, by one-half. This is due to several causes. First, the effects of latter years' abuses begin to be felt. The big fish are gone ; only the new generation is left. This must be protected, if we want to avoid a complete ruin. I would mention, as an example, sturgeon three or four feet long, which were abundant eight or ten years ago. This was a valuable fish ; it is now replaced by small sturgeons, measuring from 12 to 15 inches. I have even seen some on the market only seven inches in length.

I may state the same thing about '*barbottes*' (bullheads). This fish is also *recherché*. We used to catch some of a remarkable size and supplied the New York markets with them. Those we catch to-day are only fry, as compared with the old time '*barbottes*'.

This may be said of all kinds of fish, frequenting our lakes and rivers.

Another cause for this decrease is the following : During spring time, when the water is high, the bays become larger, and the small rivers and rivulets rise ; that is the time fish choose for spawning, and they enter the bays or come up the rivers to deposit their eggs. Then inconsiderate fishermen lay their nets, or build dams, which destroy thousands of fish. In my opinion, severe laws should deal with such actions. This custom is followed especially in small bays south and north of Lake St. Pierre.

A third cause for this falling off is the number of licenses granted by the province of Quebec. It is too large, especially on the south shore, from Nicolet to Sorel islands, and from Champlain to Pointe du Lac, on both shores ; fishing tackle is seen everywhere, some of which extend from 200 to 500 yards. How can small fish be expected to escape such formidable tackle ? This seems impossible.

It is also regrettable that trout should constantly decrease, as it is a most exquisite and valuable fish. I think that this is due to the fact that the fishing season for trout is too long. Nobody should be allowed to fish trout *before June 15th or after September 1st*. Fishermen fishing for their own use, should throw back into the water every trout

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which would not be of the length stipulated in the regulations. This fish should not be made a commercial one ; I am speaking of speckled trout.

I also consider it my duty to protest against the use of small seines "à véron" or with minnows. This causes a large decrease in the catch of maskinongé, black bass, doré and trout. The results, this year, have been even worse than those of last year, which were not altogether very good.

*Inspector A. H. Belliveau, of Ottawa, says:—*That in most of the inland districts of the province of Quebec, fishing results will still be inferior to the small yield of 1905. Not only the fish are falling off in size, but the better grades, as maskinongé, bass and pickerel, are gradually disappearing from their former haunts. This diminution may be safely ascribed to indiscriminate netting in the past as well as to the prevalence of the small meshed implements.

Missisquoi bay held its own better than any other fishing ground in my district. Although the time allowed to fish is very limited, fishermen realized as much as in previous years. New York regulations somewhat hampered them, but other markets were soon found. The interested parties then contracted for their whole catch at a stated rate instead of risking the chances of a fluctuating market.

The few week's seining allowed there in the spring cannot be so injurious as claimed by the petitioners for the prohibition of all netting as fish seems yet far from being depleted. The whole catch consists more of coarse fish than doré.

In Richelieu river, fishing was not as good as formerly, and hoop net fishing did not pay so well. No seines at all were tolerated in that district this summer. The great Iberville eel-weir was again successfully operated, and even if Fulton market is closed to their owners, others as remunerative have been opened in the west.

In the Saguenay district, salmon was abundant and poachers were very active making a home provision and even selling a few to summer hotels.

In nearly all other parts of my extensive district, the fisheries will show a considerable decline.

To save complete depletion, some of the waters should be set apart, for a few years, for the natural propagation of fish, and other restrictions, as regulation of mesh, and a minimum size of all species of fish, it is advisable to protect, should be adopted without delay.

It is to be hoped that whatever is the result of the deliberations of the interprovincial conference, the fisheries will receive due consideration, and that the administration of its regulations will be simplified and improved instead of the confusion existing for the past years.

#### ONTARIO.

*Inspector J. M. Hurly, of Belleville, says:—*During the spring fishing season at which time the coarser species of fish are captured, good returns were realized by the

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fishermen. The fishing for whitefish and herring was exceptionally good during the past season, in fact, it is reported to me as being the most successful for many years.

In travelling over my district I find that angling has been very good and many Lakes and streams are showing good results from the stocking of young fish which goes on from year to year from the Fish Breeding Establishments.

The improved fishing in adjacent waters is no doubt largely responsible for the increase in the number of tourists visiting this section of the Dominion which means large expenditures of money benefiting all classes.

The bass ponds on the Bay of Quinté are doing good work, a large number of bass measuring on an average 3 inches in length being distributed each year.

I am sorry to say that carp, especially German carp appear to be on the increase, notwithstanding the fact that immense quantities are captured in hoop-nets each season. The question of some action being taken towards clearing the waters of these pests is becoming more urgent each year and the time is not far distant when very serious consideration will be necessary.

*Inspector O. K. Shepperd, of Ontario*, reports that as far as he can judge from his visits to the various fishing districts, the commercial fishing in his division has not been up to the average and not as good as last season, which was a very bad one. This applies especially to the Lake Erie district where the catch has so far been exceptionally light. The rod and line fishing shows a slight improvement over last season, especially in the Georgian bay district and in the inland waters. The law is being fairly observed but to my mind too great a number of netting licenses of all kinds are being issued, and unless this number is lessened, nothing can be looked for but a gradual diminution of our fisheries.

The carp are doing incalculable damage both in the international waters and in the inland waters where they have gained a foothold; as well as injuring the fisheries, they are destroying the wild rice which is the natural food of the wild duck.

*Inspector A. G. Duncan, of Marksville, Ont.*, says:—As previously reported, the whitefish, salmon trout and sturgeon are gradually on the decrease and the catch of these species will not be equal to that of 1905.

The fishery officers under the control of the provincial government have been fairly diligent in attending to their duties, but as they are not provided with the means of a proper enforcement of the fishery laws there is no doubt but that the number of nets fished is in excess of the number allowed by licenses and for the same reason there is considerable poaching done by American vessels in my division.

It is an impossibility to enforce the fishery regulations unless the officers are provided with steam power to enable them to overhaul the tugs used alike by the Canadian and American fishermen.

## MANITOBA.

*Inspector Wm. S. Young, of Manitoba*, reports an average fishing season.

The catch of whitefish will not show much of an increase or a decrease. Sturgeon will show a slight falling off, while pickerel, pike and tullibees will show a slight improvement.

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However, the prices of fish received by the fishermen were just twice those of 1905. 'All fishing closed down the first day of September this year, instead of the 5th day of October as in previous years, so that when one considers that with a full month cut off the whitefish season, that the yield will be equal to that of the previous years. I think we will be able to congratulate ourselves on this achievement.

## SASKATCHEWAN.

*Inspector of Fisheries W. E. Miller, of Qu'Appelle*, reports as follows :—This year will show an increased yield over that of 1905. The winter was very mild and allowed of ice fishing being pursued under very favourable circumstances. Heavy rains in June prevented the excessive lowering of the streams and lakes which had been looked for owing to the limited snowfall. Intense heat prevailed in July and August and some loss of fish was reported in the shallower lakes of southern Saskatchewan. Many more net licenses have been taken out by settlers wishing to fish on a small scale for their own use, and the amount of angling done again shows a large increase. The main winter export fishery was carried on at Moose lake where operations were very successful in the aggregate, though individual catches ruled smaller. In the Prince Albert district, a good winter catch was made at the Trout lakes leading to a renewal of the export trade which promises to grow considerably this coming season. At Cumberland the sturgeon fishing has not been so actively pursued this summer, but that fishery has been vigorously pressed in Cedar lake on account of its greater ease of access. Owing to increased local demand there is more fishing being done in the Battleford district and a considerable increase is expected there this coming winter.

## ALBERTA.

*Harrison S. Young, of Alberta*, reports, that all creeks were very low when the ice went out in spring, many were almost dry, and they did not rise until after the June rains. Settlers put in dams to hold water for stock, and at many of these dams, fish were killed illegally. The guardians broke up many of these structures. There is but little commercial fishing in this district during summer. A few fishermen at Lac Ste. Anne, White Whale lake and Pigeon lake, supply the local trade in Edmonton and towns along the Calgary and Edmonton railway, but no fish are shipped outside the district. From all lakes the yield of white and other fish is reported good.

The guardian at Beaver lake, reports that a sturgeon was killed in that lake this summer, having found its way up the Beaver creek from the Saskatchewan. Sturgeon were formerly captured in considerable numbers at Victoria and Edmonton by spear and gaff, during the time they were passing up stream to spawn, when they take advantage of the eddies and slack water along shore. Since the fishery regulations have been enforced, the practice has stopped, and a sturgeon is seldom seen in Edmonton, an occasional one only being caught with a night line.

From reports I have received, I am afraid that there is great destruction of trout in the streams of southern Alberta, where the fishery regulations are not very well enforced. Dynamite is said to be used, I have reported fully on this matter. Reports may and probably are exaggerated, but I think there is no doubt that guardians should

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be appointed to enforce the regulations, and prevent the destruction of trout that is now carried on. The Canadian Northern Railway will have steel laid on their line to White Whale lake this fall. This will allow of summer fishing in these lakes, and care will have to be taken that they are not overfished.

The fisheries of the district are all likely to yield as good returns as in former years. If accurate returns could be had of the amount of coarse fish killed, the value of the fisheries of the district would show a large increase. I cannot see, however, how at present, more accurate returns can be had.

The demand from settlers for fish with which to stock lakes where there are no fish, and from others to have bass or other game fish with which to stock waters where at present there are only suckers and pike, still continues, and the need of a hatchery somewhere in the west would seem to be more apparent every year.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

*Inspector C. B. Sword, of New Westminster, B.C.*; says :—The sockeye salmon fishing may be considered practically closed, but it is quite impossible to give any estimate of what quantity of cohoes and other fall fish may be packed as this fishing is just beginning. The sockeye pack for this district has been very light about 178,500 cases, to which should be added about 7,000 cases packed in Victoria (district No. 3).

On Puget sound the same state of affairs was experienced 150,000 or 160,000 cases will cover the pack.

There has been a good run of spring salmon which, however, has been mainly shipped as mild cured or in cold storage.

Halibut, which (though properly belonging to district No. 2) is next in importance to the salmon fishing, will I expect show an increase of from 20 to 25 per cent over last year.

With the exception of these two varieties, I do not think that our returns will show very much change from last year, though I anticipate a moderate increase in all branches except of course the sockeye pack.

*Jno. T. William, inspector of fisheries*, says :—That in district No. 2, Northern British Columbia, he is not in a position to give even approximate figures and data, at this early date, as the season is not yet completed, and he can therefore only in a general way express his opinion on the fishery prospects. He says : commencing at the southern portion of my district, the sockeye salmon yield on *Smiths Inlet* has been most satisfactory, the canneries there have secured a full pack, and a large number of sockeye have reached their spawning grounds in the lakes at the head of this inlet.

*Rivers Inlet* has again supplied a full pack of sockeye salmon for the seven canneries in operation. Large quantities have also reached their spawning grounds on *Oweekayno* lake.

*Northern Coast Canneries* *Namu*, *Kimsquit*, *Bella Coola* and *Lowe inlet*, have also done well, the sockeye salmon catch having proved most satisfactory to the cannerymen, particularly at *Namu* and *Kimsquit*.



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It was my intention to visit the head waters of the Bella Coola and Kimsquit rivers this fall, but owing to other important engagements, I have been obliged to abandon the visit until the spring of 1907.

*The Skeena river* has again proved a sad disappointment to the cannerymen, who have only succeeded in securing a half pack of sockeye, reaching about a two thirds pack including fall fish.

I consider this is owing to the barricading of the streams and rivers at the head waters by the Indians, and unless this is stopped, the Skeena river will gradually deteriorate. Owing to the Indians having erected barricades on Babine river this season, very few sockeye have reached the spawning grounds, consequently four years from this season we may expect an exceedingly poor run, of this valuable fish.

*The Naas River* canneries have done fairly well, securing about a two third's pack of sockeye salmon, one or two of the canneries nearly filling up on fall fish. With regard to the other fisheries in my district, I cannot give even an approximate opinion, though I understand the halibut and oulachon catches have been good.

*Inspector Edward G. Taylor*, of Vancouver, B. C., report as follows:—

During the past year the fisheries of my district (Division No. 3) have from one point of view been most satisfactory; but in another aspect the season has not been as satisfactory as was anticipated.

The new whaling enterprise carried on in Barklay sound has been a marked success, and has rapidly developed into an extensive industry. Indeed for many weeks during the past year there was an average capture of no less than three whales daily. Occasionally captures of the valuable Sperm-whale added to the remarkably remunerative results of the whale fishery on Vancouver island.

The salmon fishery has brought excellent returns to the fishermen owing to the high price prevailing, and the large takes of spring salmon now in great demand. Some of the salmon trap owners have suffered a disappointment as the sockeye run was limited; but many of the traps were compensated by the very fine catches of spring salmon and cohoes. The former being largely bought for 'mild curing' purposes—the latter for cold storage, for fresh fish trade in the Northwest Provinces.

The herring fishing was again pursued on an extensive scale, and has grown to be quite a leading industry. Nanaimo of course, being the chief centre. The catches of herring are cured in Nanaimo as kippers, bloaters and pickled as well as salted, and frozen for bait.

The demand for bait is very large for the halibut fishery; quantities being exported to Washington State for that purpose, while steamers call at Nanaimo for supplies of herring bait on their way to the northern halibut banks.

There is a good opening for a crab-fishery as the crabs are of large size and extremely abundant. It is a growing industry, and during the past season quite considerable quantities were taken in my district.

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Many localities in my district are famous for sport fishing, attracting anglers more and more every year as the spring salmon and cohoes afford fine troll and fly fishing. The Cowichan river, Campbell river, Englishman's river, Alberni canal and others have a wide reputation.

The much esteemed Olympian oyster abounds in quite a number of places in my district, and some of the beds as at Blunden harbour and Barklay sound are of very large extent. The demand, however, is so large that many oyster areas already show signs of depletion.

The Olympian oyster is of small size, often less than one fifth of the size of an average Atlantic oyster. The department has on several occasions carried out a scheme for introducing and planting the large Atlantic oyster; but hitherto they do not appear to have bred or increased. For the first time in British Columbia the eastern oyster, I am pleased to report, has produced spat, and I have obtained 'Seed' oysters probably a year old at points where the eastern oysters was planted last year.

During the month of July a Committee of the British Columbia Fishery Commission made a tour of the west coast of Vancouver island, and expressed their astonishment at the amazing fishery resources of the island, from Sooke to Quatsino sound. The party consisted of Richard Hall, M.P.P., and Mr. J. C. Brown, accompanied by myself were conveyed on the C. G. S. *Quadra* and received much valuable aid in their investigations from Captain Hacket.

During the herring season I was greatly assisted by the C. G. S. *Falcon* she proved very efficient in her patrol of the herring grounds.

It is necessary, however, for the proper patrol of the waters between the island and the mainland to have the services of a boat all the year round.

## BAIT FREEZERS.

The aid to the sea fishermen offered and extended by the department in the direction of cold storage for bait, so as to ensure a supply of this essential article at times when there are no bait fishes on the coast, and bait cannot be otherwise procured, was begun as a departmental work in 1899, and in the year 1900 the first fishermen's bait freezer was established at Ballantyne's Cove, county Antigonish, Nova Scotia. The system was summarized in the departmental report for 1900 at page ix.

The success which attended the initial efforts as demonstrated by the local small 'fishermen's bait freezers' with a capacity ranging from 15 to 40 tons of frozen bait, according to the requirements of the localities, and designed to meet the immediate needs of the shore boat fishermen, during the periods of the dearth of bait, without which they could not carry on their fishing operations, attracted attention to the interests of the deep-sea bank fishing vessels, with a view to extending to that important branch of the fishery similar aid and conveniences.

The operations of the Nova Scotia fishing fleet was greatly hampered by a lack of this most elementary essential to a successful fishing venture; that is, an unfailing supply of good fresh bait; resulting in a desultory exploitation of the fishery rather than a concerted and remunerative one.

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Believing that an impetus would be given to the business in which most of the fishing vessels were tied up for more than half of the year, the department undertook to extend the experiment to a practical effort to do for the bank fishermen that which the small bait freezer was doing for the shore fishermen.

For this experiment two points on the Nova Scotia coast were selected in turn; one at Canso, and another at Halifax, where large bait cold storage establishments were inaugurated with government aid under special conditions.

The latter establishment was intended more particularly to meet the needs of a large fishing fleet in Halifax and neighbouring counties, which was unable to avail itself of the winter fishing because and only because of the fact that it was impossible to rely on even a partial bait supply, but with this disability removed, it was confidently expected that the incentive would revolutionize the winter fishing operations in the western portion of the sea-coast of Nova Scotia.

The Canso establishment, the first inaugurated, was regarded as being of more general scope, for the supplying of vessels from all localities, visiting the banks of the Gulf of St. Lawrence as well as those of the Atlantic coast.

The departmental report—Fisheries—for the year 1905, contains full descriptions of these two extensive bait cold storage plants and their processes as distinctive in type, importance, cost and principle from the small shore 'Fishermen's Bait Freezers', which range in cost from about \$1,000 to about \$4,500, according to relative importance and demands of localities.

The Canso establishment sold to United States and Canadian fishing vessels this season up to date, 271,823 pounds of frozen bait, of which 1,554 pounds were herring, the remainder being squid. The price received for the squid was 3 to 3½ cents per pound and that for the herring 2½ cents. The bait remaining in the freezer up to September 29 of this year being 2,000 pounds of herring.

The Halifax establishment was ready for operation in time to provide bait to applicants at the beginning of the year, and that the expectations of its value to the fishermen during the winter season was fully realized is shown from the following summary. From the 1st January to 25th April, 1906, the frozen herring bait disposed of from that plant was:

To inshore vessels and boats . . . . .	38,323 lb. at \$1.75 per 100 fish.
To offshore banking vessels . . . . .	182,090 lb. at 3 cents per lb.
To dealers in bait . . . . .	29,547 lb. at \$1.65 per 100 fish or 3 cents per lb.
To U. S. vessels . . . . .	14,040 lb. at 3½ cents per lb.

The bait thus supplied is stated to have turned out first-class and to have given satisfaction to the fishermen. The establishment was able to supply all those who made application for bait leaving about 100 tons on hand at the end of April, and the belief was expressed that the existence of the freezer there was appreciated by those who had already purchased bait and would encourage and stimulate the fishing industry, by removing the uncertainty of supply which previously ruled. The stock of frozen herring on hand was by the end of September augmented to 150 tons, while

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freezing operations were continuing, and it is expected that when the time for using frozen bait arrives, about the beginning of November when the fresh bait supply fails, there will be enough to supply the demand.

The number of small shore fishermen's bait freezers, continues to grow. There are now constructed :

In Nova Scotia.....	29
In Quebec.....	10
In Prince Edward Island.....	5
In New Brunswick.....	2
	<hr/> 46

During the year there were established in Quebec, three new freezers, one at St. Godfrey, one at Gascons and one at Bonaventure East, in Nova Scotia, one at Digby and one at Lunenburg, and in New Brunswick one at Caraquet.

In addition to these there are under way new freezers at Sydney, at Half Island Cove, and at New Harbour, and in Quebec, one at Newport Point, Gaspé county. There are also in contemplation probably to begin this year, two freezers at Magdalen Islands, one at Carleton, Quebec, and one at Shippegan Island, New Brunswick.

At the outset it was somewhat difficult to overcome the prejudices of the fishermen against frozen bait, the popular fallacy obtaining that it would not be effective and was easily torn from the hooks, but the persistent demonstrations of its practical usefulness, and efficacy, together with the fact of its providing a long felt want, have operated to remove those prejudices, and converted the opponents into advocates of the scheme.

This growing confidence and appreciation is shown by a new feature in these small bait freezers this year. Hitherto this class of freezer has been limited, as above stated, to a capacity of from 15 to 40 tons, but recognizing their value, the associations of fishermen interested at Digby and Lunenburg in Nova Scotia, and at Caraquet, New Brunswick, arranged for freezers with a capacity of 100 tons as necessary to meet their requirements, and the establishments at these places will operate on this increased basis.

Mr. Peter MacFarlane, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, the department's officer in charge of the establishment and construction of the shore boat fishermen class of freezers, reports the season as very favourable to a furtherance of the scheme. His report forms appendix No. 12 hereto.

## DOGFISH REDUCTION WORKS.

The Fisheries Department Report for the past two years, treats somewhat fully of the experiment of a probable means of coping with the dogfish nuisance, by which that menace to the operations of the fishermen may be turned to some commercial advantage, which, if not wholly satisfactory from the standpoint of the fisheries generally, might form a partial offset to the disabilities involved in the inroads of these predacious fish, at least to the extent to which they may be utilized for the manufacture of oil and fertilizer.

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The Shippegan reduction works which were completed last year about the end of the season, were operated at that time only sufficiently to establish the working of the machinery, hence the output was very limited. It started in this year, however, about the 27th July, and has been working continuously up to the time of writing, and it is expected that the season will close with very successful operation and a large output of oil and fish scrap for fertilizer.

The Canso establishment was ready last year when the dogfish first appeared in that locality, about the second week in September, and continued operations up to the end of the season in December.

This year this establishment began operations on the 13th September, and is continuing at the time of writing up to its full capacity.

The experience gained at both establishments last season, which were their initial years, has had the effect of suggesting minor details in methods which will probably result in an improvement in the quality of the fertilizer scrap and oil produced.

While at these points where these establishments are located, the dogfish can be secured in sufficient quantities under existing conditions, the complaints against this scourge, although serious and general, have not been so widespread and acute as in recent years. It may be too soon to hope for relief from this great disability, but it also may be the beginning of a gradual disappearance of the dogfish as the history of the fisheries has shown to have occurred at intervals of varying extent. The present visitation is probably one of the longest and most extensive that has occurred in the recollection of the fishermen.

#### THE SOURIS FISH DRIER.

The fish drier, which was so successfully launched at Souris last year, with the object of bringing prominently before the fishermen engaged in line fishing for cod, hake, haddock, etc., the expediency and practicability of adopting improved methods for the drying of their catches, in order to enable them to place on the markets of the world an article equal to the best of its kind, and so obtain the highest prices prevailing, and to which extended reference was made at page xxix of the Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries,—Fisheries,—for the year 1905, continued operations this season under the same efficient management and on the same lines as last year.

Drying started this season on the 8th May, and up to the 21st September there were received at the drier the following quantities of the different classes of fish:—

Dry cod .....	9,790 lb.
Kenched cod .....	241,671 "
Green cod .....	7,257 "
Dry hake .....	39,686 "
Kenched hake .....	84,193 "
Green hake .....	80,476 "

Up to the date mentioned above, the following quantities were shipped:—

Cod .....	121,113 lb.
Hake (and haddock) .....	65,438 "

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These fish were shipped to Barbados, Jamaica, Boston, Great Britain, and Charlottetown.

In addition to drying, the putting up of boneless fish on a small scale, was undertaken this season, in connection with which a patent press was installed, for taking care of the scraps and pressing them into blocks. Since this work was started in the latter part of July, 6,595 lb. have been so put up, and have found a very ready sale in both Canadian and United States markets.

That the object for which the drier was established is already being achieved is demonstrated by the fact that in its vicinity a very noticeable increase in the number of men engaged in line fishing has obtained, with a consequent increment in the quantities of fish caught.

## THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION AND PELAGIC SEALING.

Last year's report dealt somewhat fully with the most recent formulated proposal of the United States' government, referred to the Canadian government, which was that Great Britain should agree to a prohibition of killing seals at sea during August and September and that the United States would in compensation therefor consent that such hunting should be permitted during May and June instead; these two latter months being within the term of the close season provided by the Paris Award Regulations.

As the net result of compliance with this proposal, would involve the voluntary relinquishment by the Canadian pelagic sealers of the most remunerative two months of the year, comprising practically the whole of the Behring Sea season, for two months when little or no sealing is done, coming as they do between the defined seasons.—that is the spring season up the coast and the fall season in Behring Sea, it is needless to say that this interested proposal did not find favour in Canada and consequently was not entertained. Some pertinent explanations of the situation are contained in the reference above noted. There is no change in the standing of this question since that report.

Owing to the necessity for readiness for an exceptionally early session of Parliament, the report of the department is prepared practically three months before the expiry of the year's general fisheries operations, which precludes the possibility of the publication herein of the usual statistics of the pelagic sealing industry for the current season with notes and remarks thereon, since the requisite data is not yet available.

## FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

The report of the Fisheries Protection Service will be published in a supplement at the close of the calendar year, as the vessels comprising the fleet are now actively engaged on their several stations, it would be impossible to deal with their reports at present.

With the exception of the Steamer *Princess* replacing the *La Canadienne* in the Gulf patrol, the protective fleet of 1906 is the same as the previous one, consisting also of the *Canada*, the *Curlew*, the *Petrel*, the *Osprey* and *Constance* in the maritime

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provinces ; the *Vigilant* in Lake Erie ; and the *Kestrel* and *Falcon* in the British Columbia waters. The above cruisers were commanded by the same experienced officers, and were assisted by four sea-going steam launches in the patrolling of the Atlantic coast.

Two United States fishing schooners were seized off the coast of Cape Breton for fishing within the three mile limit. They were subsequently released upon payment of fines.

More foreign vessels must have taken advantage of the *modus vivendi* licenses, as the amount of such fees is much larger than in 1905. The fishing season has still several weeks to run.

#### OTTAWA FISHERIES MUSEUM.

Last year's report of the Canadian Fisheries Exhibits or Museum contained a list of the specimens embraced in the collection. This year, the curator, Mr. A. Halkett, submits not only a general summary of the said collection, but adds descriptions of the vertebrate portion, especially the fishes, after the manner of the guides to the galleries of the British Museum.

This report will form an appendix of the supplement to the 39th Annual Fisheries Report, to be published at the end of the calendar year with other matters, which it was impossible to embrace in the main report, owing to the early meeting of Parliament.

#### THE FISHERIES STAFF.

The outside staff of the fisheries branch of the department is larger than may be generally supposed, numbering to over nine hundred and fifty employees, subdivided as follows : Twenty-four inspectors of fisheries and special officers; 112 overseers of fisheries with magisterial powers *ex-officio*, and 440 guardians, temporarily employed to assist the other officers in the protection of fish. The officers in charge of our thirty-two fish-hatching establishments with their permanent assistants aggregate over seventy employees, not including other persons employed during the busy season. The officers and crew of our protection fleet of cruisers aggregate 267, and there are also about forty-five persons employed as reporters for the Intelligence Bureau during all the fishing season, who are not otherwise connected with government work.

A complete list of these different services will be issued in the supplement to our annual report at the end of the calendar year.

#### PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION JURISDICTION.

As has been from time to time intimated, since the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1898, the department has been, by agreement with the provinces, administering fisheries matters, as previously, pending some definitive adjustment of the relative rights and jurisdiction exercisable by the provinces and Dominion in regard to the fisheries.

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The only exceptions to this arrangement is the province of Ontario, to which the proprietary right in the fisheries were handed over at the time of the decision on the fisheries reference to the Imperial Privy Council, and the province of Quebec where such proprietary rights were handed over at that time as affected the inland waters from a line drawn across the St. Lawrence from Pointe des Monts to Cape Chatte. This handing over of property rights involved in the issue of licenses, however, in no way affected the federal jurisdiction as to legislation and fishery regulation, which is exclusively vested in the Dominion government as distinct from any property interest held by the provinces.

It is hoped and expected that whatever agreement may be reached by the conference of Provincial Premiers convened at Ottawa at the time of this writing, touching the relations of the provinces with the Dominion, will pave the way to some basis upon which a final adjustment of the relative jurisdiction of Dominion and Provincial government over the sea-coast and inland fisheries can be reached.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

F. GOURDEAU, Lt.-Col.,  
*Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*





SPECIAL  
APPENDED REPORTS

BY

PROFESSOR E. E. PRINCE, F.R.S., CANADA

*Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries.*

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I. HOW TO ESTABLISH A TROUT-POND.

II. THE PACIFIC FISHING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA.

1906



## SPECIAL APPENDED REPORTS

### I

#### HOW TO ESTABLISH A TROUT-POND.

BY PROFESSOR EDWARD E. PRINCE, DOMINION COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES, OTTAWA.

Travellers in China from early times have marvelled at the zeal and ingenuity displayed by the Celestials in the cultivation of fish and in the maintenance of fish ponds. In Canada, lakes, large and small, are innumerable in every part of the country, with very few exceptions, and as a rule they are, or have been, until recently, inhabited by fish. Trout, speckled (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) gray trout (*S. namaycush*) and red trout in the east, and rainbow, black-spotted, and Dolly Varden trout, in the West, have occurred in vast numbers in these illimitable waters. There are, however, once prolific lakes from which these fish are now absent, while in extremely rare cases, the lakes appear to have been naturally barren and have never contained any fish. I have recently heard of three such lakes, one in the province of British Columbia, the other two in the province of Quebec.

When once a lake or creek has been inhabited by fish, there always remains the possibility of its restoration if appropriate steps be taken: but in those cases, extremely rare in the Dominion, of waters permanently barren of fish, some preparatory measures are necessary. In the present concise report I deal with both kinds of lakes or ponds, and in addition, I give some instructions as to the methods of procedure in creating or establishing new trout ponds.

For the successful cultivation of trout, or indeed of any of the better kinds of fish, it is necessary to secure the following conditions:—

- (1) Pure and abundant water.
- (2) Shallows for spawning, and deeper portions for hiding and for wintering in.
- (3) Food in plenty and variety.
- (4) Shadow and shelter from glaring sunlight.

I take it for granted that proper precautions are taken against enemies, man, beast or bird, as failure in establishing successful fish ponds has frequently found explanation in midnight marauding by poachers, or in visits of sheldrakes, kingfishers, &c., or in other cases mink, otter and other fish-eating animals. Many so-called enemies are, however, entirely innocent of fish destruction. All ducks are not fish-eaters, and sand-pipers, plovers, snipe, &c., beaver, muskrat, water-shrews, and similar creatures, do not devour fish: but live almost exclusively on vegetable food, water plants, insects, &c. The fish poacher is the worst enemy, and effective fences are almost essential to success.

I shall deal with the formation of a trout pond, and in the latter part of this report shall treat of the best methods of stocking it with fish.

*Water.*—The first condition necessary for success is pure water, with, if possible, an inflow and an outflow capable of being regulated by movable gates. Spring water is best, especially if of low temperature in summer, 46° to 54° F. being very favourable.

Trout will live, and indeed, flourish, in still water, with no very apparent inflow, and even in such confined spaces as a rain-tub, a few trout have been kept for long periods: but the fish become tame and languid, the flavour of the flesh is affected, and they are always much stunted in growth. Hence if possible a portion of a stream or

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small creek should be so diverted by a narrow channel or underground pipe, that a continuous flow of water can be supplied to the pond or small lake. With such a continuous inflow the trout placed in the pond will be healthier, more gamey, and in better condition generally.

It is well-known that aëration of water goes on at the surface, and any comparatively shallow stretch of water, especially if agitated at times, or ruffled by winds, will be purified, and be able to sustain fish life. I am acquainted with one case in which some young salmon, kept in a bucket placed in a hole in the ground, lived for three or four years in a healthy state; but were much stunted in growth. They grew from a length of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 inches to 6 or 8 inches; but never exceeded that diminutive length.

#### THE BOTTOM.

The bottom of the pond should be of rock, clay or sand; but loam, mud or peat, imparts a flavour and colour to the water which affect trout unfavourably. Every one is aware that fish, taken in a wild state from lakes and streams, may have a disagreeable flavour, when cooked; at times, indeed, they are quite inedible on that account. If portions of the bottom are covered for a few inches with clear river sand, making a smooth surface, the fish will be found to lie there by preference, as soft mud or clay bottoms are avoided by trout as far as possible. It is absolutely essential that shallows covered with coarse gravel or pebbles should be provided in order that the trout may resort there at the spawning time. They can be netted, when on these stony shallows, and the spawn taken from them, as (unless the conditions are altogether unusual) the eggs if left on the pebbly bottom will become unhealthy and will die. A good supply of water pouring over the gravel, and reproducing the favourable conditions of the natural spawning beds, will of course enable the eggs to be incubated and hatch out in due time. The eggs are, however, better removed from the pond or creek and treated as set forth in my special report published in the twenty-eighth Annual (Fisheries) Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1895, on the hatching and rearing of trout.

#### DEPTH OF POND.

An ideal trout pond should increase in depth from the upper gravelly end where the water flows in, and where it is three to six inches in depth, down to the lower clay or rocky portion where the depth should be 5 to 8 or 10 feet or more in depth. To these deeper portions the trout will move for safety and shelter, especially in winter when the danger of freezing in the shallow parts is thus avoided. Further, the small trout will haunt the shallow bottom, while the larger fish will keep in the deeper water, excepting on sunny days or when prompted to indulge their cannibalistic propensities. Large trout will at times readily feed on young trout, and sometimes prefer them, though normally a good supply of insect food fully satisfies them. As a haven of safety for the small fish it is necessary to provide a considerable shallow area in all trout ponds. Three ponds, one for fry and yearlings, not more than 24 inches deep at the lower end, a second for young trout up to 2 or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years of age, 36 or 40 inches maximum depth of water and a third pond, with five feet of water at the deepest end for three and four year old fish is a very convenient arrangement, where feasible.

#### FOOD IN POND.

The question of a supply of appropriate food is all important. Insect food is really the best, and in a new pond, before an insect fauna is established in it, and May-flies, dragon and stone-flies, &c. take possession and breed, an effective means of creating a supply of water-insects, is the introduction of a tub-full of green-weeds, scraped from the bottom of an old-established pond, or weedy creek of a river, into the pond. Such weed material will be found to contain an incredible amount of insect life, eggs, larvæ,

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&c. and small water-snails in abundance. The weeds chosen should be the matted masses found in still parts of a river or creek. To follow this plan is the readiest method of establishing a supply of insect food, which is undoubtedly the most favourable feature in any successful trout pond. I have, in a former special report, given notable examples of the superiority of insect-food over all other forms of nutriment for half-grown and adult fishes. It hastens growth, improves the flavour of the flesh, intensifies game qualities, making the fish alert and active. Sir James Gibson Maitland recommended a mixture of eggs, flesh, &c., made into a tenacious paste and pressed through a strainer pierced with holes, so that worm-like convoluted fragments were formed. These the fish fed upon most greedily, but it was an expensive food and laborious to prepare. Artificial foods, chopped liver, or flesh, ground-up fish, boiled cereals, &c., prepared in various ways, are far less favourable for fattening trout. Frank Buckland recommended hanging the dead carcase of a bird or dog or even a large fish, from a branch over the pond, and after it became putrid and maggoty, giving it an occasional shake. At each shake the maggots would drop in hundreds into the water and form an admirable food for fish. The fat juicy maggots or larvæ of the blow-fly or blue-bottle fly, are a most nutritious and appropriate food. Trout grow amazingly if fed on insect food, and have better health and finer game qualities than when fed on butcher meat, liver or offal. Young trout greedily catch and eat the minute crustaceans which abound in fresh water: but the cultivation of small Entomostracans, *Daphnia*, *Cyclops*, and the like, cannot be successfully carried out, unless after technical scientific training. For the methods to be adopted for the cultivation of these minute forms of life as fish-food reference must be had to fish-culture treatises by specialists. A few of the smallest species of chubs or shiners will furnish additional food if introduced, and if these small minnows breed, the delicate newly hatched fry, in spring and early summer, will form dainty food for the trout. Care must be taken that no sticklebacks or 'pin-fish' are included with the harmless chub and shiners. The undesirable fish are recognized by the presence of three or more pin-like spines on the back. They are, in some localities, erroneously called minnows (see my report on 'Vernacular Names of Fishes', Report of Mar. & Fish, 1900.) and are surprisingly pugnacious and destructive. Any introduced by accident or mistake should be at once netted and removed, they bite and injure the fry of larger species, and devour an amount of small insect-food wholly out of proportion to their own small dimensions.

## SHADY BANKS ESSENTIAL.

Shallow ponds being exposed to the glaring sun readily become warm. Trout cannot bear heat and can live in health only where the water is cool, clear and sparkling. Not only so, but their large sensitive eyes, unprovided with lids or shaded by eyebrows, are exposed to bright light, which blinds and injures them, and introduces sickness and weakness. If the sun is very bright they hide away, when living under natural conditions, moving into deeper shady places, and only coming out in the evening or in the early morning, when the sun's rays are oblique and less powerful. A few trees carrying thick foliage, or a row of low overhanging bushes, willows or alders, will provide the necessary cool shelter, if so situated that some of the deeper parts lie in shadow when the sun is high at mid-day. Floating wooden rafts or screens are preferred by many as the falling leaves in October are a source of annoyance, where trees are planted for shade purposes.

## PONDS SHOULD LIE FALLOW.

The pond having been prepared and the foregoing conditions having been observed, it should be left for two or three months in spring until its newness has worn off and the insect and minnow life have become established.

## HOW TO STOCK (ADULT FISH OR FRY).

A few dozens of adult wild trout netted, under the authority of a permit, which the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, has alone the power to issue, should be conveyed in casks of water or tanks, and liberated in the pond.\* They should be left undisturbed for a year, fed if it seems necessary, but not distrubed or fished for. Many of them will be observed seeking the gravelly shallows in due time for the purpose of spawning. They might be allowed to spawn naturally during the first season, especially if they have been caught in the late summer, or fall; but the eggs will probably not incubate and hatch out in the confined area of an artificial or newly established pond. In later seasons, the eggs, as already stated, should be taken from the fish, fertilized, and incubated, and hatched artificially, as better results can be relied on, and many dangers can be thus avoided. In the second year angling may be carried on, and all but the largest trout returned to the water, unless very badly hooked.

Some trout culturists prefer to stock ponds with small trout-fry, either newly-hatched, 5 or 6 weeks old, or fingerlings, 9 to 12 months old. If the conditions are favourable this stocking with young fish, either "alevins" or "fingerlings" is bound to be successful: but three or four years at least must elapse before the pond will furnish any angling. The rate of the growth of trout and other fish need not be dwelt upon in this place, as I have treated the subject in my special report on the "Maximum Sizes of Fish" in the Department's Report, 1903. It is difficult to give definite directions respecting the number of fish, which can be safely retained in a pond: but a spring  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. square in volume, at a temperature of about  $50^{\circ}$  F. and flowing through a tank 24 ft. long, 2 ft. wide, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep *i.e.* 72 cubic feet capacity will accomodate a thousand trout 9 to 13 inches long. Norris regards such accomodation as favourable, *i.e.* 10 trout to each cubic foot of flowing water. The trout were fed on curds every second day— $2\frac{1}{2}$  quarts to a thousand fish. Half that number would, as a rule ensure better growth and more healthy fish.

## RESERVE POND DESIRABLE,

It may be added that a very advantageous arrangement is that of providing an additional pond, one flowing through a narrow channel into the other. The formation of two ponds affords many advantages. If gates be provided and a lateral overflow pipe be arranged, one pond can be run dry when desired and the fish taken out, or the bottom of the pond cleaned or rearranged. The Hon. Roger North, one of the earliest English fish-culturists, recommended the drying of fish-ponds at intervals. He advised that they should lie fallow like a field, and the grass be allowed to grow: but he had in view the coarser kinds of European fish living in weedy sluggish waters, not those finest fish of all the finny tribe the trout of clear English and Scottish streams or of Canadian lakes and rivers. Further, the migratory trout, when passing up the narrow channel on their way to the gravelly shallows, which are suitable for spawning beds, can be secured either by means of barrier-nets of small mesh, placed across, or by an arrangement of wire-cloth movable gates; both these devices allowing the water to flow through, but barring the fish and retaining them until convenient for taking the eggs and incubating them in a hatchery.

Finally, owners of trout ponds hardly need to be reminded that, even though trout are confined in privately owned enclosures, the provisions of the Dominion Fisheries Act and Regulations under it apply to them.

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\* Norris states that he carried 150 adult trout, for a distance of 60 miles, in a 40 gallon cask, two-thirds filled with water, and with a piece of ice dropped in now and then.

## II.

## THE PACIFIC FISHING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA

BY PROF. EDWARD E. PRINCE, COMMISSIONER AND GENERAL INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES  
FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Pacific fisheries of Canada are carried on in the waters, marine and fresh water, of those two vast geographical divisions, the Yukon District and the province of British Columbia. The former may be described as having roughly the form of a right-angled triangle, whose base is an arc of the 60th parallel of north latitude, its perpendicular an arc of the 141st meridian, and its hypotheneuse, the Rocky mountains; and the latter territory (British Columbia) may be compared to an enormous quadrangle, 700 miles long by 400 miles wide, stretching from the 49th parallel (or more correctly, from an imaginary line in the middle of the Straits of Fuca, continuous, off Point Roberts, with the 49th parallel) up to the 60th parallel, and including the adjacent islands, large and small, south of the 55th parallel. The inland waters are comparatively unimportant as compared with those of the sea, when viewed from a commercial standpoint. The rivers are, it is true, of the highest value as the breeding resorts of salmon, and the upper waters, the lakes and streams, furnish food for the native Indian tribes, for the settlers, and inland communities. The lakes on the whole are not prolific, but many of the mountain streams and large tributaries cannot be surpassed for the excellence of the sport they afford. Nowhere can the angler find trout (rainbow, mountain spotted or cut-throat, and Dolly Varden) of finer game qualities. About a hundred and fiftieth part of the total area of British Columbia consists of lakes, while in the Yukon District the lakes, it is estimated, cover barely one three-hundred-and-fiftieth of the total geographical area. In these lakes and rivers large trout occur, some reaching a weight of 20 lbs. to 30 lbs., while whitefish small grayling, and certain land-locked species of salmon, are also found; but their total value in the Yukon Territory and in British Columbia does not exceed \$150,000 per annum.

The sea-fisheries are amongst the most prolific and valuable in the world. They have been developed along the coast of British Columbia to a marvellous extent, and they are capable of enormous expansion. The amazing feature of these fisheries is that they may be carried on in waters perfectly land sheltered. Hecate Straits, Dixon Entrance, Queen Charlotte Sound, and the Straits of Georgia, with innumerable deep inlets, bays and arms, are so shielded from the open ocean as to furnish unique conditions for the pursuit of fishing operations. Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands form a barrier against the storms of the waters outside, while the shores of these islands are themselves penetrated by extensive channels, arms and bays abounding, like the adjacent ocean waters, in the most valuable economic species of fish. The investigations carried on by a committee of the British Columbia Fishery Commission, during the past summer (1906) proved that extensive feeding grounds for fish occur on every part of the coast from Victoria to Naas river. The bottom is in numberless places literally alive with invertebrate animals, especially shell-fish, annelids, shrimps, and sand stars, which constitute a very large part of the food of the most esteemed kinds of marketable fishes. The greatest spawning and feeding grounds in the world for herring, halibut, flat-fishes allied to the plaice and sole, and numerous other food fishes occur within the vast sheltered area (covering nearly 30,000 square miles) extending from the international boundary line on the south to the Alaskan limits in Dixon Entrance on the north, and shielded from the open ocean by Vancouver Island and the



Queen Charlotte Island group. The number of large rivers which take their rise on the Pacific slope of Canada is astonishing, including, with one or two exceptions, all the great salmon rivers on the western watershed of North America. The Fraser, Columbia, Thompson, Skeena, Naas, Stikine, Liard, Yukon, Pelly, Porcupine, Peel and other vast streams all have their sources in British Columbia or the Yukon District, and most of them rank as the greatest salmon rivers in the world, and flow during their whole course through Canadian territory, though some like the Yukon, the Stikine, and the Columbia debouch into the sea beyond its boundaries. It is an axiom amongst fishery authorities that food fishes improve in flavour and quality in cold northern waters, and it must be admitted that these Pacific fishing grounds possess for that reason an enviable position. But the very plenitude of these fishery resources prevented a proper appreciation of them for many years, and even yet their real value, and their importance as entitled to rank amongst the greatest fisheries possessed by any country, are generally underestimated. While the salmon canning industry has for a quarter of a century occupied a prominent place amongst Pacific commercial enterprises, it is barely fifteen years ago since the immense value of the British Columbia halibut banks in Hecate Straits and Dixon Entrance was first appreciated, while the rich herring harvest along our Pacific shores went to waste until five or six years ago. 'More money has been sunk in mines than will ever come out of them,' said an eminent British Columbian to me some years ago, 'and,' he added, 'even after our lumber has all gone and our forests have been cut down, our fisheries will still remain to supply labour and food, and are our most permanent natural resource.'

That other fishery enterprises than the salmon industry urgently call for development has long been apparent to those familiar with marine and fresh-water fisheries. With my extensive experience, as a fishery official in both hemispheres, and my special knowledge of the North Sea and Irish fisheries, as well as my complete knowledge of the vast fisheries of Canada, I was more than twelve years ago impressed with the unlimited possibilities of the British Pacific fishery resources. My public statements to that effect and my efforts to stimulate interest in deep-sea fisheries were not adequately seconded, mainly because the firms prominent in the salmon business were largely engaged in other enterprises, shipping, general supplies, grain, furs, etc., and were not really fishing firms whose chief interests were bound up with the fish business. Certain United States firms were, however, not slow to grasp the commercial value of the deep-sea resources of the province, and to them is largely due the growth of important halibut fisheries, and the like.

#### SALMON.

The salmon industry of British Columbia claims the first place in any review of the provincial fisheries, but the details are so well known that it is necessary to refer to certain salient features only.

Since salmon canning operations began in a small way on the Fraser river in the 'sixties,' until the present time, when about seventy canneries are operated on the coast, its growth has been gradual and healthy. The main operations have been confined to four centres, the Fraser, the Skeena, Rivers Inlet, and Naas river, each, excepting the last, separated by a distance from each other of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred miles. At Lowe inlet, Namu, Alert bay, and at Clayoquot, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, canneries have also been long in operation, but the principal centre, with 42 canneries, has been the Fraser river. Twenty years ago, in order to guard against excessive fishing, the limit of 500 was placed upon the number of fishing licenses issued; to-day over 3,000 licenses are issued, the licenses being required not for canning or packing but for fishing. During the greater part of the history of the industry one kind of salmon may be said to have been mainly handled, viz., the sockeye, the vermilion-fleshed salmon of the Fraser and of British Columbia rivers generally. Spring salmon or chinooks, cohoes, dog salmon, hump-backs, and steelheads, were plentiful though infinitely less so than the marvellously abundant sockeye, and these less important fish were frequently thrown away. Some were smoked, others salted or frozen, but the British Columbia salmon par excellence was the sockeye.

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A widely prevalent belief exists that every fourth year is a 'big year' on the Fraser, and no doubt some foundation exists for the belief, though the periodicity is not perfectly confirmed. Large runs during the last thirty years have, indeed, occurred three times in 'fourth' years, twice in 'fifth' years, once in a 'sixth' year, and three times in a 'third' year. There is however, even less semblance of periodicity in the northern rivers of the province. With the increasing demand for fish, salmon, other than sockeyes, have been increasingly canned in British Columbia, and official statistics show that of the salmon pack on the Fraser (1904) of 129,000 cases, over 51,000 cases were of these previously neglected kinds of salmon. In the last big year (1905), of the total Fraser River pack, 846,988 cases, 39,647 were cohoes, spring salmon, &c. Formerly the pack was made up of 1-pound talls, whereas now the demand is for 'flats.'

Other changes are observable in the industry. The Indians and white fishermen have been largely displaced by Japanese. It is stated that 85 per cent of the Fraser river fishermen are Japanese, and in some canneries 90 out of every 100 employees are from Japan. Chinese labour prevailed in the packing establishments owing to its cheapness, but the price of that Oriental labour has immensely increased: \$30 to \$40 per month, in addition to board, being now paid by some canneries. The question of labour is one of the most serious to be faced in the Pacific salmon fishery as in so many other western industries. Hence labour-saving machinery is being increasingly introduced. Already salmon canning involves some of the most wonderful labour-saving machinery ever invented, including full lines of can-making machines, by which the tin cans are manufactured from tin plate, ready to be filled; fish cleaning machines by which the fish are opened and cleaned as thoroughly, and much faster, than by hand; fish-cutting machines by which the salmon are cut into pieces of the appropriate size for the cans; filling machines by which the cans are filled with fish at the rate of one can per second; topping machines by which the covers are fitted upon the filled cans; crimping machines by which the covers are crimped after being fitted, and soldering machines by which the covers are soldered on the filled cans—all working automatically and in conjunction with one another in the utmost harmony.

No question as to the cleanliness in handling the product can legitimately arise. It is scarcely touched by hand, and never carelessly treated, as the above enumeration of devices used in these great canneries demonstrates, while each establishment is kept as clean and sweet as a well regulated kitchen.

The Fisheries Commission authorized by the Dominion Government to investigate the fisheries in 1905 and 1906, paid visits of inspection to the various salmon canneries, especially those on the Fraser river, and their report upon the cleanliness of the methods adopted, the abundance of fresh water, and the rapidity characterizing the utilization of the fish after capture, was of the most reassuring and satisfactory nature, in view of the 'revelations' made public in the meat canning industry of the United States.

The process of handling the fish has often been described. But the following brief summary may be given. After the salmon reach the cannery they are conveyed to tables where the fish are cleaned, head and fins removed, and after being cut into small 'chunks' by machinery, they reach the women who act as 'fillers.' These fill the cans by hand and place them on a conveyor where they go to the crimping machine. As they pass through this, the cans are scrubbed till they fairly shine. In the washing of the exterior of the cans, steam is used. After this, it is a mechanical process pure and simple. The filled and topped cans drop on an incline through the soldering machine, and then the cans are allowed to cool, preparatory to being taken to the retort.

The first hot bath of the canned sockeye lasts thirty minutes.

Placed on tables, the cans are then pierced by a small hole at a marvellously rapid rate by trained employees. The vent allows the gas to escape as well as the surplus heat. Following the venting, which takes but a few minutes, the cans are again hermetically sealed and in they go to the steam retorts at a temperature of 240° F. and a pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch.

It is not possible for an atom of foreign matter to get into the cans of salmon in any of these various processes. The strictest care is exercised. In fact, the whole process is so rapid that there is absolutely no chance for contamination.

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An hour and a quarter is the time given in the steam retorts. Here the sockeye becomes the tender, rich and well flavoured article of commerce in such demand. Every essential ingredient which nature implants in the sockeye is retained—not an iota is allowed to escape. The process makes absolutely certain the keeping qualities of the canned fish—it is not to be compared with any other treatment of fish of any kind. Trucks carry the canned product from the retorts, steaming hot, to the warehouses where the cans are cooled gradually.

Labelling by machinery comes next, after lacquering in the same manner, and then comes the casing. Here again machinery plays the main part. The boxes, made of spruce, utilizing thereby a great lumber product heretofore well nigh valueless, are supplied ready to piece together. The nailing machine in the hands of a skilful operator puts them together at a marvellous rate. Then the case is finished.

Many attempts have been made to fill the cans by machinery, but the result has never been perfectly satisfactory, the steaks of fish being pressed and jammed, so that bones, skin and scales are mingled together, and present a very undesirable appearance, whereas in hand-filled cans the pieces are carefully placed in the can, the skin and scales, as a rule, outside, and the appearance of the contents when opened is agreeable and appetising. More success has attended the effort to gut and clean the fish by machinery, thus avoiding the handling by Chinamen of the salmon fresh from the boats. The 'Iron Chink' or Smith cleaning machine was brought into use in 1905. It has the form of a large rotating wheel of complicated structure, and it is claimed that it cleans about 30,000 fish in a run of ten hours, and when running at full capacity does the work for which 51 expert Chinese cannery labourers were required. It needs about two horsepower to operate it. Only two operators are required to prepare a fish for the cleaning machine as it is now operated. The first man takes the fish as it comes down the elevator and guides it past a knife which cuts the head off. The second passes the fish by the knife which cuts off the tail. The fish is then ready for the machine and is placed in the feeding trough. It passes through the trough tail first and the back fins of the fish come into contact with a self-sharpening knife which trims off the large and small fins. An automatic feed in the trough works consistently with the clamps on the wheel, six in number, and the fish is caught in the clamp by the tail, carried up through a centering device which holds it firmly, when the back clamps close on it. Self-sharpening, self-adjusting knives at the top of the machine remove all the remaining fins in a uniform manner and the fish passes on down to the splitting saw, which is situated about one fourth of the way down from the top. The saw splits the fish in the exact centre, and it passes on, coming in contact with a rotary grappling device which removes the entrails and stirs up the blood on the backbone, leaving it ready to be washed out with the aid of a stream of water and a rotary brush. The fish then travels on to within three inches of where it entered the wheel, and released, it slides on to a conveyor. After that the fish passes through the remaining processes above described. If the fish vary very much in size, the machine is apt to miss removing some of the fins and some hand cleaning is often necessary after the fish, 'gutted and finned' comes from the 'chink'. The apparatus is already installed in some of the British Columbia canneries, and a great many were operated in the United States canneries. I saw it in use in the Pacific American Company's cannery at Bellingham. This is the largest salmon canning plant in the world, and during the past season seven lines of machinery were operated. The two machines which were in operation there supplied the seven lines of machinery which packed on an average 9,000 cases of sockeye salmon a day, and two or three days ran over the 10,000 mark. At no time during the entire season, while the scows were bringing in the fish from the traps, was the canning machinery delayed for fish to pack. The iron chink kept them continually supplied and the lines of machinery never were idle for want of fish and frequently there were from 30,000 to 70,000 fish cleaned ahead.

No doubt in small canneries, and in seasons when the run of salmon is limited, a costly machine of this character may be less economical than the method hitherto general of employing Chinese cleaners and Indian klootchmen and white women as fillers.

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Recently, there have been signs of a movement northward of canners, who regard the Fraser river as in peril, owing to excessive fishing in the Straits of Georgia and Puget Sound. A great increase in the number of canneries in the north, and along the west coast of Vancouver Island is certain, within the next two or three years.

Perhaps the most remarkable development is that of the dog salmon industry. These fish until recently were regarded with contempt, but so great is the demand from the Japanese market that more than 3,000 tons, dry salted, were shipped last year from the province. Just as the turkey is the universal dish at Christmastide with us, so a salted dog salmon is the chief item at New Year feasts in Japan. The usual price is said to be 50 cents each in the Japanese markets. Certain Japanese firms are prominent in the British Columbia dog salmon industry, and one of them salted over 58,000 of these fish in 1905, a total weight of nearly 200 tons (the salt salmon averaging 7 pounds, i.e. 300 to a ton).

In the adjacent United States territories, especially in Alaska, this salt dog salmon industry has assumed importance, but the recent Japanese tariff bill provides that fish must be caught or taken by Japanese fishermen on board Japanese ships in order to secure free entry into the Mikado's dominions.

The United States laws will not permit Japanese fishermen carrying on the fishery in Japanese bottoms, and a duty of 2 yen per 132.9 lbs. (i.e. about \$1 per 133 lbs.) will be exacted by the Japanese authorities. The United States Consul General at Yokohama recommended meeting the case as follows:—

‘If it is the desire of the United States government to promote the export of dry salted dog salmon from Alaskan waters to Japan, it would seem to me that the simplest way to do this would be by letting the Japanese catch their own fish in Alaskan waters, charging them a tax on every dog salmon caught, and stipulating that no other kind of salmon be taken. There would be no trouble over this, as the habitat, etc., of the dog salmon is well known, and further, as they always run by themselves and do not mingle with sockeyes, king salmon and other high grade fish.

Dog salmon, outside of the Japanese market, have little, if any, commercial value in Alaska. They are not fit for canning purposes and at present are only caught for this market. As above stated, this will cease if the Japanese obtain the fishing rights which they expect from the Russians, but if Japanese were permitted to catch their own dog salmon in Alaskan waters there is no reason why they should not pay a tax of about 5 cents gold on each salmon caught, bringing in an annual revenue to the Alaskan territorial government of from \$50,000 to \$75,000.’

The consul believes that the present law should be changed for the reason that the sole market for Alaskan dog salmon lies in Japan and, inasmuch as the Russian fishery rights conceded by the treaty of Portsmouth are very problematical, a vast increase in the trade would be effected by complying with Japanese requirements for free entry. On the other hand, a royalty might be obtained by way of a tax on every dog salmon caught and stipulating that no other kind of salmon be taken.

The dog salmon industry in British Columbia, is, however, largely carried on by the Japanese themselves, who capture the salmon under license, and cure and prepare them according to their own methods.

Quinnat or spring salmon, cohoes, steelheads, &c., are also shipped frozen, smoked and variously prepared; indeed one firm is known to have sent 150 to 200 tons each season to the German, French and other European markets.

The methods of fishing legally permitted in the province are few. Drift or gill-nets of a prescribed mesh, purse and drag seines, and in a restricted stretch of coast, viz., from Victoria west along the shore of Vancouver Island, the staked trap-nets are licensed; but the use of traps was until recently prohibited and, in the permanent interest of the salmon supply, they are not permitted generally by the Dominion government, in whose hands the supreme jurisdiction rests. Enormous catches are at times made in salmon traps especially when there are big runs, no less than 340,000 salmon being taken by one trap of the Pacific American Fisheries Co., in Puget Sound in 1905. There is, however, great uncertainty in the working of salmon traps.

While the drift-nets are simply a hang net suspended from a line of corks or wooden floats, and attached at one end to the small row-boat of the gill-net fishermen, the trap-net is a much more costly and elaborate affair. The gill-net varies from 50 to 75 or even 100 or 110 meshes in depth, and is 150 to 300 fathoms in length, the mesh as defined by law being  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 inches in extension measure. The trap-net consists of a 'lead' or wall of net fixed to massive piles running out from shore 400 or 500 fathoms. It leads the fish into a terminal inclosure, the 'heart' the entrance being a narrow door or slit on each side of the 'lead.' A cone shaped 'tunnel' leads from the heart into the 'pot' or final trap, so that the fish passing through this horizontal funnel have no means of returning. Alongside the pot is a further quadrilateral inclosure called the 'spiller' into which the fish are admitted when the pot becomes filled and crowded with fish. In a 'big run' the pot has been known to become so packed with living salmon, that the sheer weight of the uppermost fish crushed and killed those on the bottom of the net. It is said that some catches in Puget Sound were so enormous that the bottom could not be raised and the 'brailer' or seine-like web passed beneath the fish in the pot and raised by means of a winch, could not be used. The pot had to be cut out and towed to the cannery. Traps cost from \$5,000 to \$15,000 or even \$20,000 and in British Columbia, only 2 operated in 1904, 16 in 1905, and in 1906, 26 locations were licensed.

#### HALIBUT.

The halibut of British Columbia have an enviable repute. If not quite equal in whiteness and firmness to the Icelandic and North Sea fish, they are less overgrown and of finer texture. They do not reach the dimensions of European halibut, a length of five to six feet and weight of 250 pounds being exceptional, whereas much larger examples are common in the German ocean and are in great demand in the London markets. The waters between Queen Charlotte Island and the mainland, especially off Rose Spit, and off the west shore of Banks Island, were at one time veritably overcrowded with halibut. They literally 'paved' the bottom of the sea, indeed in 1893 an experienced fisherman informed me that the tug on which he was employed, secured 180,000 pounds of fine halibut in the short space of seven hours. Many fish were rejected owing to small size or, on the other hand, excessive dimensions. Some of the halibut weighed 140 lbs. and so crowded were the waters fished that the baited hooks scarcely reached the bottom before the fish took them. As a rule the sides of the fishing tugs had to be built up with boards in order to retain the excessive catches so easily and rapidly made. The halibut are scattered all over the straits, but regular migrations have been noticed, and where the waters of Dixon Entrance meet the currents, moving from the south through Hecate Straits, and food appears abundant, the fish thickly congregate there. The fish often move into very shallow water, and far up the deep inlets such as Gardner, Bute, and other inlets, the Indians from time immemorial have been in the habit of taking them. Along the west shore of Vancouver Island, halibut are plentiful, indeed, in the coast waters of the province generally these esteemed fish are captured. Further north in the Alaskan waters halibut occur, but in diminished numbers, while the once prolific areas northwest of Cape Flattery have long been 'played out,' a few small sailing vessels from Seattle still, however, obtaining catches there. Besides the fleet of New England Fishing Company's halibut tugs, there are a number of independent steamers engaged in halibut fishing, and operated by Canadian firms, one, the *Celestial Empire* being the first to use the otter trawl; but the *Flamingo* also operates that very effective form of net.

The steam vessels 130 to 150 feet in length which resort to the northern banks have 10 to 14 dories, each carrying two men, and these fish within a radius of seven or eight miles. From 7,000 to 10,000 lines of 'trawls' are used and the snoods are from three to six feet long, and salt or fresh herring is the bait mainly used. From the middle of September to the middle of March is the principal fishing period, but in May and early June many large halibut move into inshore shallows, especially on the east side of Graham Island. There the Indians have long been accustomed to take them. The New England Fish Company has received special concessions from the Dominion

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government and are the principal halibut fishing firm operating in British Columbia waters. These concessions, for which any foreign company is eligible, include permission to land and tranship in bond, through Canada to the United States, catches of fish caught in U. S. bottoms, and to purchase ice and supplies under rules laid down by the Hon. the Minister of Customs of Canada. Certain provincial firms also take part, and vessels from Seattle, Tacoma, etc., exploit the halibut banks. Boats of 60 or 70 tons propelled by motor power 50 or 60 HP. are coming into use, facilitating quick trips to the fishing grounds and back to the Puget Sound markets. The annual catch is officially valued at about \$500,000, but this does not include halibut locally smoked, cured, etc. In spite of rumours that the banks are being destroyed, there is much evidence that the halibut are still more plentiful than on any other grounds in the world, and if some wise protection can be devised to prevent the destruction of fish at the spawning time, the industry has still a great future before it. Though the original abundance of the halibut has been reduced by excessive fishing yet single vessels during the past season have taken from 80,000 to 130,000 pounds of halibut in a single day; indeed about the middle of August last the new halibut steamer *Manhattan* built in the United States for the New England Fishing Company secured the largest single catch recently recorded viz.: 170,000 lbs. of halibut, or 10,000 lbs. more than the steamer *New England* which about the same date brought down 160,000 lbs. of halibut. Most of these fish, indeed all the best catches are made at that time of the year near Goose Island between Princess Royal Island and Queen Charlotte Sound, and no great distance from shore. Certain steam halibut vessels are known to have cleared in one season \$80,000 after paying the expenses of the several trips, and the catches after being shipped east would yield even larger returns to the wholesale and retail dealers. Reliable estimates put the annual catch of halibut in British Columbia waters at 20,000 to 25,000 tons in recent years, or nearly ten times the total weight of fresh water fish caught in Lake Winnipeg in a single year.

The incoming of vast numbers of settlers into the Northwest provinces, and the growth of new towns and settlements east and west of the Rocky mountains is already creating a market of great proportions for Pacific sea fishes. Fresh halibut will soon be in large demand there; but other methods of sending these fish into markets can be adopted. Halibut, codfish and other Pacific fish products are readily canned, smoked, &c., and certain Seattle fish firms are developing a business on these lines. New enterprises of this nature are capable of rapid growth in British Columbia.

## BLACK COD OR SKILL

The black cod (*Anoplopoma fimbria*) abounds in the northern waters of the province, especially along the western shores of Queen Charlotte Islands. It favours deep water especially depths of from 70 to 90 fathoms, though it is found at depths of 200 to 250 fathoms. It is never caught in the surface waters and avoids shallows. The native Indians have long fished for this species in November and, again, in March and April, but it may be taken in other months though the Indians have not taken it at other times, being in December and the New Year season too much occupied with feasts and conviviality even if stormy weather did not prevent fishing operations then, while the salmon fishery, etc., occupied them at other times.

The black cod is a most delicious food fish, of firm and flaky texture, while it is white in colour and rich in flavour. It is flaky like the haddock, but richer in oil. Owing to this rich, oily character it is far more appetising than the drier and firmer true cod. It has been compared to the mackerel though not very appropriately, but is related to and indeed bears some resemblance on the table to the large whiting, i.e., the true European whiting (*Gadus merlangus*) a fish wholly differing from the inferior, so-called whiting of our western waters.

The mouth of the black cod is tender, and to hook it successfully demands care. Very long lines are used, each line carrying 120 to 150 hooks fixed on snoods at regular intervals. The total cost of the fishing outfit does not exceed \$30 or \$40. Herring are the principal bait used, but the cuttlefish or squid, cut in small pieces, is far superior,

being a more consistent and lasting lure. The boats used are of the ordinary Columbia type carrying two men and, in case of the Indians, their wives usually accompany them. In curing the fish it is usual to cut off the head and tail, remove the backbone and salt and split the fish. Experiments have been made in bottling and in canning these fish with good results, but ordinary salt-pickle has not on the whole been successful and when put up after the manner of salt-cod the fish 'rust' as a rule, while very strong pickle spoils their edible qualities. They are very apt to turn rancid when lightly salted, though some samples sent in a chilled condition to the east were pronounced very good. The most successful method has proved to be 'double' pickle; that is after pickling once, the fish are taken out and pickled a second time for from two to five days. The second pickle is boiled and the fish are replaced in that fluid after it has cooled and then shipped to market. Such fish have been in great demand where sample shipments have been tested.

#### OULACHON.

That the oulachon has not become a recognized fish in the best markets is a matter of surprise to most people who have learned to appreciate its rich and palatable qualities. It is a small fish, about the size of the smelt, and from the Naas river in the north to the Fraser river in the south, it occurs in great abundance from early in March to the middle of April. The schools entering the northern estuaries, especially the Naas, are incredibly vast. They crowd in so thickly that the Indians from an early period have been accustomed to make large catches by a very rude and, at first glance, inadequate method. Taking a pole about 10 feet in length, they insert nails, set about an inch and a half apart, and projecting like the teeth of a comb. Putting this implement over the side of his canoe, the Indian draws the pole quickly through the dense school of moving oulachon, and with a backward sweep, impales a number of the fish, which he shakes off the sharp teeth into the canoe and then repeats the operation. In two or three hours it is usual to secure in this simple fashion a boatload of these esteemed fish. Seines are in some localities used and small meshed gill-nets.

Like the smelt, the oulachon soon loses its delicate flavour, and when cooked and canned the flesh drops from the bones, so that it presents, when the can is opened, a jumbled, uninviting appearance. In a freshly caught condition it is a most delicious fish, and when salted, or rather pickled, it is after boiling, a very toothsome article of diet, being most digestible and nutritious. Indeed the flesh of the oulachon is stated to be as restorative to the wasted human system as cod-liver oil. Related as the oulachon is to the trout and salmon it has few bones and the flesh is solid and flaky. When cooked the flesh is easily removed by passing a fork along each side of the backbone and on that account it is more convenient for table use than most small fishes.

The oil, which is so abundant in the tissues of the oulachon, has very superior qualities and might be made commercially important. The flesh is so permeated with the oil that it is commonly called the candle fish, and by simply inserting a piece of pith through the axis of the fish, when dried, it may be used as a candle or torch, the pith burning like the wick of a well-filled lamp. The Indians merely press vast numbers of the fish into a wooden vat or barrel and allow the oil to ooze out by sheer pressure. It rapidly turns rancid and is most offensive in odour, but is highly relished by the Indians all along the British Columbia coast. Oulachon oil is a universally esteemed condiment. The Haida Indians who are unable to secure supplies of this fish on Queen Charlotte Islands are accustomed to cross over to the Naas and Skeena rivers, where they barter their halibut and other products for the much-prized oil. The oil is consumed with seaweed, berries, dried fish-roe, and, indeed, with every form of food. White settlers who have lived long upon the coast acquire a relish for this crude oil preparation, but a refined and clarified oil would be an attractive and merchantable article, if it were placed upon the market.

When the enormous schools of migrating oulachon crowd in solid masses into narrow estuaries to reach their spawning resorts, a short distance up from open sea, they are destroyed by every imaginable enemy, seals, porpoises, sea-birds, even bears and land

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animals join in the destruction. I have repeatedly found huge sturgeon whose stomachs were packed with partly digested oulachon.

No doubt some satisfactory method of preserving these delicate and esteemed fish will be soon found, and a new and remunerative industry would rapidly develop, while the oil would stimulate a demand owing to its medicinal properties.

## SMELT.

Of the two species of smelts found in British Columbia waters little use has been made apart from limited captures, for the local markets. Both species (*Osmerus thaleichthys* and *Hypomesus pretiosus*) are plentiful in the fall and early months of the year. They are taken by means of small mesh drag seines in numerous estuaries and inlets, and a smelt industry could be rapidly developed by more systematic and business-like methods. The annual value of the smelt fishery is officially estimated at about \$20,000 as compared with an annual value of \$500,000 or \$600,000 on the Atlantic coast of Canada. Inspector C. B. Sword recently pointed out in a report, regarding the smelt: 'As yet there has been no attempt to any extent to find a market for these fish abroad, and the figures given represent merely the local consumption \* \* \* It can only be a question of time before, by shipping them in some form which will retain their flavour, a large and profitable export business will be carried on in them.'

There is a great opening in the Orient for dried smelts, and some United States firms have already pickled and dried large quantities, and a cured smelt industry is likely to assume large dimensions.

## HERRING.

Herring are caught on every part of the British Columbia coast. Those in the more southerly areas, while incredibly plentiful, are of smaller size than the less abundant schools of the north, where the herring reach a size almost equalling the large Labrador herring. In the Straits of Georgia the schools in certain months of the year, usually the fall, may extend for many miles. Indeed in 1893 I was informed that a small tug passed for three hours through a continuous mass of migrating herring in the month of June, while I myself have seen in February dead herring thickly covering the surface of the sea near Nanaimo for a distance of over two miles. Purse seines of 1-inch extension measure were tried 14 or 15 years ago in March and April with considerable success. There seems to be little doubt, that, if the movements of the schools could be ascertained as, indeed, is possible only by an accurate scientific survey, herring could be captured in enormous quantities during the whole year as in Scottish and English waters. Until the present time, the fishermen have been content to await the arrival of the herring in the bays and inlets usually frequented by them at the close of the year and in the New Year. The principal centre of the fishery is Nanaimo and the vast schools, as a rule, move in about the middle of November. As an illustration I quote from a local journal of November 15 last the following:

'The patience of local fishermen was amply rewarded to-night when the first shoal herring came rushing into the harbour in a perfect tempest of fright seeking shelter from the school of whales following them, spouting and blowing like porpoises. Immediately a large fleet of fishing boats put off and cast the nets as the herring swept around Protection island, as they had been on lookout night and day for the past ten days for the first run. By eleven o'clock the first cast had been hauled in and placed in casks totalling ten tons. The fishermen estimate that to-night's catch will reach twenty-five tons. To-night's run is only a slight corner of the immense quantity that will now visit the harbour daily.'

Until five or six years ago the herring apart from a very small local demand were practically unutilized, excepting for bait and for guano. The Indians collected quantities of herring spawn which they dried and used for food called 'skoe' (pronounced 'skir'), and, indeed, adopted the device of placing cedar boughs on the shallow spawning grounds, and to these boughs the herring attached their glutinous ova. A few Scottish fishermen are stated to have used herring drift or gill-nets in the open waters



of Queen Charlotte Sound and the Straits of Georgia and to have taken a fine quality of herring in the month of August. The herring which crowd into shallow bays and estuaries are as a rule deteriorated. At any rate the first captures are the best in quality, and in the future no doubt steam herring drifters will be used as on the British coast. In my special report on Canadian herring curing, I pointed out that in order to produce a good cured herring it was necessary to take the herring at the proper time when in best condition. The most esteemed herring are the so-called *matties* or *'matjes'*, in which the roe and milt are only partly developed, while the *'full'* herring with the roe large and fully formed, but not fat, are also in great request. The thin, spawned, or *'shotten'* herring is of far inferior grade and it is these fish which have been hitherto largely taken in British Columbia.

There are many methods of putting up herring, but the greatest demand is for salted herring in pickle—these being mainly used by Germans, Russians and other peoples on the continent of Europe, who prefer to eat them raw with accompanying vegetables. Red herring, the deeply coloured, highly-smoked kind; bloaters, a dry lightly cured and very slightly smoked herring which will keep only a few days; kippers, a split well smoked variety which should be eaten within 8 or 10 days, and boneless herring, an industry developed recently on the coast of Maine, and demanding over 500 tons of herring per week after the close in the fall of the so-called sardine canning operations. These variously prepared herring if placed on the markets would create an immediate demand. There is also a good demand for canned herring, of which a large quantity is annually imported into Canada from Britain, but possibly on account of labour conditions, the establishment of a canned herring industry on a paying basis may not be possible.

At my suggestion the Dominion government has carried out an important experiment with a view to proving that the Pacific herring are not inferior to other herring for market purposes, and with the object, no less important, of improving the method of putting up pickled herring. Earnest efforts have been made at Nanaimo and other places to establish a cured herring industry during the last five or six years. Partial success only has resulted as the pickled fish packed in most excellent barrels brought as a rule \$4 per barrel, whereas Scottish and Norwegian herring sold in the same markets for \$11 to \$12. A Scottish expert, with a staff of fisher girls who gut, select and pack the fish, and coopers who attend to the barrelling, have recently been at work and the sample shipment of Scottish-cured British Columbia herring will compare with any herring in the world. This experiment will be followed up. Already three or four enterprises, backed up with adequate capital, will embark immediately in the business on Scottish lines. There is no reason why the province should not put up as large a pack of the best herring as Scotland, which yields annually 250,000 to 350,000 tons of herring, valued, when pickled and ready for market, at no less than \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 per annum. The Scottish staff also prepared some superior *'kipper'* and *'bloater'* herring which sold at 12½c. per lb., but the preparation of kippers and well-smoked bloaters has been carried on for some time by several British Columbia firms. Certain bays and inlets on the west coast of Vancouver Island abound in excellent herring, and several lagoons in Queen Charlotte Islands swarm with immense schools, and in all these various localities herring factories are to be established. Apart from the *'pickled'* herring business and the smoked herring and bloater trade a very extensive trade has grown up in dry-salted herring. In 1903 no less than 793 tons of these dry salt-cured fish were put up and shipped away by Japanese firms in British Columbia.

#### STURGEON.

In past times, as at present, salmon formed the staple food of the native coast tribes, but the diet was varied, on the Fraser river, by sturgeon especially in the early spring about the middle of April, or even as early as February, when these fish ascend from the sea. They frequented especially Pitt lake, 30 or 40 miles up the Fraser, and Harrison lake and river, 60 miles up the Fraser, and in the latter area Silver creek was the best fishing ground. There the Indians had been accustomed to catch quanti-

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ties of sturgeon annually by means of trawls, each carrying about a dozen hooks baited with two pounds of salmon steak measuring eight or ten inches across. The spear and torch were also used. Gill-nets of stout twine were, about ten years ago, licensed by the Dominion government, and for three or four years there was quite a boom in sturgeon fishing.

Fish of enormous size were taken, some being stated to exceed 1,100 pounds in weight, while specimens ranging from 700 to 900 or 1,000 pounds were secured in numbers. The maximum catch was made in 1897, when a total amount of 1,137,696 pounds was shipped into the market, its value being not less than \$50,000, apart from the valuable caviare of which, however, British Columbia sturgeon have not been found to be very productive. The fish were not only taken when migrating up the river, but remarkably large catches were made in Pitt lake. So remunerative was the fishing that a large body of fishermen immediately engaged in it, with the result in three years the catch fell to one-fifth of the amount above stated. At the present time not more than 30,000 to 40,000 pounds of sturgeon are annually taken, or about twice the amount of the total Columbia river catch. Vast numbers of small sturgeon are seen by the Fraser river salmon fishermen, hence with the enforcement of the present Canadian regulations the fishery will, in due time, be restored.

The movements of the sturgeon appear to be erratic, for in February, 1895, when the smelt came up the Fraser, the schools of sturgeon followed them as far as Harrison lake, and then apparently satiated with food they descended again. The highest sturgeon gill-nets at that time secured the first fish, and later the nets lower down began to take sturgeon.

Oulachon are a favourite food and attract the schools of sturgeon in April, but they appear to devour other small fish, as one specimen I examined (500 pounds weight) had about a bushel of chub and small fish in its stomach. Parties affirm that such small fish are often found alive inside the sturgeon. I have also found the stomach distended with hundreds of oulachon and smelts. They mainly feed on the offal thrown out by the salmon canneries, heads and tails been greedily swallowed, but one sturgeon in October contained six fine coho salmon.

## CULTUS COD, RED COD OR ROCK BASS, WHITING, ETC.

A number of edible fishes abound along the rocky shores of the province, but are chiefly used to supply the local markets. The cultus cod (*Ophiodon elongatus*) is the principal of these minor fish. It weighs from four to eight or ten pounds and is caught by means of baited hooks and drag seines. The red cod has more the features of a bass than a codfish and in California it is often called black sea bass. Its scientific name is *Sebastes mystinus* and it ranges from three pounds to ten or twelve pounds. Several other bass-like fishes are also largely sold. One species, *Sebastes pinniger*, is generally styled the red rock cod and on the table it is most excellent. The name whiting is given to a species of hake, the merluccio of southern fishermen, and technically called *Merluccius productus*, but it does not rank high although salted and cured, it is in demand, and compares well with the Atlantic hake. The hake industry is, indeed, developing rapidly.

Flat fishes of kinds most acceptable for table use abound on all parts of the Canadian coast of the Pacific, and the recent use of the otter trawl in Queen Charlotte Sound, and further north, has revealed banks crowded with splendid fish called 'plaice,' 'sole,' &c., by the fishermen. Often five tons of these fish are killed along with one ton of halibut; but there being no market for them they are usually dumped overboard, and the halibut alone retained. A demand for these fine delicately flavoured flat fish can no doubt be created and this waste of good food avoided. The experimental use of poke nets or 'sparling' nets in the Straits of Georgia this season will also lead to the capture of new food fishes and the development of new industries.

## PILCHARD, ANCHOVY AND SHAD.

These three valuable species occur more or less abundantly in southern British Columbia waters. The first named is caught along with the herring on the eastern and western shores of Vancouver Island and it is said to be very numerous in Barkley Sound, and adjacent inlets. In its small immature stages it is the 'sardine' of France, and investigations on the Pacific coast would reveal the resorts of these fish, and render possible a canned sardine industry whose products could successfully compete with the greatly esteemed European product. That the true anchovy is a British Columbia fish, has long been known. I obtained specimens myself in Burrard Inlet 12 years ago, but the migrations of this valuable species are at present unknown. Once ascertained, the British Columbia anchovy could be prepared as a paste, and supply the markets, which at present are supplied by the Mediterranean. Of the shad it is unnecessary to say much. The shad caught each season by British Columbia fishermen are the result of fry planted further south by the United States Fish Commission. That the waters of the province are favourable for these fish is proved and artificial culture would aid in establishing a supply permanently, and insuring a remunerative shad fishery.

## TROUT AND WHITEFISH.

Of the various species of trout (spotted or cut-throat, rainbow, Dolly Varden and lake trout) inhabiting the British Columbia rivers, the first-named is alone of any commercial moment, between 300,000 and 400,000 pounds (nearly \$40,000 in value) being annually marketed. They vary in quality in different rivers up which a great proportion of them migrate. Thus the Nimpkish spotted trout cannot be surpassed, while those of the Naas and the Fraser are much inferior.

The interior lakes and rivers furnish the purely fresh-water kinds of trout, chiefly of value for sporting purposes, but the whitefish (Williamson's whitefish *Coregonus quadrilateralis*) occurs in most waters distant from the sea, and like the large lake trout (*C. namaycush*) is netted under Dominion license. A dwarfed sockeye or red salmon also abounds in some lakes but does not descend to the sea, and is used locally for food.

## SHELL-FISH.

The value of shell-fish marketed annually in the province exceeds \$50,000, but it could be easily quadrupled. The delicious small Olympia oyster occurs on every suitable shallow flat in the Straits of Georgia and around Vancouver Island, and many leases were granted by the Federal government which required the lessees to protect and cultivate the mollusks. A large species comparable to the Atlantic oyster does not occur, the alleged specimens, hitherto secured, being valueless and inedible shell-fish. In some localities, however, a large variety of the Olympia oyster occurs. Eastern oysters have been planted on many occasions, but with more or less favourable results. The valuable Abalone or ear-shell (*Haliotis*) is very plentiful in many districts, especially around Queen Charlotte Island, and considerable fisheries have been developed. Clams, of several varieties, are also fished, and there are few sandy or muddy areas where these esteemed species are not exceedingly abundant. Canneries for preserving clams are already in operation, and others in progress, so that an extensive clam industry is rapidly developing.

## CRABS, SHRIMPS AND PRAWNS.

Fine crabs are universally met with on the rocky shores of the province, and in the north, especially off Queen Charlotte Islands, very large examples abound. Quantities are taken for local consumption, and during the last ten years several parties have canned small quantities, but the industry has never reached large dimensions. Prawns and shrimps are taken in all the harbours, but the true lobster does not occur, though twice the Dominion government has transplanted a quantity from the Atlantic. Occasionally the spiny-lobster or crawfish (not the fresh-water crawfish) has been taken near

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Victoria. It may possibly be plentiful, but no means have been taken to create a commercial fishery for it.

## WHALES.

Many species of whales occur off the British Columbia coast, both whalebone and toothed whales. Occasionally sperm whales have been noticed, four, two males and two females, having been captured by the steamer of the Sechart Whaling Station during the past twelve months, the last caught in September was a gigantic specimen yielding nearly 170 barrels of oil, but the finners and sulphur-bottoms and humpbacks and blackfish or killers are the principal kinds. Some of these monsters exceed 100 feet in length, and one was observed this fall which was estimated to reach a length of 110 feet. Hitherto the schools of whales have been of no value to the province whatever, but the action of the Dominion government, by its encouragement of whale factories on modern principles, will create in a few years a vast and remunerative industry all along the coast. A trip from Victoria to the Naas river suffices to show how plentiful these valuable creatures are, as whales may be seen 'blowing' in school of two to twenty individuals, all the way from the Straits of Georgia, north. Numerous factory sites have already been secured, and one whaling station has commenced operations at the entrance to Barkley Sound, Vancouver Island.

Nearly 250 whales, chiefly humpbacks and sulphur bottoms, have been captured in less than a year, some months (such as September) showing a record of over 50 whales killed. One of these whales will yield on an average 50 to 80 barrels of oil, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 tons of dried guano, the oil bringing 30 to 40 cents per gallon, though the market fluctuates considerably and sperm oil is quoted at from 50 cents to 70 cents per gallon, while guano sells at \$25 to \$30 or more per ton. If the Pacific gray whale, one of the valuable 'right' whales, still survives in British Columbia waters, though exterminated some years ago off the California coast, an excessively remunerative industry is certain to grow rapidly. As it is, the whales, known to exist, furnish numerous important products when treated by the most recent mechanical and chemical methods. Oil, fertilizer, leather, glue, canned 'beef,' which is really prepared whale-flesh put up in beef cans, and even condensed milk from the female whale, are among the articles yielded by these creatures.

Pickled whales' tails are regarded with favour in Japan, and the large tail flukes, salted, have been shipped from Sechart, 40 barrels of them being sent about the middle of September.

The New York *Fishing Gazette* (Sept. 22, 1906) says of the whale meat market in the Orient:—Most of the whale meat consumed in Japan comes from Corea. The supply is limited and prices rule fairly high. It is consequently probable that before long British Columbia, where the catch is so great that whale flesh is even used as manure, may attempt to supply the Japan market with part of its enormous surplus. The idea seems a feasible one, reports the British consul at Nagasaki, though whaling is rapidly developing on modern lines in Japan, seven Norwegian whale steamers being already at work in Korea and north-east Japan, the industry only extending along those shores within the last twelve months. With the establishment of stations on the Japanese eastern coast the fleets are being augmented. It has been found that one steam whaler is sufficient to feed a single station, and when two new steamers from Christiania—the *Lightning* and the *Thunder*—reach their destination there will be in all nine stations—five on the Korean coast and four on the northeastern coast of Japan, the best whaling stations being off Sendai to the further north. The station to which Captain Oleson has been attached is at Chusai, 140 miles north of Yokohama. The harbours are poor in that locality, and it is necessary to tow the whalers brought in up the river by sampans to the stations. The whales, too, are more wary than those in British Columbia waters, which have not yet been so sharply hunted. Here on the Pacific coast harpoons can be fired from as near as seven or eight fathoms from the whale. In Japanese waters it is frequently necessary to shoot from 35 fathoms distance, with much less chance of killing the whale. Yet, as an evidence of the success of these new whaling ventures, one steamer in 1905 secured no less than 154 sulphur bottom whales

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in the Japanese waters referred to. Whalebone, ambergris, spermaceti and similar materials, will also add to the substantial profits which the newly organized whaling companies will without doubt secure.

#### DOGFISH, RATFISH, ETC.

For over twenty years oil from these fishes has been prepared in a desultory manner, at two or three "oileries" at Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Island, and other places, but several projects are now on foot for fully utilizing, as guano, fish-glue, etc., other products yielded by the sharks, dogfish and ratfish. The oil of the ratfish is especially valuable medicinally, and for preserving firearms, and the most recent extracting and cooking and drying machinery is being adopted, so that the present value of fish oil in the province, viz., about \$100,000, will be doubled or trebled without difficulty. The canning of dogfish has been successfully tried in eastern Canada this year and the flesh when properly packed is by no means to be despised.

#### FISH OFFAL.

The fish waste from the canneries and halibut fisheries, has hitherto been practically unutilized. Several fish fertilizer factories have operated on the Fraser river and further north, but the immense quantity of 'gurry' annually produced has never been effectively treated. More than 1,000 tons of fish guano are produced, at present, each season, valued at nearly \$32,000. The Dominion government last year voted \$10,000 as a guarantee to parties against loss, if the Fraser river offal were utilized by them, and the development of guano production on a large scale is being carried out at the present time. Certain Japanese and other firms captured herring in immense quantities, but as the use of food fish for manure is discouraged in Canada that branch of the fertilizer industry collapsed a year ago. The herring taken at Nanaimo for guano sold for \$3.50 per ton f. o. b. on the scows, whereas the same quantity of fresh herring, cured and barrelled for the pickled fish markets, would realize \$40 to \$80 or even \$100 per ton. Apart from herring, there remain vast quantities of non-edible fish and much fish offal, which offer an opportunity by modern mechanical methods of successful exploitation.

In this brief and hasty review of the various lines, upon which the fishing industries of the Pacific waters of the Dominion are pursued, no reference is made to the sealing, sea otter, and similar marine industries, partly because they are not strictly speaking, fishing enterprises at all and partly because, as compared with the salmon, halibut, herring, and other industries, they are of much inferior value. In the total value of the British Columbia fishing industries (nearly \$9,850,000) they show a value in 1905 of about \$331,152. The signs of rapid development, as indicated in the foregoing sketch are unmistakable and in a very few years the British Columbia fisheries should double their present annual money returns.





## APPENDIX No. 1.

# FISHING BOUNTIES.

The payments made for this service are under the authority of Act 54-55 Vic., cap. 42, intituled : 'An Act to encourage the development of the sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels,' which provides for the payment of the sum of \$160,000 annually, under regulations to be made from time to time by the Governor General in Council.

### REGULATIONS.

The regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties are as established by the following Order in Council, dated December 10, 1897 :—

#### *Order in Council.*

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

FRIDAY, the 10th day of December, 1897.

#### *Present :*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of 'The Bounty Act, 1891', 54-55 Victoria, chapter 42, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties established by order of the Governor in Council, dated the 24th August, 1894, shall be and the same are hereby rescinded, and the following regulations substituted therefor :—

1. Resident Canadian fishermen who have been engaged in deep sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon and shad, or fish taken in rivers, or mouths of rivers, for at least three months, and have caught not less than 2,500 pounds of sea-fish shall be entitled to a bounty ; provided always, that no bounty shall be paid to men fishing in boats measuring less than 13 feet keel, and not more than 3 men (the owner included), will be allowed as claimants in boats under 20 feet.

2. No bounty shall be paid upon fish caught in trap-nets, pound-nets and weirs, nor upon the fish caught in gill-nets fished by persons who are pursuing other occupations than fishing, and who devote merely an hour or two daily to fishing these nets but are not, as fishermen, steadily engaged in fishing.

3. Only one claim will be allowed in each season, even though the claimant may have fished in two vessels, or in a vessel and a boat, or in two boats.

4. The owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel which have been engaged during a period of not less than three months in deep-sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty on each such boat.

5. Canadian registered vessels, owned and fitted out in Canada, of 10 tons and upwards (up to 80 tons) which have been exclusively engaged during a period of not less than three months in the catch of sea-fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish



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taken in rivers, or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty to be calculated on the registered tonnage which shall be paid to the owner or owners.

6. The three months during which a vessel must have been engaged in fishing, to be entitled to bounty, shall commence on the day the vessel sails from port on her fishing voyage and end the day she returns to port from said voyage.

7. Owners or masters of vessels intending to fish and claim bounty on their vessels must, before proceeding on a fishing voyage, procure a license from the nearest Collector of Customs or Fishery Overseer, said license to be attached to the claim when sent in for payment.

8. Dates and localities of fishing must be stated in the claim, as well as the quantity and kinds of sea-fish caught.

9. Ages of men must be given. Boys under 14 years of age are not eligible as claimants.

10. Claims must be sworn to as true and correct in all their particulars.

11. Claims must be filed on or before November 30 in each year.

12. Officers authorized to receive claims will supply the requisite blanks free of charge, and after certifying the same will transmit them to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

13. No claim in which an error has been made by the claimant or claimants shall be amended after it has been signed and sworn to as correct.

14. Any person or persons detected making returns that are false or fraudulent in any particular will be debarred from any further participation in the bounty, and be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law.

15. The amount of the bounty to be paid to fishermen and owners of boats and vessels will be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

16. All vessels fishing under bounty license are required to carry a distinguishing flag, which must be shown at all times during the fishing voyage at the main-topmast head. The flag must be four feet square in equal parts of red and white, joined diagonally from corner to corner. Any case of neglect to carry out this regulation reported to the Department of Marine and Fisheries will entail the loss of the bounty, unless satisfactory reasons are given for its non-compliance.

JOHN J. McGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

The bounty for the year 1905 was distributed on the basis authorized by the following Order in Council, approved by the Governor General on the 26th January, 1906.

On a Memorandum dated 20th January, 1906, from the Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries, recommending that the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, payable under the provisions of the Act 54-55 Victoria, cap. 42, intituled: 'An Act to amend chapter 96, of the Revised Statutes, intituled: "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of fishing vessels,"' be distributed for the year 1905-1906 upon the following basis:—

Vessels: The owners of the vessels entitled to receive bounty shall be paid one dollar (\$1) per registered ton, provided, however, that the payment to the owner of any one vessel shall not exceed the sum of eighty dollars (\$80), and all vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty shall be paid the sum of seven dollars and ten cents (\$7.10) each.

Boats: Fishermen engaged in fishing in boats, who shall also have complied with the regulations entitling them to receive the bounty, shall be paid the sum of three dollars and sixty-five cents (\$3.65) each, and the owners of fishing boats shall be paid one dollar (\$1) per boat.

JOHN J. McGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

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There were received for the year 1905, 13,186 claims, an increase of 435 as compared with 1904.

The number of claims paid during the year was 13,141, an increase of 470 as compared with the previous year.

There were \$71,502 in bounties paid to vessels and their crews, and \$87,044.65 to boats and boat fishermen, making the total payments during the year 1905, \$158,546.65.

The number of vessels which received bounty during the year was 922, the total tonnage being 25,686 tons, an increase of 68 vessels and a decrease of 4 tons.

During the year bounty was paid on 12,219 boats and to 20,501 boat fishermen, being an increase of 402 boats and 423 men as compared with 1904.

## DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounty Claims received and paid during the year 1905.

Province.	County.	NUMBER OF CLAIMS.		
		Received.	Rejected and held in Abeyance.	Paid.
Nova Scotia.....	Annapolis.....	155		155
	Antigonish.....	124		124
	Cape Breton.....	470	3	467
	Cumberland.....	3		3
	Digby.....	509		509
	Guysborough.....	1,021	2	1,019
	Halifax.....	1,290	4	1,286
	Hants.....	1		1
	Inverness.....	364		364
	King's.....	49	1	48
	Lunenburg.....	916	2	914
	Pictou.....	13		13
	Queen's.....	140		140
	Richmond.....	767	3	764
	Shelburne.....	614		614
	Victoria.....	380	1	379
	Yarmouth.....	218		218
	Totals.....	7,084	16	7,018
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	395	3	392
	Gloucester.....	394	5	389
	Kent.....	49		49
	Northumberland.....	8		8
	Restigouche.....	1		1
	St. John.....	34		34
	Totals.....	881	8	873
Prince Edward Island.....	King's.....	512		512
	Prince.....	302		302
	Queen's.....	107		107
	Totals.....	921		921
Quebec.....	Bonaventure.....	853		853
	Gaspé.....	2,556	16	2,540
	Rimouski.....	113	4	109
	Saguenay.....	828	1	827
	Totals.....	4,350	21	4,329
	Grand totals.....	13,186	45	13,141

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**DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels in each County during the  
Year 1905.**

Province.	County.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Amount paid.
						\$ cts.
Nova Scotia .....	Annapolis.....	9	179	19.89	49	526 90
	Antigonish.....	1	17	17.00	4	45 40
	Cape Breton.....	14	232	16.57	58	643 80
	Cumberland.....	2	31	15.50	5	66 50
	Digby.....	53	1,340	25.28	396	4,144 15
	Guysborough.....	61	1,113	18.24	308	3,299 80
	Halifax.....	69	1,671	24.21	445	4,830 50
	Hants.....					
	Inverness.....	27	372	13.41	139	1,358 90
	King's.....	2	38	19.00	6	80 60
	Lunenburg.....	157	11,336	72.20	2,479	28,936 90
	Pictou.....	1	16	16.00	3	37 30
	Queen's.....	8	176	22.00	45	495 50
	Richmond.....	61	1,427	23.39	377	4,103 70
	Shelburne.....	93	1,759	18.91	508	5,365 80
	Victoria.....	8	92	11.50	35	340 50
	Yarmouth.....	54	1,441	26.68	381	4,146 10
	Totals.....	620	21,240	34.25	5,238	58,422 35
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	44	771	17.52	164	1,935 40
	Gloucester.....	204	2,519	12.34	812	8,284 25
	Kent.....					
	Northumberland..	5	84	16.80	17	204 70
	Restigouche.....	1	26	26.00	4	54 40
	St. John.....	10	200	20.00	38	469 80
	Totals.....	264	3,600	13.63	1,035	10,948 55
Prince Edward Island.	King's.....	16	357	22.31	69	846 90
	Prince.....	7	153	21.85	33	387 30
	Queen's.....	5	77	15.40	23	241 30
	Totals.....	28	587	20.96	125	1,474 50
Quebec.....	Bonaventure.....					
	Gaspé.....	7	123	17.57	35	371 50
	Rimouski.....					
	Saguenay.....	3	136	45.33	21	285 10
	Totals.....	10	259	25.90	56	656 60
	Grand totals.....	922	25,686	27.85	6,454	71,502

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DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Boats in each County during the Year 1905, showing also total amount paid to Vessels and Boats for the Year.

Province.	County.	Number of Boats.	Number of Men.	Amount paid.	Total Bounty paid to Vessels and Boats in 1905.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia .....	Annapolis.....	146	231	989 15	1,516 05
	Antigonish .....	123	176	762 40	810 80
	Cape Breton .....	453	811	3,413 95	4,057 75
	Cumberland .....	1	2	8 30	74 80
	Digby.....	456	823	3,452 65	7,596 80
	Guysborough.....	958	1,526	6,527 90	9,827 70
	Halifax.....	1,217	1,643	7,213 95	12,044 45
	Hants.....	1	1	4 65	4 65
	Inverness.....	337	622	2,607 30	3,966 20
	King's.....	46	65	283 25	363 85
	Lunenburg .....	757	904	4,056 60	32,993 50
	Pictou.....	12	15	66 75	104 50
	Queen's.....	132	212	905 80	1,401 30
	Richmond .....	703	1,101	4,721 85	8,825 55
	Shelburne .....	521	874	3,711 10	9,346 90
	Victoria.....	371	561	2,418 65	2,759 15
	Yarmouth.....	164	255	1,094 75	5,240 85
	Totals.....	6,398	9,822	42,242 00	100,664 35
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	348	490	2,136 50	4,071 90
	Gloucester.....	186	435	1,773 15	10,057 40
	Kent.....	49	78	333 70	333 70
	Northumberland.....	3	6	24 90	229 60
	Restigouche .....				54 40
	St. John.....	24	38	162 70	632 50
	Totals.....	609	1,047	4,430 95	15,379 50
Prince Edward Island.....	King's.....	496	783	3,354 15	4,201 05
	Prince.....	295	620	2,558 00	2,945 30
	Queen's.....	102	227	930 55	1,170 85
	Totals .....	893	1,630	6,842 70	8,317 20
Quebec .....	Bonaventure.....	853	1,487	6,280 55	6,280 55
	Gaspé.....	2,533	4,937	20,553 75	20,925 25
	Rimouski.....	109	161	696 65	696 65
	Saguenay .....	824	1,417	5,998 05	6,283 15
	Totals.....	4,319	8,002	33,529 00	34,185 60
	Grand totals	12,219	20,501	87,044 65	158,546 65

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

The fishing bounty was first paid in 1882.

The payments were made each year on the following basis:—

1882, vessels \$2 per ton, one half to the owner and the other half to the crew.

Boats at the rate of \$5 per man, one-fifth to the owner and four-fifths to the men.

1883, vessels \$2 per ton, and boats \$2.50 per man, distributed as in 1882.

1884, vessels \$2 per ton, as in 1882 and 1883.

Boats from 14 to 18 feet keel. ....	\$1 00
“ 18 to 25 “ .....	1 50
“ 25 feet keel upwards.....	2 00
Boat fishermen.....	3 00

1885, 1886 and 1887, vessels \$2 per ton as in previous years. Boats measuring 13 feet keel having been admitted in 1885, the rates were:—Boats from 13 to 18 feet keel, \$1; from 18 to 25 feet keel, \$1.50; from 25 feet keel upwards, \$2, and fishermen \$3 each.

1888, vessels \$1.50 per ton, one-half each to owner and crew. Boats, the same as 1885, 1886 and 1887.

1889, 1890 and 1891, vessels \$1.50 per ton as in 1888. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1892, vessels \$3 per ton, one-half each to owner and crew. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1893, vessels \$2.90 per ton, paid as formerly. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1894, vessels \$2.70 per ton, distributed as in previous years. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1895, vessels \$2.60 per ton, half each to owner and crew. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1896, vessels \$1 per ton, which was paid to the owners, and vessel fishermen \$5 each, clause No. 5 of the regulation having been amended accordingly. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

1897, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$6 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

1898, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$6.50 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

1899, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

1900, vessels, \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$6.50 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

1901, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

1902, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen, \$7.25 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.80 per man.

1903, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7.30 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.90 per man.

1904, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7.15 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.75 per man.

1905, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7.10 each. Boats \$1 each and boat fishermen \$3.65 per man.

Since 1882, 19,653 vessels, totalling a tonnage of 685,030 tons, have received the bounty. The total number of vessel fishermen which received bounty is 149,869, being an average of about 7 men per vessel.

The total number of boats to which bounty was paid since 1882 is 324,256, and the number of fishermen 592,155. Average number of men per boat 2.

The highest bounty paid per head to vessel fishermen was \$21.75 in 1893; the lowest 83 cents, while the highest to boat fishermen was \$4, the lowest \$2.

The general average paid per head is \$5.11.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT by Provinces for the Years 1882 to 1905, inclusive, showing:—

(1) Total number of Fishing Bounty Claims received and paid by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.
1882...	6,730	6,618	1,257	1,142	1,169	1,100	3,162	3,117	12,318	11,972
1883...	7,171	7,076	1,693	1,579	1,138	1,106	3,602	3,325	13,604	13,086
1884...	7,007	6,930	1,252	1,224	923	885	3,470	3,429	12,652	12,468
1885...	7,646	7,599	1,609	1,588	1,117	1,025	3,943	3,912	14,315	14,124
1886...	7,639	7,702	1,767	1,763	1,131	1,080	4,275	4,355	14,812	14,900
1887...	8,262	8,227	1,975	1,958	1,201	1,126	4,138	4,105	15,576	15,416
1888...	8,481	8,429	2,065	2,026	1,153	834	4,328	4,310	16,027	15,599
1889...	8,816	8,523	2,428	2,392	1,211	1,511	4,664	4,652	17,119	17,078
1890...	9,337	9,429	2,522	2,469	1,352	1,257	4,860	4,804	18,071	17,959
1891...	10,242	10,063	2,831	2,084	1,482	1,446	5,108	4,913	19,663	18,506
1892...	8,272	8,186	1,067	1,001	1,065	1,051	4,425	4,204	14,829	14,442
1893...	7,926	7,844	967	881	1,027	1,012	4,059	3,898	13,979	13,635
1894...	8,640	8,600	925	911	983	963	3,948	3,876	14,496	14,360
1895...	8,835	8,825	979	975	1,009	1,025	3,904	3,955	14,727	14,780
1896...	8,597	8,562	1,137	1,064	1,111	1,120	4,366	4,229	15,211	14,975
1897...	8,450	8,418	1,042	991	1,175	1,171	4,180	4,149	14,847	14,729
1898...	8,446	8,347	934	917	1,143	1,145	4,156	4,092	14,679	14,501
1899...	7,894	7,754	849	825	1,016	947	4,134	4,102	13,893	13,628
1900...	7,484	7,452	904	904	1,119	1,169	4,264	4,251	13,771	13,776
1901...	7,346	7,344	829	826	941	937	4,277	4,267	13,393	13,374
1902...	6,710	6,671	802	794	913	912	4,371	4,346	12,796	12,723
1903...	6,297	6,284	832	830	978	974	4,110	4,090	12,217	12,178
1904...	6,750	6,732	879	866	1,027	994	4,095	4,079	12,751	12,671
1905...	7,034	7,018	881	873	921	921	4,350	4,329	13,186	13,141
Total.	190,012	188,628	32,426	30,883	26,306	25,711	100,189	98,789	348,932	344,011

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(2) NUMBER of vessels, tonnage and number of men which received Bounty in each year.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.			NEW BRUNSWICK.			P. E. ISLAND.			QUEBEC.			TOTAL.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.
1882....	588	22,841	5,343	120	2,171	531	15	389	74	63	2,210	538	786	27,611	6,486
1883....	700	29,788	6,238	126	2,102	496	16	450	66	62	2,236	443	904	34,576	7,243
1884....	700	29,828	6,327	139	2,289	560	16	582	92	56	1,965	382	911	34,664	7,361
1886....	629	27,709	5,897	128	2,120	496	19	597	113	55	1,791	317	831	32,217	6,823
1886....	562	25,375	5,022	145	2,628	520	32	1,071	215	52	1,730	320	791	30,804	6,077
1887....	566	24,520	4,900	154	2,889	563	38	1,677	338	54	1,883	334	812	30,969	6,135
1888....	589	26,008	5,450	150	2,545	544	37	1,245	249	51	1,842	388	827	31,640	6,631
1889....	597	27,123	5,684	153	2,590	565	35	1,274	239	48	1,729	330	833	32,716	6,818
1890....	540	23,955	4,935	133	2,129	447	32	1,002	203	34	1,182	220	739	28,268	5,805
1891....	527	22,780	4,618	124	2,051	411	27	778	155	27	924	168	705	26,533	5,352
1892....	507	22,279	4,611	108	1,683	343	30	983	139	23	803	159	668	25,748	5,252
1893....	536	23,195	4,780	210	2,922	634	27	910	151	32	952	179	805	27,979	5,744
1894....	602	24,735	5,077	238	3,189	721	21	594	114	38	1,066	178	899	29,584	6,090
1895....	603	25,018	5,184	238	3,107	764	27	769	129	39	1,262	173	907	30,156	6,250
1896....	553	23,415	4,607	250	3,337	800	23	656	114	36	1,143	144	862	28,551	5,665
1897....	507	21,323	4,829	239	3,079	816	20	490	109	24	833	116	790	25,725	5,870
1898....	505	20,868	4,840	239	3,155	859	24	561	125	16	524	77	784	25,108	5,901
1899....	519	22,538	5,323	238	3,131	885	15	373	76	17	497	78	789	26,539	6,362
1900....	525	22,474	5,352	234	2,969	890	29	737	153	14	459	76	802	26,639	6,471
1901....	508	21,469	5,158	242	3,229	872	23	541	115	13	366	69	786	25,605	6,214
1902..	505	21,248	5,126	249	3,293	972	28	630	135	13	350	51	795	25,521	6,284
1903....	546	21,992	5,173	259	3,454	971	36	765	169	10	290	48	851	26,501	6,361
1904....	552	21,285	5,040	257	3,429	981	30	594	126	15	382	73	854	25,690	6,220
1905....	620	21,240	5,238	264	3,600	1,035	28	587	125	10	259	56	922	25,686	6,454
Total...	13,586	573,006	124,752	4,637	67,091	16,676	628	18,255	3,524	802	26,678	4,917	19,653	685,030	149,869

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## (3) NUMBER of Boats and boat fishermen which received Bounty in each year.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.
1882 . . . . .	6,043	12,130	1,024	2,530	1,087	3,070	3,071	5,716	11,225	23,446
1883 . . . . .	6,458	13,553	1,453	3,309	1,098	3,106	3,266	6,188	12,275	26,156
1884 . . . . .	6,257	12,669	1,086	2,505	869	2,346	3,344	6,416	11,556	23,936
1885 . . . . .	6,970	13,396	1,460	3,254	1,006	2,606	3,857	7,485	13,293	26,741
1886 . . . . .	7,140	13,351	1,618	3,567	1,048	2,547	4,303	7,981	14,109	27,446
1887 . . . . .	7,662	13,997	1,804	3,994	1,088	2,711	4,051	7,550	14,605	28,252
1888 . . . . .	7,840	14,115	1,876	4,148	797	2,141	4,259	7,852	14,772	28,256
1889 . . . . .	7,926	14,118	2,237	5,032	1,475	3,568	4,602	8,807	16,240	31,525
1890 . . . . .	8,886	15,738	2,324	5,242	1,192	3,024	4,766	9,241	17,168	33,245
1891 . . . . .	9,525	16,552	1,928	4,126	1,383	3,427	4,865	9,402	17,701	33,507
1892 . . . . .	7,679	12,307	893	1,765	1,021	2,047	4,181	7,693	13,774	23,812
1893 . . . . .	7,308	11,748	671	1,314	985	1,962	3,866	7,245	12,830	22,269
1894 . . . . .	7,966	12,899	661	1,281	913	1,813	3,821	7,139	13,351	23,132
1895 . . . . .	8,222	13,106	737	1,434	998	2,141	3,916	7,877	13,873	24,558
1896 . . . . .	8,008	12,454	814	1,553	1,095	2,126	4,189	7,688	14,106	23,821
1897 . . . . .	7,911	12,542	752	1,351	1,151	2,147	4,125	7,572	13,939	23,612
1898 . . . . .	7,872	12,438	678	1,237	1,121	2,199	4,076	7,627	13,747	23,501
1899 . . . . .	7,235	11,305	587	1,027	932	1,710	4,085	7,696	12,839	21,738
1900 . . . . .	6,927	10,645	670	1,184	1,140	2,198	4,237	8,004	12,974	22,031
1901 . . . . .	6,836	10,464	584	1,001	914	1,735	4,254	8,017	12,588	21,217
1902 . . . . .	6,166	9,442	545	966	884	1,638	4,333	8,180	11,923	20,226
1903 . . . . .	5,738	8,775	571	964	938	1,722	4,080	7,688	11,327	19,149
1904 . . . . .	6,180	9,556	609	1,082	964	1,792	4,064	7,648	11,817	20,078
1905 . . . . .	6,398	9,822	609	1,047	893	1,630	4,319	8,002	12,219	20,501
Total . . . . .	175,143	297,122	26,191	54,913	24,992	55,406	97,930	184,714	324,256	592,155



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## (4) TOTAL Number of men receiving Bounty in each year.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	P. E. ISLAND.	QUEBEC.	TOTAL.
	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	
1882.....	17,473	3,061	3,144	6,254	29,932
1883.....	19,791	3,805	3,172	6,631	33,399
1884.....	18,996	3,065	2,438	6,798	31,297
1885.....	19,293	3,750	2,719	7,802	33,564
1886.....	18,373	4,087	2,762	8,301	33,523
1887.....	18,897	4,557	3,049	7,884	34,387
1888.....	19,565	4,692	2,390	8,240	34,887
1889.....	19,802	5,597	3,807	9,137	38,343
1890.....	20,673	5,689	3,227	9,461	39,050
1891.....	21,170	4,537	3,582	9,570	38,859
1892.....	16,918	2,108	2,186	7,852	29,064
1893.....	16,528	1,948	2,113	7,424	28,013
1894.....	17,976	2,002	1,927	7,317	29,222
1895.....	18,290	2,198	2,270	8,050	30,808
1896.....	17,061	2,353	2,240	7,832	29,486
1897.....	17,371	2,167	2,256	7,688	29,482
1898.....	17,278	2,096	2,324	7,704	29,402
1899.....	16,628	1,912	1,786	7,774	28,100
1900.....	15,997	2,074	2,351	8,080	28,502
1901.....	15,622	1,873	1,350	8,086	27,431
1902.....	14,568	1,938	1,773	8,231	26,510
1903.....	13,948	1,935	1,891	7,736	25,510
1904.....	14,596	2,063	1,918	7,721	26,298
1905.....	15,060	2,082	1,755	8,058	26,955
Total.....	421,874	71,589	58,930	189,631	742,024

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## (5) TOTAL annual payments of Fishing Bounty.

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1882.....	106,098 72	16,997 00	16,137 00	33,052 75	172,285 47
1883.....	89,432 50	12,395 20	8,577 14	19,940 01	130,344 85
1884.....	104,934 09	13,576 00	9,203 96	28,004 93	155,718 98
1885.....	103,999 73	15,908 26	10,166 65	31,464 76	161,539 39
1886 .. .	98,789 54	17,894 57	10,935 87	33,283 61	160,903 59
1887 .. .	99,622 03	19,699 65	12,528 51	31,907 73	163,757 92
1888 .. .	89,778 90	18,454 92	9,092 96	32,858 75	150,185 53
1889.....	90,142 51	21,026 79	13,994 53	33,362 71	158,526 54
1890 .. .	91,235 64	21,108 33	11,686 32	34,210 72	158,241 01
1891.....	92,377 42	17,235 96	12,771 30	34,507 17	156,891 85
1892.....	109,410 39	10,864 61	9,782 79	29,694 35	159,752 14
1893 .. .	108,060 67	12,524 09	9,328 62	28,320 72	158,234 10
1894 .. .	111,460 03	12,690 80	7,875 79	28,040 18	160,066 80
1895.....	110,765 27	12,919 32	9,285 13	30,598 27	163,567 99
1896.....	98,048 95	13,602 88	9,745 50	32,992 44	154,389 77
1897.....	102,083 50	13,454 50	9,809 00	32,157 00	157,504 00
1898 .. .	103,730 00	13,746 00	10,188 00	31,795 00	159,459 00
1899 .. .	106,598 50	13,514 50	7,822 00	32,065 00	160,000 00
1900.....	101,448 00	13,562 50	10,589 00	33,203 00	158,802 50
1901.....	101,024 50	13,420 50	8,335 50	33,161 50	155,942 00
1902.....	100,455 70	14,555 80	8,716 55	36,125 45	159,853 50
1903.....	99,714 15	14,872 75	9,652 50	34,704 30	158,943 70
1904.....	99,286 44	15,110 80	9,179 35	33,651 65	157,228 24
1905.....	100,664 35	15,379 50	8,317 20	34,185 60	158,546 65
Total.. .	2,419,161 53	364,515 22	243,721 17	763,287 60	3,790,685 52

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty during the Year 1905-06.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

## ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
80093	Anna K. ....	St. John .....	14	Edward Fales. ....	Margaretville. ....	1	21 10
103066	Eddie J. ....	Yarmouth .....	22	David Hayden .....	Thorne's Cove .....	10	93 00
107478	Jessie C. ....	Digby .....	10	W. H. Sabeau .....	Port Lorne .....	7	10 00
111998	Jessie K. ....	Annapolis .....	11	Norman Gregory .....	Parker's Cove. ....	4	39 40
83461	Josie L. Day .....	Digby .....	16	Bernard Longmire .....	Hilsburn .....	7	65 70
85534	Lloyd .....	Yarmouth .....	31	W. H. Anderson .....	Parker's Cove. ....	11	109 10
100539	Rowena. ....	Digby .....	10	John F. Peters. ....	Litchfield. ....	3	31 10
107293	S. C. H. ....	Annapolis. ....	49	John S. Hayden .....	Victoria Beach. ....	11	127 10
116233	Wild Rose. ....	Digby .....	16	Lewis Sabeau. ....	Port Lorne. ....	2	30 20

## ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

103542	Emma Brow. ....	Halifax .....	17	J. J. Brow. ....	H'r'b'rau Bouché .....	4	45 40
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## CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

112376	Agnes. ....	Arichat. ....	15	Patrick Wadden .....	Scatarie .....	4	43 40
100846	Albatross. ....	Lunenburg .....	26	John Arsenault .....	Alder Point .....	7	75 70
100389	Annie F. ....	Sydney .....	13	John Farrell .....	Main à Dieu .....	3	34 30
100372	Betsy Jane .....	" .....	11	Samuel Moore .....	Little Bras d'Or. ....	5	46 50
85381	Champion. ....	" .....	19	Jno. Williams .....	Louisburg .....	5	54 50
90834	Diego. ....	Port Medway .....	27	Thos. Peach .....	Port Morien .....	7	76 70
75571	Fanny. ....	Liverpool .....	16	Harry Annesly .....	North Sydney .....	2	30 20
103412	Minnie B. ....	Lunenburg .....	25	W. T. Eastman .....	" .....	3	46 30
107375	Minnie B. ....	Sydney .....	10	Jacob Rogers .....	" .....	3	31 30
107360	Ovando. ....	" .....	11	Patrick Campbell .....	Main à Dieu .....	2	25 20
100566	Rob S. ....	Halifax .....	21	Gilbert Tutty .....	Big Lorraine .....	4	49 40
107376	Rozzie. ....	Sydney .....	17	Robt. Fudge .....	North Sydney .....	4	45 40
107359	Victoria. ....	" .....	11	James Gibbs .....	Big Lorraine. ....	4	39 40
107351	Wilfrid Laurier. ....	" .....	10	Philip May .....	North Sydney .....	3	31 30

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

77786	Hesperus. ....	Halifax .....	17	Riley Lewis .....	Apple Riv. West .....	2	31 20
103593	Jessie & Ada .....	Charlottetown. ....	14	Geo. Heather .....	Pugwash. ....	3	35 30

## DIGBY COUNTY.

107476	Addie B. ....	Digby .....	13	A. Thompson .....	Westport. ....	6	55 60
112286	A. E. Moore .....	" .....	11	A. R. Bailey .....	" .....	4	39 40
111528	Alart. ....	" .....	11	B. Doucette .....	Mavillette .....	4	39 40
116235	Alycane. ....	" .....	52	Howard Anderson .....	Digby .....	13	144 30
107807	America .....	St. John. ....	16	Reuben Thurber .....	Freeport. ....	5	51 50
111524	Annie Laurie .....	Digby .....	10	Robt. Perry .....	" .....	3	31 30
90655	Annina .....	Yarmouth .....	12	Stephen Haynes .....	Digby .....	5	47 50
112102	Ariadne .....	St. John. ....	48	H. Outhouse .....	Tiverton. ....	13	140 30
100547	B. and C. ....	Digby .....	14	Edwin Hains .....	Freeport. ....	5	49 50
100813	Blanche. ....	Barrington .....	23	D. Outhouse .....	Tiverton. ....	9	86 90
111897	Burque Brothers .....	Weymouth .....	10	P. Burque .....	Church Point. ....	5	45 50
111898	Catherine. ....	" .....	11	Mede Belliveau .....	Grosses Coques .....	4	39 40
74331	Condor. ....	Yarmouth .....	11	Howard Titus .....	Westport. ....	4	39 40
116236	Cora May .....	Digby .....	64	Chas. E. Finigan .....	Freeport. ....	16	177 60

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## List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &amp;c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

## DIGBY COUNTY—Concluded.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
103181	Curlew	Digby	63	Geo. Denton	Westport	19	197 90
107112	Daisy Linden	"	97	David Sproule	Digby	5	115 50
116239	Edna L.	"	11	K. H. A. Lewis	Rossway	2	25 20
77740	Elmer	"	15	Wm. Ross	Digby	8	71 80
103749	Emerald	"	29	Edward Keans	"	12	114 20
116446	Emerson Faye	Shelburne	47	Milton Hains	Freeport	14	146 40
121687	Emily C.	Yarmouth	11	Nicholas Comeau	Meteghan	4	39 40
107604	Emma D.	Weymouth	20	F. S. Doucette	Mavillette	6	62 60
111527	Etta H.	Digby	10	Jas. Buckman	Westport	3	31 30
112281	Eveline	"	22	Geo. Trahan	Meteghan	5	57 50
74329	Fairy Queen	Yarmouth	13	Wallace Coggins	Westport	3	34 30
107480	Hattie & Eva	Digby	11	Edwin Hains	Freeport	4	39 40
111688	Hazelwood	Shelburne	29	G. C. Stevens	"	10	100 00
111530	Island Girl	Digby	10	M. Sollows	"	3	31 30
100064	Isma	St. John	31	Arthur Hicks	Westport	10	102 00
116234	J. W.	Digby	14	J. W. Tidd	Whale Cove	7	63 70
111525	James W. Cousins	"	87	J. F. Milberry	Digby	28	278 80
111838	Lavinia D.	"	21	J. Doucette	Mavillette	7	70 70
116210	Lucy A.	Yarmouth	32	J. T. Therio	Meteghan	10	103 00
121691	Maccabe	"	10	Edison Ellis	Mavillette	4	38 40
116237	Maple Leaf	Digby	10	H. P. Denton	Westport	3	31 30
107477	Maudie Ellen	"	14	David Sproule	Digby	3	35 30
103184	Mayflower	"	26	J. W. Snow	"	4	54 40
111896	May Queen	Weymouth	15	Moses Tibodeau	Church Point	6	57 60
116232	Nettie M.	Digby	12	Wm. McDormand	Westport	5	47 50
100895	New Home	Weymouth	31	Arthur Doucette	Mavillette	10	102 00
116660	Nora	Yarmouth	11	P. Doucette	"	6	53 60
112285	Ospray	Digby	15	F. H. Corning	Beaver River	4	43 40
111834	Rosan	"	11	F. J. Doucette	Mavillette	4	39 40
111835	Roxana	"	11	Ainsley Titus	Westport	2	25 20
107334	Shamrock	Yarmouth	17	R. Thurber	Freeport	5	52 50
112239	Souvenir	Digby	27	J. O. Robichaud	Meteghan	10	98 00
111840	Sparrow	"	29	M. T. Thereault	"	6	70 60
107610	St. Bernard	Weymouth	24	J. D. Weaver	Belliveau Cove	9	87 90
100609	Swan	Shelburne	56	Milton Hains	Freeport	13	148 30
103179	Trilby	Digby	31	F. S. Lent	"	10	102 00
94694	Utah & Eunice	"	33	Edwin Hains	"	9	96 90
103711	Venite	"	24	Jesse Ellis	Hartford	5	59 50
100543	W. Parnell O'Hara	"	79	Jos. E. Snow et al.	Digby	13	171 30

## GUYSBORO' COUNTY.

90866	Alice	Halifax	12	James Hemlow	Liscomb	5	47 50
107992	Alice J. Davis	Canso	20	Edward Hearn	Canso	7	69 70
111422	Annie B.	Halifax	26	Benj. Boudrot	Port Felix	4	54 40
112021	Annie M.	Canso	29	John Leary	Queensport	5	64 50
112016	Blanche	"	13	Simon Williams	Canso	5	48 50
103537	Bonacord	Halifax	12	B. L. Pelrine	Larry's River	5	47 50
112020	Bonny Kate	Canso	14	R. Meagher	Canso	6	56 60
112375	C. G. Munroe	Arichat	14	Chas. Mosher	White Head	5	49 50
116734	Cora Lee	Halifax	16	L. Kaiser	Beckerton	3	37 30
38418	Dolphin	Arichat	36	W. S. Peart	Guysboro	3	57 30
103328	Ella May	Pt. Hawkesbury	34	Hibbert Carr	Mulgrave	7	83 70
116347	Ethel	Arichat	11	Jas. Sinclair	Canso	5	46 50
116890	Ethel G.	"	12	Daniel George	L. White Head	5	47 50
116882	Fiona	"	10	M. Pelrine	Larry's River	5	45 50
117093	Florence D.	"	11	H. Dorion	Port Felix	5	46 50
107993	Florence May	Canso	11	John Kennedy	Canso	6	53 60
112373	Flying Cloud	Arichat	13	S. Manett	Larry's River	4	41 40

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## List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &amp;c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

## GUYSBORO' COUNTY—Concluded.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
100818	Geneva Ethel.....	Barrington.....	29	M. Meagher.....	Canso.....	6	71 60
100228	Golden Dawn.....	Halifax.....	46	E. B. Pelrine.....	Larry's River...	6	88 60
88220	Grandee.....	Halifax.....	14	Geo. Pace.....	Marie Joseph....	5	49 50
116883	Grayling.....	Arichat.....	25	Wm. Reeves.....	Middle Melford..	4	53 40
100815	Happy Home.....	Barrington.....	10	Samuel Snow.....	White Head.....	5	45 50
117091	Hazel Maud.....	Arichat.....	10	J. A. Rhynold.....	Dover.....	5	45 50
116740	Hilda M. Horton..	Halifax.....	29	E. F. C. Horton..	Beckerton.....	8	85 80
112374	J. B. Saint.....	Arichat.....	18	J. W. Sproul.....	Canso.....	5	53 50
116735	Lake Queen.....	Halifax.....	29	E. Furlong.....	Port Hilford....	3	50 30
111908	Laura B. G.....	Arichat.....	10	B. Gerrior.....	Charlo's Cove....	4	38 40
116732	Lena M.....	Halifax.....	28	A. W. Reid.....	Port Hilford....	2	42 20
111910	Lizzie J. Greenleaf.	Arichat.....	11	J. H. Richard.....	Charlo's Cove....	6	53 60
100835	Lottie B.....	Lunenburg.....	12	John Boudroit....	Dover.....	5	47 50
117094	Maggie Alice.....	Arichat.....	11	J. D. Cashin.....	Port Felix.....	5	46 50
112018	Maggie Bell.....	Canso.....	26	J. L. Chisholm....	St. Francis Hbr..	6	68 60
112136	Maple Leaf.....	Shelburne.....	48	Jno. Cousins.....	Canso.....	13	140 30
112017	Marconi.....	Canso.....	55	C. Lohnes.....	".....	11	133 10
111909	Margaret May.....	Arichat.....	12	J. Kavanagh.....	".....	4	40 40
112371	Mary A.....	".....	11	D. Casey.....	Dover.....	3	32 30
116886	Mary J.....	".....	11	Wm. Diggdon.....	White Head.....	3	32 30
107999	Maud S.....	Canso.....	12	F. B. Saunders....	Canso.....	5	47 50
112022	Minnie J.....	".....	14	J. Feltmate.....	White Head.....	5	49 50
100446	Minnie May.....	".....	12	C. H. Richard.....	Charlo's Cove....	5	47 50
107998	Money Bush.....	".....	15	T. Richard.....	Port Felix.....	6	57 60
117051	Muriel G.....	".....	21	A. Munroe.....	White Head.....	7	70 70
103323	Nita.....	Pt. Hawkesbury..	22	J. C. Davidson....	Isaac's Harbour..	3	43 30
112378	Olive S.....	Arichat.....	17	M. Sangster.....	New Harbour.....	5	52 50
112024	Reta S.....	Canso.....	13	L. Shrider.....	Canso.....	5	48 50
112372	River Swan.....	Arichat.....	11	Geo. Berrigan.....	".....	5	46 50
74139	Sadie.....	Halifax.....	44	I. Fougere.....	Larry's River....	6	86 60
100255	Seaflee.....	".....	12	A. Munroe.....	White Head.....	3	33 30
111413	Sigdrifa.....	Lunenburg.....	13	Wm. Dort.....	Cole Harbour....	7	62 70
112023	Silver Bell.....	Canso.....	14	S. J. Pelrine.....	Larry's River....	4	42 40
116884	Silver Swan.....	Arichat.....	20	J. Bonvie.....	".....	4	48 40
112025	Squanto.....	Canso.....	13	F. H. Hawes.....	Canso.....	5	48 50
108000	St. Patrick.....	".....	18	G. L. Avery.....	Larry's River....	6	60 60
107318	St. Stephen.....	Halifax.....	19	Moses Cohoon.....	Canso.....	3	40 30
96962	Sunrise.....	Yarmouth.....	18	T. Munroe.....	White Head.....	7	67 70
117052	Thrush.....	Canso.....	10	D. Myers.....	Canso.....	2	24 20
116885	T. Lilly.....	Arichat.....	10	W. Peart.....	Tor Bay.....	3	31 30
103199	Trilby.....	Canso.....	12	E. Flaherty.....	Canso.....	5	47 50
107994	True Love.....	".....	10	D. Walsh.....	".....	2	24 20
107991	Two Brothers.....	".....	14	Fred Jello.....	Port Felix.....	6	56 60
116887	Wenona.....	Arichat.....	10	J. Uloth.....	Cole Harbour....	5	45 50

## HALIFAX COUNTY.

111436	Adele.....	Halifax.....	30	J. C. Martin.....	Ketch Hbr.....	11	108 10
107313	Alice A.....	".....	16	Wm. McPherson....	Tangier.....	5	51 50
103858	B & B Holland.....	".....	26	R. Holland.....	Duncan's Cove..	9	89 90
90496	Black Prince.....	".....	18	Geo. Julien et al..	W. Chezzetook..	5	53 50
116278	Christie Belle.....	".....	13	Z. Beaver.....	Spry Bay.....	2	27 20
112325	Commodore.....	".....	29	M. Lynch.....	Ferguson's Cove	6	71 60
103853	Dawn.....	".....	13	Harris Corkum....	E. Jeddore.....	4	41 40
111428	Duchess.....	".....	12	Austin Zwicker....	Indian Hbr.....	4	40 40
111425	Effie Howard.....	".....	23	John Verge.....	Sober Island....	4	51 40
116512	Effie May.....	Lunenburg.....	49	Wm. J. Nauss.....	Dartmouth.....	4	77 40
77603	Eldon C.....	Shelburne.....	27	I. Bowser.....	Ostrea Lake.....	6	69 60

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## HALIFAX COUNTY—Concluded.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
90726	Ellen Maud .....	Halifax.	16	G. Martin .....	Terence Bay ...	7	65 70
111434	Ermynthrude .....	Halifax.	36	F. J. Darrach .....	Herring Cove ...	11	114 10
100535	Fair Play .....	Yarmouth.	11	L. Holmes .....	Halifax.	2	25 20
100247	Fairy Queen .....	Halifax.	11	G. H. Nickerson .....	Pennant.	4	39 40
116290	Flora M. J. ....	"	78	J. Julien, et al. ....	W. Chezzetcook.	18	205 80
80629	Florence B. ....	"	32	J. Richardson .....	W. Jeddore.	5	67 50
100259	Florence G. ....	"	15	Caleb Gray .....	Sambro	4	43 40
111432	Gladys Elena .....	"	16	C. W. Twohig .....	Pennant	3	37 30
107319	Globe .....	"	32	C. W. Hart .....	Sambro	14	131 40
103544	Grace D. ....	"	11	G. Slaunwhite .....	Terence Bay ...	5	46 50
112131	Grace D. Day .....	Shelburne	39	A. Hubley .....	Boutillier's Cove	10	110 00
111747	Grace Darling .....	Lunenburg.	100	O. Dauphinee .....	Hackett's Cove..	17	200 70
116731	Grand Desert .....	Halifax.	65	Martin Julien et al.	W. Chezzetcook.	17	185 70
116738	Gretta .....	"	14	A. Russell et al. ....	Clam Hbr.	3	35 30
116287	Handy Andy .....	"	15	W. Westhaver, et al.	Sober Island.	4	43 40
112129	Hattie .....	Lunenburg	12	A. Jollymore .....	Indian Hbr.	4	40 40
116743	Hattie D. ....	Halifax.	62	R. Drew .....	Terence Bay ...	12	147 20
116294	Janet R. ....	"	37	J. Verge .....	Sober Island.	4	65 40
103191	Jennie B. ....	Liverpool	13	H. Wambolt .....	Indian Hbr.	5	48 50
116747	Jessie W. ....	Halifax.	12	Henry Weinaut .....	Boutillier's Cove.	4	40 40
100216	Katie M. ....	"	11	C. Nelson .....	Halifax	2	25 20
193312	Laura .....	Pt. Hawkesbury	13	R. Cooper .....	Tangier	3	34 30
96797	Laura Phoebe .....	Halifax.	18	J. Kent .....	Musquodoboit H	5	53 50
116203	Laurel .....	"	16	G. Pelham .....	Herring Cove...	8	72 80
116513	Laurie H. ....	Lunenburg	16	J. Slaunwhite .....	Terence Bay ...	5	51 50
83402	Louisa Maud .....	Halifax.	21	H. Graves .....	E. Dover	4	49 40
111424	Maggie M. ....	"	13	J. Marryatt .....	Pennant.	3	34 30
96805	Maggie May .....	"	62	J. Fillis et al. ....	W. Chezzetcook.	16	175 60
116733	Maggie May .....	"	17	F. J. Fleming .....	Ketch Hbr.	9	80 90
111435	Maggie Wilson .....	"	36	E. Dempsey .....	Herring Cove...	12	121 20
111440	M. A. Josey .....	"	17	L. M. Josey et al. ....	Spry Bay	4	45 40
111421	Maple-leaf .....	"	25	Eli Baker .....	E. Jeddore.	5	60 50
100227	May .....	"	10	E. Little .....	Terence Bay.	3	31 30
107757	Mayflower .....	Charlottetown	18	F. Young .....	Pleasant Point..	5	53 50
116736	Milo .....	Halifax.	24	J. W. Gorman .....	Herring Cove...	13	115 30
116739	Minnie M. Dora .....	"	14	J. Beaver .....	Spry Bay	3	35 30
116282	Monica A. Thomas.	"	46	C. H. Thomas .....	Herring Cove...	12	131 20
85665	Nellie D. ....	"	12	Wm. Munroe .....	Sober Island.	4	40 40
103539	Neva .....	"	11	E. Marryatt .....	Pennant.	2	25 20
116745	Perseverance .....	"	12	E. E. Shatford .....	Indian Hbr.	3	33 30
94677	Progress .....	"	14	D. Richardson .....	L. W. Ship Hbr.	4	42 40
116749	Reliance .....	"	14	C. Hubley .....	Indian Hbr.	4	42 40
96806	Rising Sun .....	"	28	R. Christian .....	Prospect	6	70 60
116272	Rosie M. B. ....	"	75	D. Bonaing et al. ....	W. Chezzetcook.	17	195 70
116447	San Juan .....	Shelburne	42	G. L. Baker .....	W. Jeddore.	12	127 20
100218	Sarah M. W. ....	Halifax.	14	E. Weakley .....	Terence Bay ...	6	56 60
112137	Shamrock .....	Shelburne	37	E. Hayes .....	Herring Cove...	10	108 00
116746	Spindrift .....	Halifax.	15	E. Boutillier .....	Indian Hbr.	4	43 40
116750	Stella R. ....	"	13	W. E. Murphy .....	Pleasant Hbr.	3	34 30
111438	Theresa M. Gray .....	"	30	Angus Gray .....	Sambro	13	122 30
96961	Tivoli .....	Shelburne	24	D. Duggan .....	E. Dover	4	52 40
103869	Uganda .....	Halifax.	14	J. B. Stoddard .....	Ship Hbr.	1	14 00
117142	Valkyria .....	"	13	Harvey Covey .....	Indian Hbr.	3	34 30
117143	Valmore .....	"	11	L. Hubley .....	"	4	39 40
100260	Violet .....	"	12	J. H. Smith .....	Sambro	3	33 30
116283	Vixen .....	"	13	H. McKenzie .....	Gerrard's Island	3	34 30
92578	Willetta .....	"	12	Joseph Gray .....	Sambro	6	54 60
83378	Zephyr .....	"	16	R. Slaunwhite .....	Terence Bay ...	6	58 60

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

## INVERNESS COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
96778	Campania .....	Pt. Hawkesbury	11	C. Robin, Collas Co.	Eastern Hbr.	4	39 40
103313	Catherine .....	"	10	"	"	6	52 60
103425	Elizabeth Ann .....	"	11	D. Bourgeois .....	Belle " Marche.	4	39 40
83196	Ethel Blanche .....	Pictou .....	17	W. J. Malcolm .....	Port Hawkesb'ry	4	45 40
96774	Florence .....	Pt. Hawkesbury	11	S. Bellefontaine .....	Eastern Hbr.	5	46 50
103317	Flying Star. ....	Pt. Hawkesbury	11	S. Bellefontaine .....	Eastern Hbr.	5	46 50
107997	Gertie Belle. ....	Canso .....	15	C. Robin, Collas Co.	"	5	50 50
100212	James R. ....	Halifax .....	51	P. LeBlanc .....	"	7	100 70
111795	Katie J. ....	Pt. Hawkesbury	11	Jno. McNeil .....	Port Hawkesb'ry	4	39 40
103316	Laura .....	"	10	U. Bourgeois et al.	Belle Marche.	4	38 40
103315	Lillie .....	"	12	Peter Fiset .....	Eastern Hbr.	5	47 50
96775	Louise .....	"	11	S. Bellefontaine et al.	"	5	46 50
103330	Lucy .....	"	11	T. Maillet .....	"	5	46 50
96779	Majestic .....	"	12	C. Robin, Collas Co.	"	5	47 50
96771	Marie .....	"	10	Jno. Roach .....	"	5	45 50
96777	Marie Joseph .....	"	11	J. Poirier .....	Cheticamp .....	6	53 60
103314	Mary .....	"	10	P. Fiset .....	Eastern Hbr.	5	45 50
96769	Mary Lambert .....	"	11	C. Chiasson .....	Little River .....	5	46 50
69125	May Flower .....	Halifax .....	20	H. Chiasson .....	"	7	69 70
103326	Mizpah .....	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	T. Lebrun .....	Grand Etang .....	5	45 50
96770	O.L.B. ....	"	12	M. Aucoin .....	Belle Cote .....	4	40 40
103329	Saint Helier .....	"	12	C. Robin, Collas Co.	Eastern Hbr.	4	40 40
111792	St. Aubin .....	"	15	"	"	7	64 70
100448	Surprise .....	Canso .....	15	D. McDonald .....	Judique .....	5	50 50
96773	Virgin .....	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	M. Ramard .....	Little River .....	6	52 60
111793	Walla Walla .....	"	11	S. Bellefontaine .....	Eastern Hbr.	5	46 50
96776	Willie B. ....	"	21	"	"	7	70 70

## KING'S COUNTY.

83261	Economist .....	Digby .....	14	Jesse Parker .....	Hall's Hbr.	2	28 20
107479	Marguerite .....	"	25	Frank McDonald .....	Scott's Bay .....	4	52 40

## LUNENBURG COUNTY.

111837	A.L.B. ....	Lunenburg .....	22	B. Cleveland .....	Lunenburg .....	5	57 50
112126	Acadia .....	"	91	Alex. Knickle .....	"	17	200 70
116517	Acme .....	"	91	W. C. Smith .....	"	18	207 80
116526	Adelaide .....	"	13	J. Holland .....	"	4	41 40
111641	Aguaquilla .....	"	100	F. Anderson .....	"	18	207 80
107953	Ahava .....	"	85	W. C. Smith .....	"	18	207 80
111728	Alameda .....	"	93	C. L. Silver .....	"	17	200 70
107657	Alcaea .....	"	99	Alex. Knickle .....	"	17	200 70
112115	Aldine .....	"	99	A. V. Conrad .....	Parks Creek .....	17	200 70
112107	Alexandra .....	"	93	F. Anderson .....	Lunenburg .....	18	207 80
111647	Alhambra .....	"	90	J. W. MacLachlan .....	"	17	200 70
111738	Alice Gertrude .....	"	81	J. N. Rafuse .....	Conquerall Bank .....	19	214 90
112105	Alma Nelson .....	"	90	J. B. Young .....	Lunenburg .....	18	207 80
112101	Ambition .....	"	100	A. Himmelman .....	Rose Bay .....	20	222 00
116522	Anita .....	"	16	S. E. Winters .....	"	5	51 50
111737	Annie M. W. ....	"	98	J. N. Wolfe .....	Getson's Cove .....	18	207 80
111750	Arabia .....	"	80	D. Heisler .....	Lunenburg .....	17	200 70
116499	Arkansas .....	"	11	J. B. Young .....	"	19	214 90
112122	Atalaya .....	"	79	S. D. Herman .....	"	17	199 70
103495	Athlon .....	"	99	W. C. Smith .....	"	15	186 50

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LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
111740	Azalea	Lunenburg.	80	J. A. Hirtle	Lunenburg.	17	200 70
111412	Baden Powell.	"	94	M. Westhaver	"	15	186 50
103501	Barcelona.	"	99	R. Romkey.	L. LaHave.	17	200 70
116498	Beatrice S. Mack.	"	99	W. C. Smith.	Lunenburg.	17	200 70
111734	Blake.	"	99	J. N. Rafuse.	Conquerall Bank	19	214 90
100571	Britannia.	"	90	J. Backman	Rose Bay	16	193 60
111732	Calavera.	"	90	H. Mosher.	Lunenburg.	18	207 80
112128	Campania.	"	90	S. Ritcey.	Riverport.	18	207 80
112116	Cardinia.	"	100	F. Anderson.	Lunenburg.	17	200 70
111718	Carl E. Richard.	"	99	E. Richard, sr.	Getson's Point.	19	214 90
116505	Cavalier.	"	70	N. Reinhardt	La Have.	16	183 60
111749	Champion.	"	79	J. Publicover.	Getson's Point.	19	213 90
111739	Clarence B.	"	90	A. Ernst	Mahone Bay	14	179 40
107122	Collector.	"	99	W. N. Reinhardt.	La Have.	17	200 70
111702	Colonia.	"	98	A. H. Zwicker.	Lunenburg.	13	207 80
103759	Columbia.	"	99	E. F. Zwicker.	"	17	200 70
116497	Commander.	"	69	J. Schneisser.	E. M. La Have.	15	175 50
107966	Companion.	"	95	J. Publicover.	Getson's Point.	17	200 70
111743	Corean.	"	70	J. N. Rafuse.	Conquerall Bank	18	197 80
111736	Coronation.	"	98	H. W. Adams.	Lunenburg.	17	200 70
111708	Crofton McLeod.	"	85	J. W. McLean.	Mahone Bay	17	200 70
111637	Cyril.	"	100	T. A. Wilson.	Bridgewater	17	200 70
111711	Defender.	"	98	Alex. Knickle	Lunenburg.	19	214 90
111710	Demering.	"	85	J. Anderson.	"	18	207 80
107986	Dove.	"	95	S. D. Herman.	"	18	207 80
111730	Earle V.S.	"	100	H. Wynacht.	"	17	200 70
116528	Edith F.S.	"	67	J. Schneisser.	E. M. La Have.	15	173 50
112059	Electro.	"	88	E. Walters.	Parks Creek.	18	207 80
111748	Elena.	"	73	A. V. Conrad.	"	17	193 70
83308	Ella.	Liverpool.	10	J. C. Hanson.	Mahone Bay	1	17 10
107127	Ellen L. Maxner.	Lunenburg.	93	L. A. Hirtle.	Lunenburg.	19	214 90
116521	Ellwood.	"	16	John Zinck.	"	4	44 40
107123	Emulator.	"	99	S. Oxner.	Riverport.	17	200 70
116506	E. M. Zellars.	"	84	E. Zellars.	Feltzen South.	18	207 80
112087	Ethel.	"	99	W. N. Reinhardt.	La Have.	17	200 70
116513	Eva June.	"	93	W. C. Smith.	Lunenburg.	17	200 70
116520	Evelyn.	"	18	James Geldert.	"	3	39 30
103473	Flo F. Mader.	"	100	C. U. Mader.	Mahone Bay	17	200 70
116531	Florence B. W.	"	24	S. W. Westhaver.	Fox Point.	6	66 60
111401	Frances Willand.	"	97	J. A. Hirtle.	Lunenburg.	16	193 60
116525	Gatherer.	"	15	W. C. Smith.	"	4	43 40
116495	George R. Alston.	"	99	A. V. Conrad.	Parks Creek.	17	200 70
111742	Glenwood.	"	99	D. Heisler.	Lunenburg.	17	200 70
103752	Glyndon.	"	99	R. Romkey.	L. La Have.	17	200 70
116507	Golden Rod.	"	76	J. Silver.	Lunenburg.	17	196 70
107289	G. S. Troop.	"	99	L. B. Currie.	W. Dublin.	17	200 70
116527	Guide.	"	73	W. N. Reinhardt.	La Have.	17	193 70
112111	Havanah.	"	100	A. V. Conrad.	Parks Creek.	17	200 70
116442	Helen C. Morse.	"	98	J. Westhaver.	Lunenburg.	17	200 70
116494	Hero.	"	18	E. Langille.	La Have.	7	67 70
107659	Hilda C.	"	99	S. W. Oxner.	Lunenburg.	20	222 00
112109	Hispaniola.	"	91	A. Knickle.	"	17	200 70
107128	Huron.	"	84	J. H. Wilson.	"	17	200 70
103174	Iona.	Shelburne.	15	N. Chandler.	Chester	5	50 50
107956	Iona.	Lunenburg.	98	S. Oxner.	Riverport.	17	270 00
112089	Iona W.	"	78	A. Ernst.	Mahone Bay	14	177 40
111638	Ivanhoe.	"	100	T. A. Wilson.	Bridgewater	18	207 80
116511	J. F. Norton.	"	61	A. V. Conrad.	Parks Creek.	11	139 10
100837	J. M. Young.	"	99	J. B. Young.	Lunenburg.	17	200 70
107960	J. W. Mills.	"	76	J. W. Mills.	Mahone Bay	12	161 20
111726	Juanita.	"	100	W. C. Smith.	Lunenburg.	20	222 00
107970	Karmoe.	"	97	S. Ritcey.	Riverport	16	193 60



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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
116509	Kasaga	Lunenburg	59	James Bell	Dublin Shore	14	158 40
111404	Kimberley	"	92	C. U. Mader	Mahone Bay	18	207 80
111635	Latooka	"	99	A. V. Conrad	Parks Creek	18	207 80
107126	Lena F. Oxner	"	99	J. Geldert	Lunenburg	17	200 70
107660	Lila D. Young	"	100	J. B. Young	"	20	222 00
107129	Lilla B. Hirtle	"	99	Benj. Anderson	"	17	2 0 70
103760	Lillian	"	84	A. R. Morash	"	16	193 60
111717	Linus A.	"	70	A. Corkum	E. M. La Have	17	190 70
83316	Lottie	"	76	J. Teel	Broad Cove	21	225 10
111634	Loyal	Port Medway	99	A. Ernst	Mahone Bay	17	200 70
111735	Lucania	Lunenburg	99	R. Romkey	L. La Have	17	200 70
107120	Madeira	"	99	T. Creaser	Riverport	20	222 00
112112	Maimie Dell	"	98	C. U. Mader	Mahone Bay	16	193 60
112095	Manhattan	"	100	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	18	207 80
116523	Mankato	"	76	S. Walters	Parks Creek	17	196 70
116519	M'grt E. Schwartz	"	98	J. H. Schwartz	Lunenburg	19	214 90
111709	Mariner	"	100	A. V. Conrad	Parks Creek	17	200 70
112123	Marion	"	72	J. N. Rafuse	Conquerall Bank	17	192 70
112110	Markland	"	99	J. W. McLean	Mahone Bay	13	172 30
112119	Mary E. Smith	"	99	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	17	200 70
107967	May Myree	"	89	E. Richard, sr.	Getson's Point	20	222 00
112086	Melba	"	61	J. D. Sperry	Petite Riviere	11	139 10
112100	Meteor	"	99	T. Creaser	Riverport	17	200 70
107111	Millie Mace	"	99	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	17	200 70
107952	Minnie M. Cook	"	84	"	"	18	207 80
116503	Minnie Pearl	"	97	T. Hannin	"	17	200 70
111701	Mizpah	"	100	J. B. Young	"	17	200 70
111645	Moran	"	100	E. Richard, jr.	Getson's Point	17	200 70
103758	Muriel	"	110	E. Walters	Lunenburg	16	193 60
100606	Myra Louise	"	17	A. Strum	Mahone Bay	6	59 60
116530	Nahada	"	94	H. Wynacht	Lunenburg	17	200 70
107968	New Era	"	116	W. J. Cook	Riverport	18	207 80
112104	Nina	"	10	J. Geldert	Lunenburg	3	31 30
112090	Noble H.	"	95	A. Ernst	Mahone Bay	18	207 80
116502	Oceanic	"	99	R. Ritcey	Riverport	17	200 70
116500	Oreda	"	16	Henry Selig	Vogler's Cove	3	37 30
112106	Oregon	"	99	S. Oxner	Riverport	17	200 70
112120	Oressa Belle	"	95	P. B. Zwicker	Mahone Bay	17	200 70
112124	Palanda	"	78	C. U. Mader	"	12	163 20
111642	Palatia	"	95	C. L. Silver	Lunenburg	18	207 80
111725	Palmetto	"	98	C. Smith	"	17	200 70
112113	Parana	"	99	D. Lohnes	Riverport	17	200 70
112125	Park	"	14	D. Wilkie	Pentz Settlement	5	49 50
111712	Peerless	"	95	A. H. Zwicker	Lunenburg	17	200 70
111417	Pilgrim	"	99	T. A. Wilson	Bridgewater	17	200 70
111402	Protector	"	95	"	"	24	250 40
107653	Renown	"	83	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	17	200 70
111648	Riviera	"	96	A. Ross	M. La Have	20	222 00
111726	Roanoke	"	100	A. Ernst	Mahone Bay	20	222 00
107125	Roma	"	99	D. Myra	Riverport	17	200 70
111741	Saratoga	"	92	C. U. Mader	Mahone Bay	17	200 70
116529	Scotia	"	78	A. Burns	Day Spring	18	205 80
107963	Shamrock	"	89	F. Anderson	Lunenburg	17	200 70
102108	Speculator	"	99	J. Wainback	Parks Creek	18	207 80
111744	Stanley	"	100	T. A. Wilson	Bridgewater	17	200 70
111407	Strathcona	"	89	F. Anderson	Lunenburg	17	200 70
103500	St. Helena	"	99	H. Wynacht	"	18	207 80
111636	Tasmania	"	99	W. C. Smith	"	17	200 70
116532	Togo	"	14	R. B. Stevens	Tancook Island	3	35 30
107651	Torata	"	92	J. H. Wilson	Lunenburg	17	200 70
111733	Transvaal	"	79	W. C. Smith	"	15	185 50

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Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.  \$ cts.
112114	Tribune	Lunenburg	22	A. R. Morash	Lunenburg	6	64 60
112117	Ulva	"	99	A. V. Conrad	Parks Creek	7	129 70
107957	Ungava	"	88	W. Cleverse	Pleasantville	20	222 00
116510	Uranus	"	90	W. C. Smith	Lunenburg	19	214 90
116496	Valoria	"	99	A. R. Morash	"	17	200 70
111731	Vendetta	"	93	J. A. Hirtle	"	16	193 60
107964	Vernie May	"	76	A. Ernst	Mahone Bay	15	182 50
100811	Vesta Pearl	"	40	E. Boutilier	Marriott's Cove	7	89 70
111409	Victoria	"	100	W. N. Reinhardt	La Have	17	200 70
116504	W. C. Silver	"	97	K. Silver	Day Spring	22	236 20
111403	Willis C.	"	82	A. Corkum	Lunenburg	1	93 61 60
111649	W. S. Wynot	"	100	C. U. Mader	Mahone Bay	18	207 90
112127	Yamaska	"	98	P. B. Zwicker	"	17	200 78
111419	Yukon	"	97	E. Ritcey	Riverpoet	18	207 00

## PICTOU COUNTY.

107330	Gertie M. Starr	Halifax	16	Peter Roberts	Pictou	3	37 30
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## QUEEN'S COUNTY.

73969	Bertha E.	Halifax	21	W. H. Doggett	White Point	4	49 40
90840	Lena A.	Port Medway	11	C. A. Bowlby	Port Medway	3	32 30
116583	Louisa A.	Liverpool	10	W. Fraser	Port Mouton	4	38 40
116917	Maggie & Esther	"	11	Reuben Colp	"	4	39 40
92568	Mary Kate	Shelburne	13	H. Fisher	S. W. Pt. Mouton	2	27 20
94833	Newsboy	Port Medway	16	Wm. Atkins	Port Medway	5	51 50
116351	Percy Roy	"	99	J. F. Wolf	"	19	214 90
100608	Vesper	Shelburne	14	R. Williams	S. W. Pt. Mouton	4	42 40

## RICHMOND COUNTY.

107961	Ada Mildred	Pictou	99	J. Yorston	River Bourgeois	21	229 10
116344	Annie B. M.	Arichat	18	W. Monbourquette	Lardoise West	6	60 60
103463	Annie May	"	11	J. Langley	Strait Canso	3	32 30
111472	Annie May	"	17	J. Monbourquette	Rockdale	5	52 50
111479	Atalanta	"	15	Peter Bouchard	River Bourgeois	5	50 50
75561	Boreas	Lunenburg	41	J. A. Colford	Port Richmond	6	83 60
72061	C. P. M.	Arichat	22	Alex. Burke	River Bourgeois	6	64 60
74100	Candid	"	23	D. Burke	"	7	72 70
96799	Catherine A. C.	Halifax	17	V. Poirier	Descousse	7	66 70
59484	Day Spring	"	36	A. Fougere	River Bourgeois	11	114 10
116343	Eva May	"	11	T. A. Boudrot	Petit de Grat	5	46 50
88462	Fannie S.	Arichat	28	John Murray	Port Richmond	5	63 50
100383	Florence L.	Sydney	10	C. Cordeau	River Bourgeois	4	38 40
112380	Florence M.	Arichat	24	A. Mombourquette	Lardoise West	6	66 60
116348	Florence M.	"	16	Wm. Martell	Petit de Grat	5	51 50
90436	Genesta	Barrington	32	J. Walker	Basin R. I.	4	60 40
88599	Guide	Arichat	38	E. Poirier	L. Descousse	12	123 20
100161	Hilda Maud	Pt. Hawkesbury	46	J. D. Malcom	Port Malcom	7	35 70
103470	Ida M. Burke	Arichat	16	S. P. Burke	St. Peters	4	44 40
111476	Indiana	"	11	Daniel Patte	Petit de Grat	4	39 40
100490	Irene M. B.	Lunenburg	66	F. Poirier	Descousse	16	179 60

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LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia.—*Con.*RICHMOND COUNTY—*Concluded.*

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							\$ cts.
83135	J. B. M.	Halifax	20	J. Landry	Petit de Grat	4	48 40
88467	Katie	Arichat	11	J. P. Le Blanc	Port Royal	2	25 20
103469	Katie B.	"	16	John Burke	River Bourgeois	6	58 60
103458	K. McKenzie	"	17	W. P. Groom	Grand Greve	4	45 40
111480	Lady Laurier	"	12	S. A. Boudrot	Petit de Grat	5	47 50
117092	Lass of Gowrie	"	14	Joseph Petitpas	Arichat	3	35 30
107374	Leah Hardy	Sydney	20	E. Bouchie	River Bourgeois	5	55 50
111905	Lena Jane	Arichat	11	D. Boudrot	Petit de Grat	6	53 60
111901	Lillian Louise	"	12	C. P. Boudrot	"	4	40 40
112377	Lily May	"	18	A. Poirier	Goulet	7	67 70
103467	Lizzie May	"	12	A. Boudrot	Petit de Grat	6	54 60
116349	Lorina	"	18	S. Landry	Lardoise	6	60 60
72071	Lumen Diei	"	20	U. Sampson	River Bourgeois	4	48 40
116350	Maggie F.	"	15	P. Fougere	Lardoise	5	50 50
107995	Maggie M. F.	Canso	15	H. D. Rindress	Arichat	8	71 80
103532	Maria A.	Halifax	22	J. Walker	Basin R. I.	3	43 30
116345	Mary Alice	Arichat	10	P. E. Sampson	Lardoise	4	38 40
116881	Mary M.	"	21	D. Martell	"	7	70 70
111475	Mary Matilda	"	15	J. Burke	St. Peter's Inlet	5	50 50
112379	Mary S.	"	18	J. Sampson	Lardoise	5	53 50
103462	Mand	"	20	H. Duyon	Arichat	3	41 30
72067	Minnie	Pt. Hawkesbury	26	J. Pelham	Janvrin Island	6	68 80
111907	Minnie A.	Arichat	46	A. Sampson	River Bourgeois	10	117 00
111904	Minnie L.	"	15	Elias Bois	Petit de Grat	5	50 50
116346	Native of Foucher	"	16	J. D. McLeod	Fourchie	4	44 40
74365	Nova Stella	"	53	L. N. Poirier	Descousse	15	159 50
64018	Ocean Bride	Halifax	23	H. Richard	Arichat	3	44 30
85362	Oresa	"	14	J. F. Proctor	Port Malcolm	3	35 30
100231	Pearl	"	17	P. Le Blanc	Poulamond	4	45 40
100477	Pilot	Lunenburg	42	W. Proctor	River Inhabitants	3	63 30
116341	Preroma	Arichat	17	P. Bouchard	River Bourgeois	6	59 60
92571	Primrose	Halifax	14	E. V. Landry	Petit de Grat	5	49 50
88504	Quickstep	Sydney	12	I. Boudreau	River Bourgeois	6	54 60
116889	Saint Dominique	Arichat	21	L. Marchand	Petit de Grat	5	56 50
116888	Swanhill	"	52	Wm. I. Le Vesconte	River Bourgeois	11	130 10
103461	St. Lidwina	"	11	Benj. Peters	Lardoise	4	39 40
111902	St. Thomas	"	10	Thos. Pottie	Rockdale	4	38 40
103460	Two Brothers	"	18	Maurice Pters.	Lardoise	7	67 70
100575	Tyler	"	54	C. Boudrot	Cannes	14	153 40
71034	Vanguard	"	51	T. Boudrot	Petit de Grat	10	122 00

## SHELBURNE COUNTY.

121802	Abbie May	Yarmouth	10	W. E. Atkinson	N. E. Point	3	31 30
94632	A. C. Greenwood	Shelburne	15	T. D. Goodick	Sandy Point	6	57 60
116900	Ada and Pearl	Yarmouth	13	J. T. Duncan	Clark's Hbr.	4	41 40
121700	Agnes E.	"	10	O. Phillips	"	3	31 30
121801	Alice M. Atwood	"	10	D. A. Atwood	Hawk	4	38 40
100617	Altona	Shelburne	28	W. McMillan	Lockeport	9	91 90
117134	Annie Lue	Yarmouth	10	J. M. Crowell	Smithville	5	45 50
100612	Ardella	Shelburne	10	E. Crowe	Sandy Point	4	38 40
116824	Avis Pauline	Barrington	12	W. Kenney	Clark's Hbr.	3	33 30
116828	Beatrice	"	12	F. A. Swim	"	3	33 30
116855	Blanche	Shelburne	12	J. Matthews	E. Ragged Is'd	5	47 50
103186	Brittania	"	11	W. Enslow	W. Green Hbr.	4	39 40
90434	C. A. Goreham	Barrington	33	A. Goreham	L. Wood's Hbr.	7	82 70
103051	Carrie May	Yarmouth	25	H. Nickerson	Wood's Hbr.	...	25 00
121654	Charles E.	"	13	C. E. Larkin	Emerald Isle	4	41 40
96970	Charlie Richardson	Shelburne	26	J. B. Harding	Rockland	6	68 60
116826	Claremont A.	Barrington	11	S. B. Penney	Clark's Hbr.	4	39 40

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## SHELBURNE COUNTY—Continued.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
116891	Claude B. Daley...	Barrington.....	25	W. E. Smith.....	Port La Tour...	8	81 80
121681	Claymore.....	Yarmouth.....	10	D. A. Gardner.....	Clark's Hbr.....	4	38 40
94942	Coronilla.....	Shelburne.....	28	H. Greenwood.....	Shag Hbr.....	4	56 40
107058	Defender.....	Barrington.....	20	A. Madden.....	Baccaro.....	7	69 70
121683	D. E. Nickerson...	Yarmouth.....	10	J. E. Nickerson...	Clark's Hbr.....	3	31 30
107057	Dolly Varden.....	Barrington.....	10	F. Atwood.....	Atwood's Brook...	2	24 20
121791	Eddie C.....	Yarmouth.....	10	C. D. Cook.....	U. Port La Tour...	4	38 40
116830	Edith Pauline.....	Barrington.....	10	R. Swim.....	Clark's Hbr.....	3	31 30
121688	Ethel May.....	Yarmouth.....	10	S. Messenger.....	West Head.....	4	38 40
121796	Etta N.....	".....	10	J. G. Newell.....	Newellton.....	3	31 30
103795	Etta Vaughn.....	Shelburne.....	99	B. P. Thorbourn...	Sandy Point.....	21	229 10
107054	Favorite.....	Barrington.....	28	P. E. Crowell.....	Barrington.....	8	84 80
85476	Fleetwing.....	Shelburne.....	15	Wm. McMillan.....	Lockeport.....	5	50 50
107350	Frederer.....	".....	23	J. Pennington.....	Sandy Point.....	5	58 50
121697	Freddie M.....	Yarmouth.....	10	N. Crowell.....	Clark's Hbr.....	2	24 20
121793	Fredena.....	".....	10	S. Hopkins.....	".....	4	38 40
117041	Genevive.....	Barrington.....	11	C. A. Goreham.....	L. Wood's Hbr.....	5	46 50
112138	Gladicator.....	Shelburne.....	11	H. Enslow.....	McNutt's Island...	2	25 20
116827	Gladys.....	Barrington.....	12	B. L. Goodwin.....	N. E. Point.....	4	40 40
111683	Greenwood.....	Shelburne.....	71	E. P. Greenwood...	N. E. Harbour.....	20	213 00
90647	Hattie Emeline.....	Yarmouth.....	12	C. A. Reynolds.....	Brass Hill.....	3	32 30
121797	Hattie & Ina.....	".....	10	A. H. Perry.....	N. W. Harbour.....	3	31 30
80799	Hattie T.....	Barrington.....	16	D. Kendrick.....	Shag Hbr.....	5	51 50
107061	Herald.....	".....	42	W. O. Hopkins.....	Doctor's Cove.....	6	84 60
111687	Ida M. Clarke.....	Shelburne.....	99	Wm. McMillan.....	Lockeport.....	22	236 20
117131	Ilona & Ida.....	Yarmouth.....	13	W. N. Madden.....	Baccaro.....	4	41 40
116822	Jennet.....	Barrington.....	11	T. A. Kenney.....	Clark's Hbr.....	3	32 30
117133	Jennie Roy.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Robert Smith.....	Baccaro.....	4	38 40
116823	Jessie Roy.....	Barrington.....	12	J. A. Crowell.....	Clark's Hbr.....	4	40 40
116833	J. J. Cox.....	Shelburne.....	65	R. L. McCarthy.....	Shelburne.....	9	128 90
121692	Josephine.....	Yarmouth.....	10	F. N. Newell.....	West Head.....	4	38 40
121798	Kenneth S.....	".....	10	G. H. Smith.....	Clark's Hbr.....	4	38 40
107981	Kestrel.....	Shelburne.....	99	G. A. Cox.....	Shelburne.....	19	214 90
90438	Lark.....	Barrington.....	13	T. Ross.....	Up. Port La Tour...	6	55 60
100329	La Rose.....	Yarmouth.....	13	Noah Abbott.....	Forbes Point.....	2	27 20
117135	Laura B.....	".....	10	H. Swim.....	Clark's Hbr.....	3	31 30
117140	Laura B.....	".....	10	A. E. Nickerson...	".....	3	31 30
94661	L. C. Tough.....	Shelburne.....	12	E. H. Swaine.....	Blanche.....	5	47 50
121693	Little Charlie.....	Yarmouth.....	10	H. Newell.....	West Head.....	3	31 30
103796	Mabel Denvers.....	Shelburne.....	14	J. H. Reynolds.....	Up. Port La Tour...	6	56 60
121799	Mabel V.....	Yarmouth.....	10	D. V. Smith.....	Clark's Hbr.....	4	38 40
116829	Maple Leaf.....	Barrington.....	11	H. A. Penney.....	South Side.....	4	39 40
116854	Mariana.....	Shelburne.....	33	A. Swansburg.....	Little Hbr.....	10	104 00
83434	Mary May.....	".....	20	A. J. Firth.....	Shelburne.....	5	55 50
117643	Mattie & Charlie.....	Barrington.....	10	F. J. Nickerson...	Clark's Hbr.....	3	31 30
103057	Mayflower.....	Yarmouth.....	12	Albert Crowell.....	Lockeport.....	5	47 50
111700	Miriam F.....	Liverpool.....	11	B. Thompson.....	W. M. Sable.....	3	32 30
121794	Mooweena.....	Yarmouth.....	10	B. C. Crowell.....	Port La Tour.....	4	38 40
103175	Myrtle.....	Shelburne.....	10	Wm. Wolfe.....	B. Port Le Herbert...	5	45 50
103800	Nellie I. King.....	".....	99	G. H. King.....	Sandy Point.....	19	214 90
117132	Nerna D.....	Yarmouth.....	10	J. R. Brannen.....	Baccaro.....	4	38 40
121689	Ocean Belle.....	".....	10	B. J. Newell.....	West Head.....	3	31 30
103194	Oressa.....	Liverpool.....	10	J. Bethell.....	Green Harbour.....	4	38 40
90439	Oscar F.....	Barrington.....	18	G. Cunningham.....	N. E. Point.....	8	74 80
121682	Quick Step.....	Yarmouth.....	10	J. W. Kenney.....	Clark's Hbr.....	3	31 30
100620	Ranger.....	Barrington.....	11	A. Duncan.....	".....	2	25 20
107069	Reginald R.....	".....	16	T. E. Worthen.....	Barrington.....	5	51 50
117044	S. B. Millard.....	".....	20	J. Symonds.....	Clark's Hbr.....	6	62 60
121684	Seaton L.....	Yarmouth.....	12	W. H. Kenney.....	".....	3	33 30
107990	Terence C. Lockwood.....	Shelburne.....	98	Wm. McMillan.....	Lockeport.....	21	229 1 0

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*SHELBURNE COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
117189	Thalia D.	Yarmouth	10	A. Duncan.	Clark's Hbr.	2	24 20
116895	Thelma E.	Barrington	11	Allen Swim.	"	3	32 30
116589	Thistle	Shelburne	40	H. McAlpine.	Lockeport	12	125 20
116825	Three Sisters	Barrington	11	W. H. Penney.	N. E. Point.	4	39 40
116448	Togo	Shelburne	18	E. C. Locke.	Lockeport.	5	53 50
121792	Twin Sisters.	Yarmouth	10	R. W. Stephens.	Hawk.	4	38 40
121699	Una	"	10	W. C. Nickerson	Clark's Hbr.	3	31 30
103716	Valkyrie	"	11	O. Garron.	Shag Harbour.	7	60 70
121696	W. F. Britteliffe.	"	10	A. F. Smith.	Up. Wood's Har.	5	45 50
77744	Whip-poor-will.	Shelburne	17	A. Thomas.	Cape Negro.	6	59 60
117042	White Eagle.	Barrington.	10	Levi Nickerson	Clam Point.	4	38 40
85541	Willie M.	"	24	S. Atwood.	Atwood's Brook.	6	66 60
121690	Winnifred.	Yarmouth.	10	A. Nickerson.	Clark's Hbr.	2	24 20
75722	Yuba	"	15	F. Salisbury.	Port La Tour.	6	57 60
116449	Zephyr.	Shelburne	11	S. Greenwood.	Port Saxon.	4	39 40
121656	Zilpha.	Yarmouth	10	Martin Penney.	South Side.	3	31 30

## VICTORIA COUNTY.

117028	Anna F.	Sydney	14	J. G. Brewer.	South Ingonish.	4	42 40
112388	Annie Amelia.	"	13	M. Hawley et al.	Ingonish Ferry.	4	41 40
112384	Columbia.	"	10	D. C. Williams.	South Ingonish.	3	31 30
107379	Maggie.	"	11	C. J. Williams.	"	4	39 40
107377	Maggie Ella.	"	11	T. W. Donovan.	"	5	46 50
107355	Mary E.	"	10	A. McIntyre.	Ingonish Ferry.	5	45 50
112366	Shamrock.	"	11	A. McDonald.	South Ingonish.	4	39 40
100444	Stella May.	Canso	12	S. P. Hawley.	Ingonish Ferry.	6	54 60

## YARMOUTH COUNTY.

116838	Agnes M.	Yarmouth	11	I. Doucette.	Tusket Wedge.	4	39 40
111879	Annie B.	"	20	T. D'Entremont.	W. Pubnico.	8	76 80
121652	Arabia.	"	10	E. J. Le Blanc.	Tusket Wedge.	3	31 30
121698	Argo.	"	10	M. Boudreau.	"	4	38 40
121695	Aroma S.	"	10	L. C. Amiro.	W. Pubnico.	4	38 40
121685	Augusta.	"	11	L. D. Boudreau.	Tusket Wedge.	3	32 30
94980	Aurore.	"	86	D. A. D'Entremont.	West Pubnico.	20	222 00
103187	Ben Bolt.	"	91	A. P. Stoneman.	Yarmouth.	15	186 50
107346	Caddie.	"	10	J. E. Peery.	Port Maitland.	4	38 40
116652	Champion.	"	29	J. A. Crocker.	Yarmouth.	9	92 90
111836	Chevalier.	Digby	11	W. S. Sollows.	Port Maitland.	4	39 40
121694	Columbia.	Yarmouth.	10	N. S. Boudreau.	Tusket Wedge.	2	24 20
100605	Dawn.	Barrington.	49	H. A. Amiro.	W. Pubnico.	13	141 30
121686	Dora Lee.	Yarmouth.	10	J. P. Coutreau.	Tusket Wedge.	3	31 30
116205	Eddie James.	"	79	H. A. Amiro.	W. Pubnico.	19	213 90
112280	Edith L.	Digby.	26	J. A. Adams.	Port Maitland.	6	68 60
107332	Estelle.	Yarmouth.	15	S. Smith.	L. Argyle.	2	29 20
112282	Florence H.	Digby.	20	R. Haskell.	Port Maitland.	6	62 60
80798	Freddie G.	"	17	Alvin Webb.	"	6	59 60
117135	Fusiana.	Yarmouth.	12	H. T. Hines.	Central Argyle.	2	26 20
116207	Gabriel A.	"	17	T. Jaquard.	Conneau Hill.	3	38 30
111876	Geneva May.	"	72	L. Amiro.	L. E. Pubnico.	19	206 90
90885	Georgiana.	"	90	H. Lewis.	Yarmouth.	21	229 10
117137	Glorianna.	"	10	A. Boudreau.	Tusket Wedge.	2	24 20
116894	Harry M. Johnson.	"	14	C. H. Crowell.	Yarmouth.	4	42 40
103717	Henry L.	"	10	A. C. D'Entremont.	W. Pubnico.	4	38 40
121655	Indiana.	"	10	M. D. Boudreau.	Tusket Wedge.	3	31 30

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &amp;c.—Nova Scotia.

## YARMOUTH COUNTY—Concluded.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
121795	John L. ....	Yarmouth. ....	11	F. L. Pothier. ....	Tusket Wedge. ....	3	32 30
116204	Laurie J. ....	" .....	65	J. D'Entremont. ....	W. Pubnico .....	15	171 50
103709	Lizzie E. ....	" .....	19	E. J. Ellis. ....	Port Maitland. ....	5	54 50
103718	Lucy. ....	" .....	10	A. D'Entremont. ....	W. Pubnico .....	4	38 40
116899	Lydia L. ....	" .....	14	N. Le Blanc. ....	Plymouth. ....	3	35 30
116658	Mabel A. ....	" .....	15	P. A. Amiro. ....	W. Pubnico .....	1	22 10
107605	Mabel M. ....	Weymouth. ....	20	E. Ellis. ....	Salmon River. ....	6	62 60
88596	M. A. Louis. ....	Yarmouth. ....	64	A. P. Stoneman. ....	Yarmouth. ....	20	206 00
103712	Marguerite. ....	" .....	10	L. A. D'Entremont. ....	W. Pubnico .....	3	31 30
107337	Marguerite. ....	" .....	57	L. P. D'Entremont. ....	" .....	16	170 60
111523	Mildred P. ....	" .....	11	H. McManus. ....	Yarmouth. ....	4	39 40
88402	Mizpah. ....	Digby. ....	53	L. D'Entremont. ....	W. Pubnico .....	10	124 00
121687	Monitor. ....	Yarmouth. ....	10	A. Doucette. ....	Tusket Wedge. ....	3	31 30
116897	Myrtle S. ....	" .....	12	A. Shaw. ....	Sandford. ....	2	26 20
111875	Nelson A. ....	" .....	72	H. A. Amiro. ....	W. Pubnico .....	19	206 90
121668	Ora Nickerson. ....	" .....	12	W. H. Nickerson. ....	Argyle Sound. ....	3	33 30
103706	Regine. ....	" .....	10	L. A. D'Entremont. ....	W. Pubnico .....	1	17 10
111521	Retta E. ....	Digby. ....	10	C. Sollows. ....	Port Maitland. ....	4	38 40
121653	Royal. ....	Yarmouth. ....	10	G. Boudreau. ....	Tusket Wedge. ....	3	31 30
88589	Sanford. ....	" .....	20	W. A. Killam. ....	Yarmouth. ....	5	55 50
100323	Senora. ....	" .....	85	M. A. Surette. ....	W. Pubnico .....	21	229 10
100313	Souvenir. ....	" .....	71	G. H. D'Entremont. ....	" .....	20	213 00
121660	Squanto. ....	" .....	11	A. L. Doucette. ....	Tusket Wedge. ....	3	32 30
117138	Two Brothers. ....	" .....	11	J. L. Surette. ....	Pinkney Point. ....	3	32 30
121661	Valentina. ....	" .....	10	S. Le Blanc. ....	Tusket Wedge. ....	4	38 40
121659	Viola. ....	" .....	10	J. Le Blanc. ....	" .....	3	31 30
116202	Why Not. ....	" .....	10	M. Huskins. ....	Rookville. ....	4	38 40

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

## CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

116965	Admiral Togo. ....	St. Andrews. ....	12	W. Benson. ....	Seal Cove. ....	2	26 20
107913	Arnold B. ....	" .....	10	H. H. Cheney. ....	White Head. ....	3	31 30
107903	Ava M. ....	" .....	17	G. A. Johnson. ....	Woodward's Cove. ....	3	38 30
111503	Bonnie Jean. ....	St. John. ....	12	F. Ingersoll. ....	Flagg's Cove. ....	2	26 20
107905	Centennial. ....	St. Andrews. ....	16	J. F. Morse. ....	White Head. ....	3	37 30
88253	E. B. Colwell. ....	St. John. ....	19	J. Barry. ....	Beaver Hbr. ....	4	47 40
103114	Edward Morse. ....	St. Andrews. ....	32	A. Calder. ....	Welshpool. ....	7	81 70
103789	Effie B. Nickerson. ....	Shelburne. ....	22	A. Stanley. ....	Flagg's Cove. ....	6	64 60
80882	Ella Mabel. ....	St. Andrews. ....	14	E. G. Lee. ....	Beaver Hbr. ....	3	35 30
116675	Evangeline. ....	" .....	15	Arthur Breen. ....	Seal Cove. ....	3	36 30
80803	Exenia. ....	Windsor. ....	18	Milton Cronk. ....	Flagg's Cove. ....	5	53 50
83466	Fannie May. ....	St. Andrews. ....	19	E. B. Goodwin. ....	St. Andrews. ....	4	47 40
111552	Flora B. ....	" .....	13	N. Ingersoll. ....	Woodward's Cove. ....	4	41 40
116676	Frank. ....	" .....	17	O. Wilcox. ....	Seal Cove. ....	3	38 30
94835	Georgie Linwood. ....	Digby. ....	25	J. R. Moses. ....	Flagg's Cove. ....	3	46 30
107916	Glenita C. ....	St. Andrews. ....	12	C. E. Guptill. ....	White Head. ....	4	40 40
107910	Grace and Ethel. ....	" .....	16	R. Ingersoll. ....	Woodward's Cove. ....	6	58 60
111839	Harry C. ....	Digby. ....	16	Cecil Cross et al. ....	Beaver Hbr. ....	3	37 30
107437	Hattie L. ....	St. Andrews. ....	12	E. Benson. ....	Seal Cove. ....	3	33 30
83463	Havelock. ....	" .....	33	Wm. James. ....	Wilson's Beach. ....	3	54 30
116677	Hazel L. ....	" .....	15	M. Lorimer. ....	Grand Hbr. ....	2	29 20
103119	Hortense. ....	" .....	15	W. J. Morse. ....	White Head. ....	4	43 40
116961	J. E. Garland. ....	" .....	72	S. Brown. ....	Wilson's Beach. ....	13	164 30
112316	Jessie C. ....	" .....	18	J. M. Calder. ....	" .....	4	46 40
103997	Jessie James. ....	" .....	11	J. Frankland. ....	White Head. ....	4	39 40
77766	Laconic. ....	Shelburne. ....	15	J. Dickson. ....	Flagg's Cove. ....	1	22 10

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## List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &amp;c.—New Brunswick—Con.

## CHARLOTTE COUNTY—Continued.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
88273	Lillian E.	St. Andrews.	13	S. L. Dakin	Beaver Hbr.	6	56 60
88407	Linnet	Digby	15	J. W. Hatt.	Seal Cove.	3	36 30
107438	Minnie F.	St. Andrews.	11	W. A. Guptill	"	2	26 20
103705	Nebula	Yarmouth.	24	N. Beal	Flagg's Cove.	3	45 30
92518	Peril	St. Andrews.	18	M. Eldridge	Beaver Hbr.	3	39 30
103993	Pythian Knight	"	19	F. Ingersoll.	Flagg's Cove	4	47 40
107806	Rena F.	St. John.	12	J. Ingersoll.	Woodward's Cove	5	47 50
83253	Rescue	Annapolis.	17	James Nesbitt.	Flagg's Cove.	6	59 60
111556	She Said No.	St. Andrews.	11	J. R. Moses.	"	3	32 30
107433	Sir John.	"	11	Hiram Morse.	White Head.	3	32 30
59387	Telephone	"	19	J. Brown et al.	Wilson's Beach.	3	40 30
116964	Tethys	"	20	G. L. Johnson.	Leonardville.	2	34 20
103998	Try Again	"	15	A. W. Ingersoll.	Woodward's Cove	3	36 30
111555	Valkyrie	"	16	L. C. Watt.	"	4	44 40
103111	Volunteer.	"	14	G. Ingersoll	"	2	28 20
77969	Wave Queen.	"	11	J. Foster.	Grand Hbr.	4	39 40
97149	Winnie.	"	12	J. Holland	Seely's Cove.	2	26 20
107917	Zelma.	"	17	H. Frankland.	White Head.	3	38 30

## GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

72099	Adelina.	Chatham.	12	C. Lanteigne.	Lemeque.	4	40 40
103009	Adeline Gladys.	"	12	P. D. Blanchard.	Caraquet.	5	47 50
103081	Albatross.	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Shippegan.	4	41 40
112156	Albert W.	"	10	P. M. Chiasson.	Caraquet.	4	38 40
103279	Alice Maud.	"	10	J. X. Lanteigne	"	4	38 40
97194	Alika.	"	12	L. Paulin, sr.	Lemeque.	4	40 40
112162	Alma.	"	12	A. Duguay.	"	5	47 50
103763	Alouette.	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Shippegan.	3	31 30
92419	Anna.	"	12	A. D. Chiasson.	Lemeque.	4	40 40
100960	Annie M.	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co.	Chatham.	3	32 30
96739	Argeline.	"	14	O. Poulin	Caraquet.	5	49 50
103065	Argentina.	"	12	C. Robin, Collas Co.	Caraquet.	3	33 30
100983	Bee.	"	11	"	"	3	32 30
61431	Bee.	"	11	Paul Noël.	Lemeque.	4	39 40
103072	Ben Hur.	"	11	John Leclerc.	Caraquet.	4	39 40
72079	Betsy.	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Shippegan.	4	41 40
100975	Big Bear.	"	10	Estate R. Young.	Caraquet.	1	17 10
116474	Blanchard.	"	12	M. John.	"	4	40 40
100299	Blanchard.	"	12	C. Robin, Collas Co.	"	1	40 40
103589	Blenheim.	"	13	"	"	3	34 30
103780	Britannic.	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Shippegan.	4	41 40
100780	Britannic.	"	12	W. S. Loggie Co.	Chatham.	5	47 50
111465	C. R. C.	"	13	C. Robin, Collas Co.	Caraquet.	4	41 40
100988	Caesar.	"	10	Philip Rive.	"	3	31 30
100774	Calliope.	"	12	"	"	4	40 40
103271	Celia.	"	11	D. Gallien.	"	2	25 20
103585	Cerdrie.	"	14	P. Rive.	"	4	42 40
100784	Charlotte.	"	13	Estate R. Young.	"	3	34 30
100789	Chazalie.	"	11	"	"	3	32 30
96730	Christina.	"	11	C. Robin, Collas Co.	"	3	32 30
101000	Condor.	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Shippegan.	4	38 40
103083	Corsair.	"	10	"	"	4	38 40
100916	Cygnnet.	"	12	C. Robin, Collas Co.	Caraquet.	4	40 40
100971	Cyprien.	"	10	J. O. Le Bouthillier.	"	4	38 40
100913	Dafodil.	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Shippegan.	4	38 40
100915	Dawn.	"	12	C. Robin, Collas Co.	Caraquet.	4	40 40
103076	Dipper.	"	12	W. S. Loggie Co.	Chatham.	4	40 40
103948	Dora.	"	12	C. Robin, Collas Co.	Caraquet.	4	40 40
112155	Dora.	"	10	S. Doiron.	Miscou Centre.	4	38 40

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—*Con.*GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
100999	Dove.....	Chatham.....	11	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Shippegan.....	4	39 40
100998	Eagle.....	".....	10	".....	".....	5	45 50
116979	Elie Anne.....	".....	17	X. X. Lanteigne.....	Caraquet.....	4	45 40
103590	Eliza.....	".....	13	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	".....	5	48 50
100293	Eliza.....	".....	15	Estate R. Young.....	".....	4	43 40
100911	Emperor.....	".....	10	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Shippegan.....	4	38 40
100786	Empress.....	".....	12	Estate R. Young.....	Caraquet.....	2	26 20
103776	Eak.....	".....	14	".....	".....	5	49 50
100772	Estelle.....	".....	13	P. Rive.....	".....	3	34 30
100787	Ethel.....	".....	11	Estate R. Young.....	".....	4	39 40
100905	Evangeline.....	".....	10	P. A. Lanteigne.....	".....	5	45 50
92417	Evangeline.....	".....	11	M. Poulin.....	Little Lemeque.....	5	46 50
103001	Falcon.....	".....	10	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Shippegan.....	4	38 40
103077	Fame.....	".....	10	G. D. Mallet.....	".....	4	38 40
100298	Fisher.....	".....	12	Elie Chiasson.....	Little Lemeque.....	4	40 40
61445	Flavie.....	".....	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Shippegan.....	4	41 40
111468	Fleetwing.....	".....	14	".....	".....	4	42 40
61405	Fly.....	".....	11	A. McLaughlin.....	Tracadie.....	4	39 40
112165	Flying Cloud.....	".....	13	J. F. Robichaud.....	Shippegan.....	4	41 40
112151	Flying Foam.....	".....	18	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	Caraquet.....	3	39 30
100782	Flying Foam.....	".....	12	Estate R. Young.....	".....	4	40 40
100912	Foam.....	".....	10	J. Z. Chiasson.....	".....	4	38 40
116479	Fortuna.....	".....	10	P. Boudreau.....	Mizzonette.....	3	31 30
111467	Four Brothers.....	".....	13	P. Albert.....	Caraquet.....	4	41 40
100778	Gambetta.....	".....	13	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	4	41 40
100954	Gazelle.....	".....	10	".....	".....	4	38 40
111464	Gazelle.....	".....	13	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	Caraquet.....	4	41 40
100968	Gem.....	".....	11	".....	".....	5	46 50
96733	Gem.....	".....	12	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Shippegan.....	5	47 50
103766	Genesta.....	".....	12	T. Poirier.....	Caraquet.....	3	33 30
116980	Georgina.....	".....	15	G. Duguay (Lange).....	Little Lemeque.....	4	43 40
103282	Gilknockie.....	".....	11	Estate R. Young.....	Caraquet.....	2	25 20
103086	Gipsy.....	".....	20	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	4	48 40
111848	Gipsy.....	".....	15	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Shippegan.....	4	43 40
100964	Gladstone.....	".....	10	I. Lanteigne.....	Caraquet.....	3	31 30
100910	Gleaner.....	".....	13	Luke Lanteigne.....	".....	4	41 40
107775	Gold Seeker.....	".....	13	C. Robin, Collas & Co.....	Caraquet.....	3	34 30
112157	Grasshopper.....	".....	16	P. Rive.....	".....	4	44 40
92418	Grip.....	".....	12	G. Chenard.....	".....	4	40 40
100790	Guiding Star.....	".....	11	Estate R. Young.....	".....	4	39 40
111849	Happy Home.....	".....	16	H. Le Bouthillier.....	".....	5	51 50
100956	Harold N.....	".....	12	P. F. Mallet.....	Shippegan.....	5	47 50
100994	Hercules.....	".....	10	P. M. Lanteigne.....	Caraquet.....	4	38 40
107771	Heron.....	".....	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Shippegan.....	4	41 40
103765	Hirondelle.....	".....	11	A. Leclerc.....	Caraquet.....	5	46 50
61425	Hope.....	".....	13	J. V. Lanteigne.....	".....	4	41 40
100303	Hope.....	".....	12	Estate R. Young.....	".....	3	33 30
103939	Hope.....	".....	11	C. Rail.....	Lemeque.....	3	32 30
100906	Hotapur.....	".....	10	P. Rive.....	Caraquet.....	4	38 40
117181	Ida.....	".....	16	J. Savoy.....	Lemeque.....	4	44 40
103931	Irene.....	".....	12	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Shippegan.....	4	40 40
96724	Isabel.....	Isabel.....	11	J. B. Hebert.....	Caraquet.....	5	46 50
103289	Jersey Lily.....	".....	12	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Shippegan.....	3	33 30
100958	John B.....	".....	11	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	3	32 30
100965	Josephine.....	".....	11	P. Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	32 30
112169	Kathleen.....	".....	15	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Shippegan.....	4	43 40
111466	King Edward.....	".....	14	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	Caraquet.....	4	42 40
103949	Kingfisher.....	".....	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Shippegan.....	3	34 30
103288	Kite.....	".....	10	".....	".....	3	31 30
107774	Klondyke.....	".....	14	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	Caraquet.....	4	42 40
103283	Koh-i-noor.....	".....	13	P. Rive.....	".....	3	34 30
111461	Ladysmith.....	".....	17	H. Chiasson.....	Little Lemeque.....	5	52 50



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## List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &amp;c.—New Brunswick—Con.

## GLOUCESTER COUNTY—Continued.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner. or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
103003	Lark	Chatham.	10	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Shippegan	4	38 40
107773	L'Etoile.	"	15	P. Gallien	Caraquet.	5	50 50
112152	Lillian	"	15	C. Robin, Collas Co.	"	3	36 30
100972	Lizzie D.	"	11	Estate R. Young	"	4	39 40
100902	Lord Stanley	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Shippegan	4	38 40
116977	Mabel	"	16	W. S. Loggie Co.	Chatham.	5	51 50
112154	Mac.	"	11	J. McWard.	Miscou Hbr.	5	46 50
116480	Maggie	"	10	James Nixon.	Mizzonette	4	38 40
100935	Majestic.	"	16	W. S. Loggie Co.	Chatham.	4	38 40
112158	Maple Leaf	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Shippegan	4	41 40
116978	Margaret	"	16	W. S. Loggie Co.	Chatham.	4	44 40
112163	Margaret Ann.	"	13	John Jones.	Little Lemeque.	5	48 50
107779	Marie	"	15	G. Savoy.	Shippegan	4	43 40
72100	Marie.	"	11	Eugene Gauvin.	Lemeque.	4	39 40
103278	Marie Celia.	"	13	C. Robin, Collas Co.	Caraquet.	4	41 40
117182	Marie Etoile.	"	20	J. A. Doiron	"	5	55 50
100292	Marie Joseph.	"	12	L. Gauvin	Little Lemeque.	4	40 40
100295	Marie Louisa.	"	18	J. A. Poulin.	Caraquet.	4	46 40
116471	Marie Louise	"	10	G. Chiasson	"	3	31 30
111847	Mary.	"	14	D. Albert	"	4	42 40
103084	Mary Emma.	"	11	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Shippegan	3	32 30
92413	Mary Jane	"	14	P. Doiron	Caraquet.	5	49 50
100781	Mary Louise.	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co.	Chatham.	5	46 50
116478	Mary O.	"	11	J. O. Cormier.	Mizzonette	3	32 30
100937	Mary R.	"	12	W. S. Loggie Co.	Chatham.	5	47 50
116475	Mary Rose.	"	17	Wm. Cormier.	Caraquet.	5	52 50
112161	Mary Star.	"	15	H. Le Bouthillier.	"	5	50 50
112150	Mary Star of the Sea.	"	15	L. Friolet	"	5	50 50
111844	Mary Star of the Sea	"	14	C. Robin, Collas Co.	"	3	35 30
116477	Mary Star of the Sea	"	20	F. Savoy.	Shippegan	4	48 40
103038	Max	"	10	M. Cormier.	Caraquet.	5	45 50
103768	Mayflower	"	13	C. Robin, Collas Co.	"	4	41 40
111462	Mayflower	"	10	Harrison Kent.	Miscou Hbr.	4	38 40
107777	May Flower	"	11	O. Benoit	Little Lemeque.	4	39 40
100779	Mermaid	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co.	Chatham.	5	46 50
112164	Merry Christmas.	"	13	Celestin Jean.	Little Lemeque.	4	41 40
100300	Mikado.	"	13	C. Robin, Collas Co.	Caraquet.	3	41 40
88669	Morning Star	"	11	G. Gionet	Pokemouche.	3	32 30
103004	Oriole.	"	11	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Shippegan	3	32 30
103005	Osprey	"	10	"	"	4	38 40
100904	P.T.S.	"	11	Hugh Lanteigne.	Caraquet.	4	39 40
100297	Palma.	"	14	Amedee Ache.	Lameque.	5	49 50
100776	Patrick.	"	11	P. Rive.	Caraquet.	3	32 30
103778	Pelican.	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Shippegan	4	41 40
103764	Petrel.	"	12	"	"	3	33 30
116974	Providence	"	18	M. Lanteigne.	Caraquet.	3	39 30
96740	Providence	"	13	T. H. Le Bouthillier.	"	5	48 50
96732	Providence	"	11	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Shippegan	4	39 40
72076	Providence	"	12	"	"	5	47 50
103287	Raven.	"	11	E. Leclerc	"	4	39 40
100775	Redgauntlet	"	11	P. Rive.	Caraquet.	3	39 40
100952	Replevin	"	10	C. Robin, Collas Co.	"	4	38 40
103078	Reward	"	13	J. De Grace	Shippegan	3	34 30
97191	Rita.	"	12	C. Robin, Collas Co.	Caraquet.	4	40 40
111470	River Branch	"	11	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Shippegan	4	39 40
193946	Robin.	"	12	C. Robin, Collas Co.	Caraquet.	4	40 40
103587	Romulus.	"	19	W. S. Loggie Co.	Chatham.	4	47 40
92404	Rosa	"	17	Fabien Ache.	Lemeque.	4	45 40
100908	Rosalie	"	10	E. O. Le Bouthillier.	Caraquet.	3	31 30
100773	Rupert	"	12	P. Rive.	"	4	40 40
74401	Sara.	"	11	J. P. Noel	Lemeque.	5	46 50
100907	Sarah	"	10	Estate R. Young.	Caraquet.	3	31 30

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List of Vessel which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—*Con.*GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
103010	Sarah B. ....	Chatham. ....	10	A. S. Lanteigne. ....	Caraquet. ....	4	38 40
103584	Saxon. ....	" .....	13	P. Rive. ....	" .....	4	41 40
100939	Sea Bird. ....	" .....	10	W. S. Loggie Co. ....	Chatham. ....	4	38 40
106914	Sea Flower. ....	" .....	11	C. Robin, Collas Co. ....	Caraquet. ....	4	39 40
100901	Sea Flower. ....	" .....	12	Estate R. Young. ....	" .....	3	33 30
96731	Sea Star. ....	" .....	13	J. Savoy. ....	Shippegan. ....	4	41 40
100961	Silver Moon. ....	" .....	14	W. S. Loggie Co. ....	Chatham. ....	4	42 40
100788	Sir Charles. ....	" .....	11	Estate R. Young. ....	Caraquet. ....	3	32 30
100963	Stanley. ....	" .....	10	P. Rive. ....	" .....	3	31 30
103087	Stanley. ....	" .....	10	F. Baudin. ....	Miscou. ....	4	38 40
103767	Stella Maris. ....	" .....	19	C. Robin, Collas Co. ....	Caraquet. ....	4	47 40
116972	St. Andre. ....	" .....	15	A. A. Ache. ....	Lemeque. ....	4	43 40
116473	St. Anne. ....	" .....	14	O. Chiasson. ....	" .....	4	42 40
111469	St. John. ....	" .....	13	J. A. Ache. ....	" .....	4	41 40
112167	St. Joseph. ....	" .....	10	R. Gionet. ....	Caraquet. ....	4	38 40
103008	St. Joseph. ....	" .....	12	A. Ache. ....	Lemeque. ....	5	47 50
107776	St. Peter. ....	" .....	12	" .....	" .....	4	40 40
111845	Superior. ....	" .....	14	C. Robin, Collas Co. ....	Caraquet. ....	3	35 30
103772	Surprise. ....	" .....	10	T. Blanchard. ....	Mizzonette. ....	4	38 40
103947	Swallow. ....	" .....	13	C. Robin, Collas Co. ....	Caraquet. ....	4	41 40
103006	Swallow. ....	" .....	11	Wm. Fruing & Co. ....	Shippegan. ....	3	32 30
103762	Swan. ....	" .....	14	" .....	" .....	5	49 50
100986	Swift. ....	" .....	11	F. Chiasson (Jno.) ....	Island River. ....	5	46 50
103761	Swing. ....	" .....	11	L. B. Lanteigne. ....	Caraquet. ....	2	25 20
100777	Teutonic. ....	" .....	11	W. S. Loggie Co. ....	Chatham. ....	5	46 50
96738	Three Brothers. ....	" .....	12	J. S. Albert. ....	Caraquet. ....	4	40 40
117184	Three Brothers. ....	" .....	15	D. F. Chiasson. ....	Abraham Village. ....	5	50 50
103082	Thrush. ....	" .....	10	Wm. Mallet. ....	Shippegan. ....	4	38 40
100918	Tickler. ....	" .....	12	C. Robin, Collas Co. ....	Caraquet. ....	4	40 40
103583	Two Brothers. ....	" .....	11	W. S. Loggie Co. ....	Chatham. ....	4	39 40
112159	United Empire. ....	" .....	17	Estate R. Young. ....	Caraquet. ....	4	45 40
103285	Valkyrie. ....	" .....	12	P. Rive. ....	" .....	4	40 40
103775	Victoria. ....	" .....	16	W. S. Loggie Co. ....	Chatham. ....	5	51 50
117183	Vina. ....	" .....	14	J. Noel. ....	Lemeque. ....	4	42 40
100995	Voltaire. ....	" .....	10	P. Rive. ....	Caraquet. ....	4	38 40
100966	Von Moltke. ....	" .....	11	P. J. Frigot. ....	" .....	3	32 30
103588	Vulture. ....	" .....	13	W. S. Loggie Co. ....	Chatham. ....	4	41 40
100953	White Wings. ....	" .....	10	Estate R. Young. ....	Caraquet. ....	4	38 40
100973	World's Fair. ....	" .....	11	" .....	" .....	4	39 40
103079	Wren. ....	" .....	11	Wm. Fruing & Co. ....	Shippegan. ....	4	39 40
100920	Zephyr. ....	" .....	12	C. Robin, Collas Co. ....	Caraquet. ....	4	40 40

## NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

96725	Bessie T. ....	Chatham. ....	10	Donald Loggie. ....	Burnt Church. ....	3	31 30
100969	John Bull. ....	" .....	10	Henry Albert. ....	Neguac. ....	4	38 40
61528	Lillian. ....	Guysboro. ....	41	John White. ....	L. Neguac. ....	5	76 50
116476	Mary Beatrice. ....	Chatham. ....	10	J. Branson. ....	Chatham. ....	1	17 10
92420	Mary Louise. ....	" .....	13	D. Loggie. ....	Burnt Church. ....	4	41 40

## RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

94959	Winnie G. S. ....	Lunenburg. ....	26	Donald McGregor. ....	Dalhousie. ....	4	54 40
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## ST. JOHN COUNTY.

94698	Carrie H. ....	St. John. ....	20	W. J. Wilson. ....	Lorneville. ....	5	52 50
75757	Etta. ....	Yarmouth. ....	17	J. McAfee. ....	" .....	5	52 50
80831	Glide. ....	Lunenburg. ....	16	G. Hampton. ....	St. John. ....	3	37 30

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## List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &amp;c.—New Brunswick—Con.

## ST. JOHN COUNTY—Concluded.

Official Number.	Names of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts
100156	Hustler.....	St. John	44	A. Thompson	Dipper Hbr	6	86 60
106320	Lena.....	Barrington	13	G. H. Thompson	Chance Hbr	3	34 30
77883	Lost Heir.....	Port Medway	15	R. Maguire	St. John	2	29 20
100090	Ruby.....	St. John	15	W. J. Dean	Musquash	3	36 30
80630	Vanity.....	Yarmouth	11	H. J. Mawhinney	Chance Hbr	2	25 20
116724	Walter C.....	St. John	18	A. Cunningham	Lorneville	3	39 30
10704	Whisper.....	Yarmouth	31	C. Harkins	Dipper Hbr	4	59 40

## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

## KING'S COUNTY.

116303	Bella Rose.....	Charlottetown	21	Matthew Rose	Bayfield	4	49 40
92675	Can't Help It.....	Pictou	39	F. Reynolds	Murray Hbr	8	95 80
100445	Carrie O.....	Canso	12	E. Colbert	Beach Point	4	40 40
116294	Charlotte S.....	Charlottetown	14	Reuben Penney	Murray Hbr. S.	2	28 20
75904	Empress.....	"	26	John Gosbee	Murray River	4	54 40
107759	Hustler.....	"	13	L. McNeill	Beach Point	5	48 50
100696	Marion Emmerson	Pictou	30	R. Cohoon	"	8	86 80
107751	Minnie Laura.....	Charlottetown	31	Percy White	Cape Bear	3	31 00
90204	Minnie Mack.....	"	15	T. Poole	Souris	4	43 40
107982	Muriel.....	Shelburne	25	S. Sencabaugh	Beach Point	5	60 50
85642	Our Hope.....	Charlottetown	36	E. Dicks	Georgetown	4	64 40
116296	Outlook.....	"	21	H. Jackson	Beach Point	5	56 50
64869	Sarah L. Oxner.....	Halifax	34	E. Delorey	Georgetown	3	55 30
107185	Stroller.....	Charlottetown	12	J. Dicks	"	4	40 40
107770	Success.....	"	15	R. McKenzie	Cable Head	5	50 50
116292	Wilena Fraser.....	"	13	J. McKenzie	Beach Point	4	41 40

## PRINCE COUNTY.

107758	Daisy.....	Charlottetown	13	D. Fraser	Alberton	5	48 50
90855	Delta.....	"	25	Alex. Laviolette	Skinner's Pond	6	67 60
111850	Johnny M.....	Chatham	12	J. T. Murphy	Ebbs Fleet	2	26 20
103592	Rosamond.....	Charlottetown	18	D. O. Champion	Baltic	4	46 40
94992	Sarah P. Ayer.....	"	64	John Champion	Alberton	10	135 00
103193	Startle.....	Halifax	11	A. Genoit	"	3	32 30
107760	Western Prince.....	Charlottetown	10	W. Richard	"	3	31 30

## QUEEN'S COUNTY.

107763	Guinea.....	Charlottetown	10	B. Harding	French River	4	38 40
100580	Maggie E. C.....	Lunenburg	20	J. H. McLeod et al.	"	5	55 50
104474	R. Beatrice.....	Charlottetown	19	J. Delaney	"	4	47 40
92745	Surprise.....	"	18	Frank Pidgeon	"	5	53 50
88518	W. F. Elizabeth.....	Sydney	10	Thomas Doyle	Rustico	5	45 50

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

## GASPE COUNTY.

94963	Golden Seal.....	Halifax	32	E. Cormier	Amherst, M. I.	8	88 80
103318	Little Heir.....	Pt Hawkes'bury	19	T. Larade	Le Moulin	4	47 40
88464	Mary E.....	Arichat	10	N. Boudreau	Amherst, M. I.	4	38 40
85400	Minnie M.....	Magdalen Isl'ds.	13	H. Cormier	"	4	41 40
85399	Minnie May.....	"	10	Wm. Boudreau	"	4	38 40
111430	Shamrock.....	Halifax	25	A. Vigneau	"	5	58 50
94675	Success.....	"	16	R. J. Leslie & Co.	"	6	58 60

## SAGUENAY COUNTY.

85750	H. B.....	Quebec	57	E. Bourdeau	Esquimaux Pt.	9	120 90
111621	Marie Anna.....	"	27	Chas. Jagné, sr.	Grand Metis	4	55 40
75680	Sea Star.....	"	52	L. S. Cormier	Esquimaux Pt.	8	108 80

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## APPENDIX No. 2.

# BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR THE SEASON  
OF 1905, BY INSPECTORS C. B. SWORD, J. T. WILLIAMS AND E. G.  
TAYLOR.

### DISTRICT No. 1.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., April 10, 1906.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose statistics of the fisheries for District No. 1, British Columbia, for the year 1905. These include halibut (none of which are taken in this district) brought into the ports of Vancouver and New Westminster, which have been taken in Districts Nos. 2 and 3, mainly the former.

The salmon pack this year has been very good, 846,998 cases. This is not as much as was put up in 1901, though had the necessary labour in the canneries been obtainable, the 1901 pack might have been not only equalled but exceeded. During the run there were altogether five days in which the canneries had to place the fishermen on the limit (viz., 200 fish in the 24 hours to each boat), being unable to handle more.

This total is made up of 811,340 cases of sockeyes, 5,507 cases of springs, 3,304 cases of humpbacks and 26,847 of cohoes.

It will be observed that the pack this year is almost wholly composed of sockeyes.

In comparing this pack with that of former years, the 26,140 cases put up at Esquimalt (District No. 3) should be taken into account. On Puget Sound the pack was 825,453 cases, practically all Fraser river salmon, so that the pack of these fish for the two countries is just about equal.

In 1901, the Fraser river pack was 984,911 cases and Puget Sound pack 1,106,643 cases.

In explanation of the large increase in the amount of fresh and frozen salmon, this includes 2,000,000 lb. of salmon (mainly sockeye) exported to Puget Sound canneries after the expiration of the annual close season when our own canneries had closed down. The Indian consumption on account of the heavy run is also estimated at a much higher amount than in poor years.

The oil and guano returns are simply those of the Fraser River Oil & Guano Works, as the district as now limited does not cover any dog fishing grounds.

The fish roe, while one-half larger than for the larger district, does not include any herring spawn, there being practically none of this collected by the Indians in this district as now limited, but the increase is accounted for by the larger quantity of the salmon roe available; 13,000 lb. of this was salted and shipped to Japan.

The quantities given for halibut are the exact returns given by the New England Fish Company and the Cold Storage Companies; the fish taken by individual fishermen and consumed locally coming into the returns for Districts Nos. 2 and 3.

Nearly all the herring taken, which in former years were brought to Vancouver for bait, would have been entered in the Fraser river returns. These were taken at Nanaimo and come into the statistics of District No. 3. The small quantity given for District No. 1 this year represents the catch in Burrard Inlet, which was trivial. Dis-

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trict No. 3 statistics also include 240,320 lb. put up at the Unique Cannery, Fraser river, as 'Dry salted', 'Kippers', 'Bloaters' and 'Digby Chicks.'

It will be seen that the total value of the fisheries for this district shows a large increase over the returns of 1904, although in that year the catch from the greater part of what is now District No. 3 was included. This increase is of course mainly attributable to the canned salmon pack, which is this year ten times the value of that of 1904. The actual pack was between six and seven times that of 1904, but the higher price obtained makes up the difference.

Your obedient servant,

C. B. SWORD,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*

## DISTRICT No. 2.

PORT ESSINGTON, March 25, 1906.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my annual statistical report of the Fisheries of the Northern coast of British Columbia, District No 2, for the year ending 1905, including statement of salmon packs, of the different canneries.

These returns show a slight increase in the aggregate, the total value of fish and fish products in 1905 being \$2,011,199 against \$1,902,046, in 1904. Although there has been a decrease in the pack of canned salmon in 1905, other branches of the industry have been more fully developed during the year, consequently the loss occurring from the decrease in the salmon pack, has not materially affected the statistical returns.

### SALMON.

The total pack of salmon for the district for the season of 1905, is as follows :—

	Cases.
Sockeye .....	228,232
Cohoe .....	12,342
Spring .....	19,864
Humpback .....	9,411
	<hr/> 269,849

Against in 1904 :—

	Cases.
Sockeye .....	243,384
Cohoe .....	22,840
Spring .....	24,583
Humpback .....	31,296
	<hr/> 322,103

Approximate detailed decrease and increase, season 1905.

	Cases.
Skeena river, decrease .....	40,000
Rivers Inlet " .....	11,000
Northern coast " .....	3,000
Naas river, increase .....	3,000

With reference to the decrease shown in the aggregate salmon pack in my district for the year 1905, viz., about 50,000 cases, you will notice that 40,000 of this occurs on the Skeena river, and is attributable to several causes. In the first place there were three canneries less in operation than last season, consequently less boats were fishing,

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but undoubtedly there was a smaller and shorter run of sockeye, as the fishermen averaged per boat less last season than in 1904.

I also consider that the immense quantity of snags in the principal drifts acted most detrimentally, and was one of the chief causes of the decrease in the pack, the small snag boat now in operation on the Skeena river is entirely inadequate, in fact is of little use, as she cannot handle the immense snags that accumulate in the principal drifts, not to mention the terrible destruction of nets entailed.

I may also say in this connection that the work of enforcing the fishery regulations on the Upper Skeena, that was authorized by the department, was most successful, the three fishery officers, and Overseer Helgesen, placed a check on this illegal work, which had been proceeding for years, and I am gratified to be able to report that no barricades were constructed during the season, on the spawning grounds of the Upper Skeena, and the illegal sale of dried salmon, that had been on the increase and had almost assumed the importance of an industry, was entirely stopped.

I may call your attention to Overseer Helgesen's long and interesting report on his work in this district, last season, forwarded to the department by me with my deductions and recommendations on January 5, 1906.

I may also say that during last season the department undertook the work of removing the obstructions on the Oxstahl river, a tributary of the Skeena, that had been in existence for a considerable time. These obstructions were removed in sufficient time to enable the sockeye to ascend to their spawning grounds in the lake, and they were seen in thousands spawning in the different streams tributary to this lake, this being the first time in my experience that sockeye have reached these spawning grounds in any quantity, and I consider this will be a valuable acquisition to the area of spawning ground tributary to the Skeena river.

The department have already issued instructions for the removal of the Copper river obstructions, and the work will be proceeded with as soon as climatic conditions are favourable and render the work practicable. This will again open up a vast area of spawning ground which will be tributary to the Skeena river.

I may call the attention of the department to the desirability of erecting a twenty million capacity hatchery on the Upper Skeena, with as little delay as possible, this I consider of the utmost importance.

With reference to Rivers Inlet, I have again to report a magnificent run of sockeye, equalling if not surpassing that of 1904, indeed the run was so heavy at times that the cannerymen were unable to handle the fish, and from the 20th of July to the 27th, there was no fishing at all on the Inlet, owing to the scarcity of cans. I am aware the pack was about 11,000 cases short of 1904, but I attribute this to the fact that the cannerymen not anticipating so heavy a run, and in view of the probable 'big run' on the Fraser, prepared for smaller packs, and when the heavy run arrived they had not sufficient cans and were unable to procure them.

Fishery Officer Nordschow reports that the fishery regulations were observed throughout the season, with very few exceptions, that the spawning grounds on Oweekayno lake were carefully guarded during the fall, and that the Indians in taking their winter supply of food, observed the regulations in every respect.

I consider that up to and during the season of 1905, fishery matters on Rivers Inlet were in the most satisfactory condition.

With regard to the Naas river, I may inform you that the run was good, showing a slight increase in the pack against that of 1904.

Snags are very prevalent in this river and it is desirable to place a small snag boat here for the purpose of keeping the main drifts clear of snags; a very heavy loss is sustained annually by the cannerymen and fishermen. My suggestion relative to this matter was to place the small snag boat now in operation on the Skeena river, on the Naas, when the proposed new one for the Skeena is available.

In September, last year, the department authorized the Reverend McCullough, of Naas River, to make a preliminary survey of the obstruction existing at the head waters of this river, near Magiarden lake, with a view to ascertain the exact conditions existing there, Mr. McCullough made a complete survey of said obstruction, taking photo-

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graphs and making sketch plans, estimates and specifications, and provided me with a most able and intelligent report, this I forwarded to the department on March 15, 1905, with my deductions and recommendations.

I consider the removal of this obstruction is of vital importance to the prosperity of the Naas river salmon fisheries, it will open up a vast area of spawning ground which should in a few years materially influence and increase the quantity of sockeye now captured on this river. I trust this important work will be completed during next winter.

With regard to our other northern coast salmon fisheries, there was an average catch last season. These fisheries do not vary much, one can generally forecast the probable catch, and I have no fears for their depletion so long as they are protected and patrolled during the fishing season, they should remain in their present condition indefinitely.

I may inform you that throughout the district the fishery regulations have been rigorously enforced, and, considering the number of licenses issued and the extensive area of water fished, and the number of fishermen of all sorts and nationalities engaged in these operations, there have been very few infringements of the regulations.

Referring to the qualo or dog salmon, I may inform you that there has been a considerable increase, the Japanese when they have finished with the sockeye and coho fishing, now turn their attention to the dog salmon, they have erected five small salteries in different parts of the district, and employ the local Indians to help them catch these fish, which they salt for the Japanese market.

I believe these fisheries in another two years will increase to the proportions of an industry, as the dog salmon abounds in almost inexhaustible quantities in the different rivers and creeks throughout the district.

#### HALIBUT.

I may inform you that three-quarters of the whole of the British Columbia catch of halibut are caught in District No. 2, but are taken to Vancouver and exported from that port, only a comparatively small quantity being exported direct from my district, therefore the statistical returns are forwarded to the department by Inspector Sword in his report as it has been customary for the port from which the fish are shipped, to make the returns.

I have already drawn up and submitted to the department a draft code of proposed regulations and suggested an amendment to the Fishing by Foreign Vessels Act, and trust that this immensely valuable commercial product will receive the protection of the department, as foreign vessels are undoubtedly rapidly depleting our halibut banks.

#### OULACHON.

This fish is not receiving the attention it deserves, it can be caught in large quantities during the spring of the year, on all the principal rivers in the district, but with the exception of the Indians, it receives very little attention as a commercial commodity.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

With regard to the above I may say that though the waters in my district abound with an almost inexhaustible supply of edible fishes, salmon, halibut, all species of cod, oulachon, herring, &c., the population is so sparse that there is comparatively little fishing outside the salmon and halibut.

In view of the greater interest now being taken in the utilization of our deep sea fisheries, and also in view of the fact that the population of the district is rapidly increasing, and in all probability during the next few years one or more large cities will come into existence, I consider it most desirable that the regulations under which these are to be prosecuted should receive the immediate attention of the department.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. WILLIAMS,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## DISTRICT No. 3.

NANAIMO, B.C., April 19, 1906.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my statistical report of the fisheries for District No. 3, British Columbia, for the year ending December 31, 1905. The returns for this division show a marked increase and the developments in the various branches of our fisheries have been most satisfactory during the past year, especially is this development noticeable in the increased pack of dry salted salmon and in the expansion of the herring industry.

## SALMON.

The operation of salmon traps in the Straits of Juan de Fuca has been a very important feature in the salmon industry of this province, and the measure of success that has attended the trap fishing has stimulated the industry to a great extent. The number of traps on the west coast of Vancouver Island would have been much greater if it were not for the fact that this was the year for the large run of salmon to the Fraser river.

All the salmon caught in the traps were taken in barges to the canneries on the Fraser, with the exception of those taken from the traps of Todd & Sons, which supplied their large new cannery at Esquimalt. The salmon shipped from the traps to the Fraser River canneries are included in the statistical returns of Inspector Sword, and so will not appear in my returns. The indications are that next year the number of salmon traps in the Straits of Fuca will be greatly augmented. The Capital City Canning Co. will have a new cannery completed and ready for the next season's operations at Victoria.

I have no doubt that all the companies operating traps on the west coast of Vancouver Island will erect canneries at or near Victoria, as taking the salmon from the traps to the Fraser river canneries by tugs and scows is expensive, they are apt also to deteriorate in quality if taken a long distance.

This was the banner year for the British Columbia Packers Cannery at Alert Bay. They are now beginning to reap the benefit of the hatchery at Nimpkish lake. This year they placed in their hatchery five million and thirty-seven thousand (5,037,000) sockeye eggs.

In my preliminary report I recommended the erection of small hatcheries for the artificial propagation of salmon. I would again emphasize the importance of such an undertaking; the success of the Nimpkish hatchery is an evidence of the wisdom of artificial propagation.

The Clayoquot Canning Co. put up a considerable quantity of spring salmon (mild cured) for the German market. The spring salmon taken in the traps were mild cured at Victoria and shipped to foreign markets. The demand for the spring salmon is growing rapidly and next year a number of new companies will be engaged in the export of this valuable fish.

## HERRING.

The operation of the Scottish herring curing staff under the supervision of Mr. J. J. Cowie has given a stimulus to the herring industry from which we will reap the benefit for all time to come.

This is shown in the extensive preparations now going on to handle the herring that annually visit our bays and harbours in such vast shoals. The practical lessons given by Mr. Cowie and his staff will also result in placing upon our market a first-class article.



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## WHALING.

The whaling station at Barclay Sound is now in full operation, and as sulphur bottoms, humpbacks, and many kinds of smaller whales are abundant all along the coast, this enterprise ought to yield a rich harvest to the promoters. Another whaling station is to be erected farther up the coast at Rose Harbour.

## HALIBUT.

The halibut banks in my division extend all along the west coast of Vancouver Island. As they receive very little protection, poaching is carried on to a considerable extent.

It is to be regretted that fishing firms operating in British Columbia do not enter more extensively into the halibut industry.

## SEALING.

The Victoria Sealing Co., despatched 18 vessels to the Behring Sea, but one *The Fawn*, was lost with all hands on board. The 17 vessels which returned secured an average catch of 765 skins; last year the average catch of 21 vessels was 626 skins.

A smaller number of Indians were engaged in the sealing along the west coast of Vancouver Island than last year.

## PATROL.

Should the large fishing areas in this division receive the attention and protection that their importance demands, it is absolutely necessary that patrol boats should be placed on the east and west coasts of this island.

As the waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland are not exposed to the storms of the Pacific, a small cruiser would do the work required for the east coast.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD G. TAYLOR,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## STATEMENT

Of the Yield of Fisheries in District No. 1, Southern part of British Columbia,  
for the Year 1905.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$
Salmon, canned.....48-lb. cases.	846,998	6 00†	5,081,988
" salted.....Brls.	2,200	10 00	22,000
" dry salted.....Lb.	9,700,000	0 05	485,000
" dried (Indian cons'n)....."	1,000,000	0 05	50,000
" smoked....."	120,000	0 10	12,000
" fresh and frozen....."	7,500,000	0 10	750,000
Sturgeon....."	20,000	0 10	2,000
Halibut....."	7,200,000	0 05	360,000
Herring, fresh and salted....."	100,000	0 05	5,000
" smoked....."	10,000	0 10	1,000
Oulachons, fresh....."	50,000	0 05	2,500
" salted.....Brls.	150	10 00	1,500
" smoked.....Lb.	2,000	0 10	200
Smelts....."	180,000	0 05	9,000
Trout....."	150,000	0 10	15,000
Cod....."	300,000	0 05	15,000
Shad....."	15,000	0 05	750
Mixed....."	100,000	0 05	5,000
Fish oil.....Galls.	62,000	0 35	21,700
Fish roe.....Lb.	30,000	0 05	1,500
Guano.....Tons	617	30 00	18,510
Estimate of oysters, clams, crabs and other fish not included in above.....			10,000
Total, value.....			6,869,648

† The pack being nearly all sockeye and put up in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. cans, was sold at over \$6 per case, so it is valued at that price instead of \$4.80, as formerly.

## CAPITAL invested in District No. 1, (Southern) British Columbia Fisheries, 1905

Description of Property.	Number.	Value.	Total.
		\$	\$
<i>Fisheries—</i>			
Canneries, wharfs, &c.....	37	151,500	
Vessels †.....	29	230,000	
Boats.....	3,000	180,000	
Gill and seine-nets, (fathoms).....	450,500	338,250	
Trawls and lines.....		5,000	
Scows.....	150	30,000	
Cold storage plants.....	3	120,000	
Oil factories.....	1	35,000	
Salteries.....	4	6,000	
Traps.....	3	20,000	
			1,115,750

Employees in Fisheries.	Number.	Total.
<i>Fishermen</i> .....	5,552	
<i>In canneries</i> .....	4,692	
<i>On vessels</i> .....	220	
		10,464

† Including 4 steamers, valued at \$130,000, used in halibut fishing.

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## BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON PACK—DISTRICT No. 1, 1905.

Name of Cannery.	Owners or Agents.	Sockeye.	Cohoee.	Springs.	Hump-backs.	Totals.
		Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Albion.....	B. C. Packers' Association.	327,721	9,545	1,617	.....	338,88
Atlas.....						
Anglo-American.....						
Acme.....						
Brunswick No. 2.....						
Canadian Pacific.....						
Currie McWilliam's.....						
Colonial.....						
Celtic.....						
Cleve.....						
Dinsmore.....	A.B.C. Packing Co., Ltd.	102,592	2,463	2,587	.....	107,642
Ewen's.....						
Imperial.....						
Pacific Coast.....						
Terra Nova.....						
Phoenix Britannia.....	Malcolm Cannon & Co. . .	98,774	3,768	594	2,750	105,886
British American.....						
Canoe Pass.....						
Wadhams'.....	J. H. Todd & Sons. ....	44,980	4,000	.....	.....	48,980
British Columbia.....						
Scottish Canadian.....	Frederation Brand.....	27,407	53	4	52	27,516
Gulf of Georgia.....						
English Bay.....	Canadian Canning Co. ....	59,992	.....	41	242	60,275
Richmond.....						
Beaver.....	.....	12,502	.....	.....	.....	12,502
Lighthouse.....						
Vancouver.....	.....	9,100	.....	.....	.....	9,100
Fraser River.....						
Burrard Canning Co.....	.....	22,851	.....	.....	.....	22,851
Steveston Canning Co.....						
Buttermier & Dawson.....	.....	29,190	5,508	664	.....	35,362
St. Mungo.....						
Peter Birrell.....	.....	12,944	.....	.....	.....	12,944
C. S. Windsor.....						
Northern Canning Co.....	.....	11,079	.....	.....	.....	11,079
National Packing Co.....						
Vancouver Fish & Curing Co.....	.....	18,597	13	.....	260	18,870
British Columbia Canning Co.....						
		2,732	.....	.....	.....	2,732
		1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000
		29,879	1,497	.....	.....	31,376
		811,340	26,847	5,507	3,304	846,998

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## SALMON PACK, 1905—DISTRICT No. 2, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name of Cannery.	Location.	Sockeye, 48 lb. cases.	Coho, 48 lb. cases.	Spring, 48 lb. cases.	Hump- back, 48 lb. cases.	Cannery Totals.	District Totals.
		Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Balmoral.....	Skeena River...	18,122	1,426	3,354	1,223	24,127	
British American....	" .....	12,828	661	3,304		16,793	
Inverness.....	" .....	10,601	422	1,106	3,100	15,229	
Oceanic.....	" .....	11,950	899	2,241	1,769	16,859	
Claxton.....	" .....	13,495	1,699	1,511	1,431	18,136	
Skeena River Com. Co	" .....	6,745	579	1,042		8,366	
Cassiar.....	" .....	7,538	373	808		8,719	
Alexandra.....	" .....	2,063	866	1,052		3,981	
Ladysmith.....	" .....	1,375	320	180		1,875	
Totals.....		84,717	7,247	14,598	7,523		114,085
Brunswick .....	Rivers Inlet....	22,772		80		22,852	
Wadham's.....	" .....	22,826				22,826	
Good Hope.....	" .....	16,443		33		16,476	
Rivers Inlet.....	" .....	20,730		238		20,968	
Totals.....		82,771		351			82,122
Mill Bay.....	Naas River....	8,396	1,482	2,066	733	12,677	
Port Nelson.....	" .....	7,585	864	645	1,107	10,201	
John Wallace.....	" .....	8,481	737	629		9,847	
Totals.....		24,462	3,083	3,340	1,840		32,725
Lowe Inlet.....	Northern Coast..	7,683	373			8,056	
Namu.....	" .....	3,000	639		48	3,687	
Kimsguit.....	" .....	9,003	1,000	200		10,203	
Bella Coola.....	" .....	8,654		1,375		10,029	
Smith's Inlet.....	" .....	7,942				7,942	
Totals.....		36,282	2,012	1,575	48		39,917
Grand Totals..		228,232	12,342	19,864	9,411	269,849	269,849



BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES, 1905—DISTRICT NO. 2—Continued.

[illegible]

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## RECAPITULATION

Of Yield and Value of Fisheries in District No. 2, British Columbia, for Year 1905

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, canned . . . . . 48 lb. cases	269,849	4	80	1,295,274	00
" salted . . . . . brls.	3,020	10	00	30,200	00
" dry salted . . . . . lb.	784,000	0	05	39,200	00
" smoked . . . . . "	193,000	0	10	19,300	00
" fresh . . . . . "	180,000	0	10	18,000	00
" frozen . . . . . "	169,100	0	05	8,455	00
Halibut . . . . . "	1,098,500	0	05	54,925	00
Herring, fresh and salted . . . . . "	146,000	0	05	7,300	00
" smoked . . . . . "	9,500	0	10	950	00
Oulachon, fresh . . . . . "	460,000	0	05	23,000	00
" salted . . . . . brls.	2,200	10	00	22,000	00
" smoked . . . . . lb.	7,500	0	10	750	00
Trout . . . . . "	16,000	0	10	1,600	00
Mixed . . . . . "	62,000	0	05	3,100	00
Hair seals . . . . . skins	1,800	0	25	450	00
Fish oil . . . . . galls.	23,990	0	35	8,396	50
Canned clams . . . . . cases	400	4	80	1,920	00
Estimate of fish not included in above . . . . .				100,000	00
				1,634,820	50

## FISHERIES Capital invested in British Columbia, District No. 2, 1905.

Description of Property.	Number.	Value.	
		\$	cts.
<i>Fisheries—</i>			
Canneries, wharfs, &c . . . . .	31	542,500	00
Vessels . . . . .	29	84,802	00
Boats . . . . .	1,479	106,662	00
Gill and seine nets (fathoms) . . . . .	330,360	161,800	00
Trawls and lines . . . . .		1,500	00
Scows . . . . .	95	19,000	00
Oil factories . . . . .	2	9,000	00
Salteries . . . . .	6	23,000	00
Total capital . . . . .		948,354	00
<i>Employees in fisheries—</i>			
Fishermen and cannery workers . . . . .	5,482		
Employed in vessels . . . . .	123		
Total . . . . .	5,605		

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## BRITISH COLUMBIA—DISTRICT No. 3.

Districts.	VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIALS.						KINDS OF FISH.					Number.	
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.		Seine.		Trap-nets.		Lines.	Kinds of Fish.					
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Number.		Value.	Fathoms.	Value.			
																	Salmon, canned cases,		Salmon, dry-salted,
1 Nanaimo.....	4	15,500	18	98	5,880	196	5,200	4,160	1,800	2,700	•	•	1,100	485,000	48,000	220,000	130,000	1	
2 Cowichan.....	1	4,000	5	30	1,800	60	1,650	1,320	300	450	•	•	400	256,000	32,000	185,000	125,000	2	
3 Victoria.....	17	22,800	51	30	1,800	55	1,500	1,125	•	•	33	330,000	2,500	30,500	1,812,100	21,750	124,560	159,300	3
4 Alberni.....	1	8,500	8	38	2,280	131	2,958	2,218	450	675	•	•	575	4,813	1,300,000	8,550	28,500	23,800	4
5 Clayquot.....	1	8,000	7	35	2,250	91	3,200	2,400	300	450	2	20,000	350	4,596	•	10,500	24,800	34,650	5
6 Alert Bay.....	1	4,000	4	24	1,450	56	1,750	1,275	1,850	2,775	•	•	450	8,728	38,000	1,500	6,000	14,800	6
7 Quathiauka.....	1	3,500	3	18	1,108	65	1,270	950	350	525	•	•	375	2,338	•	2,500	4,500	1,950	7
8 Comox.....	1	3,800	3	16	1,050	55	980	750	450	675	•	•	350	•	43,000	3,400	6,000	91,100	8
9 West Coast, Mainland.....	3	4,500	7	25	1,500	70	875	650	900	1,350	•	•	225	•	76,500	4,800	8,500	22,300	9
Totals.....	30	74,600	106	314	19,118	779	19,383	14,848	6,400	9,600	35	350,000	6,325	50,975	4,010,600	133,000	607,860	602,900	
Values.....														244,680	200,530	13,300	60,786	30,146	



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## BRITISH COLUMBIA—DISTRICT No. 3.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.														TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
	Herring, fresh and salted, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Trout, lb.	Cod, lb.	Mixed fish, lb.	Hair seal, No.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish guano, tons.	Clams, sacks, (125 lb each).	Oysters, sacks, (125 lb each).	Crabs, doz.	Whale oil, galls.	Whale guano, tons.		
1 Nanaimo .....	3,950,000	68,500	.....	55,000	230,000	140,000	274	48,500	180	850	250	500	.....	.....	\$ cts.	312,755 50 1
2 Cowichan.....	8,000	23,000	50,000	100,000	95,500	65,000	450	12,500	.....	1,100	200	400	.....	.....	71,642 50 2	
3 Victoria .....	154,000	8,000	154,000	128,000	14,500	110,000	570	6,300	.....	300	400	600	.....	.....	299,608 50 3	
4 Alberni.....	28,500	5,000	.....	2,500	6,000	15,000	740	7,800	.....	1,200	80	150	8,400	75	106,472 40 4	
5 Clayquot. . .	30,000	4,000	.....	3,000	4,500	10,500	600	7,400	.....	150	50	100	.....	.....	33,733 30 5	
6 Alert Bay .....	25,000	1,000	2,000	2,500	3,500	9,000	300	1,000	.....	100	70	110	.....	.....	47,619 40 6	
7 Quathlaska.....	18,500	850	1,500	3,000	4,000	8,000	250	1,500	.....	125	50	114	.....	.....	15,114 40 7	
8 Comox .....	28,000	3,800	2,500	5,000	7,000	10,000	450	3,800	.....	700	150	300	.....	.....	14,012 50 8	
9 West Coast, Mainland .....	7,500	50,000	1,800	3,500	3,500	8,500	250	1,200	.....	400	90	400	.....	.....	14,242 50 9	
Totals.....	4,249,500	164,150	211,800	302,500	368,500	376,000	3,884	90,000	180	4,925	1,340	2,674	8,400	75		
Values .....	212,475	16,415	10,590	30,250	22,110	18,800	2,913	31,500	5,400	4,925	4,690	1,337	2,100	2,250		915,196 00
Shrimps and prawns..... \$ 2,000 00																
Abelones and mussels..... 2,400 00																
Estimate of fish not included .....																
Fur seals.....																
Grand total..... 1,346,748 00																
4,400 00																
96,000 00																
331,162 00																
1,346,748 00																

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of District No. 3, British Columbia.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, canned.....	Cases. 50,975	4	80	244,680	00
" dry salted.....	Lb. 4,010,600	0	05	200,530	00
" smoked.....	" 133,000	0	10	13,300	00
" fresh.....	" 607,860	0	10	60,786	00
Halibut, fresh.....	" 602,900	0	05	30,145	00
Herring, fresh and salted.....	" 4,249,500	0	05	212,475	00
" smoked.....	" 164,150	0	10	16,415	00
Smelts.....	" 211,800	0	05	10,590	00
Trout.....	" 302,500	0	10	30,250	00
Cod.....	" 368,500	0	06	22,110	00
Mixed fish.....	" 376,000	0	06	18,800	00
Hair seals.....	Skins. 3,884	0	75	2,913	00
Fish oil.....	Galls. 90,000	0	35	31,500	00
Whale oil.....	" 8,400	0	25	2,100	00
Clams.....	Sacks, 125 lb. 4,925	1	00	4,925	00
Oysters.....	" 1,340	3	50	4,690	00
Crabs.....	Doz. 2,674	0	50	1,337	00
Whale and fish guano.....	Tons. 255	30	00	7,650	00
Shrimps and prawns.....				2,000	00
Abalonies and mussels.....				2,400	00
Estimate of fish not included in above.....				95,000	00
Fur seals.....	Skins. 13,798	24	00	331,152	00
<b>Total.....</b>				<b>1,845,748</b>	<b>00</b>

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## STATEMENT of the Capital invested in District No. 3, British Columbia Fisheries, 1905.

Description of Property.	Number.	Value.	Totals.
		\$	\$
Canneries, wharfs, &c .....		96,000	
Vessels .....	30	74,600	
Boats .....	314	19,118	
Gill and seine-nets, fathoms .....	25,783	24,548	
Trap-nets and traps .....	35	350,000	
Lines .....		6,325	
Whaling station, plant and wharfs .....	1	70,000	
Salteries .....	13	32,500	
Scows .....	32	14,350	
Oil factories and barges .....	3	13,000	700,441
Fur sealing—			
Vessels .....	37	370,000	
Boats and canoes .....		5,800	
Guns and equipments .....		17,800	393,600
Capital total .....			1,094,041

Employees in Fisheries.	Number.	Totals.
Fishermen and cannery employees .....	1,525	
On vessels .....	106	1,631
Sailors and hunters in fur sealing—		
Whitemen .....	188	
Indians .....	330	518
Total .....		2,149

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## BRITISH COLUMBIA SEALING REPORT, 1905.

Numbers.	Vessels.	License No.	Masters.	Tons.	CREWS.		Boats.	Canoes.	B. C. COAST CATCH.		CATCH OUTSIDE AREA OF AWARD.		EASTERN BEHRING SEA CATCH.		Totals.	Branded skins.
					Whites.	Indians.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	Ainoko.....	17	Wm. Delouchrey	75	6	17	2	8	122	123			264	138	402	2
2	Allie I. Alger.....	8	George Heater	75	8	27	2	13					340	303	888	
3	Carrie C. W.....	14	V. Gullin..	92	7	29	2	14					387	314	701	
4	Carlotta G. Cox.....	4	J. Christian	76	21		6		80	204	68	287	39	110	788	
5	Casco.....	1	Wm. Munro	63	21		6		223	202	256	203	256	85	1,061	
6	City of San Diego.....	5	A. C. Folger	46	18		5		73	106	198	28	183	143	1,075	
7	Diana.....	3	A. B. Whidden	50	18		5		58	215	186	98	39	77	673	1
8	Director.....	15	D. G. Macauley	87	8	26	2	13					293	329	622	
9	Dora Siewerd.....	7	R. E. McNeill	94	30		2	14	44	61			320	393	818	1
10	Eva Marie.....	9	V. Jackson	77	9	28	3	12	81	65			298	393	837	3
11	Fawn.....	13	A. H. Olsson		Missing.											
12	Ida Etta.....	16	H. F. Brown	69	6	23	2	11					165	307	472	4
13	Jessie.....	10	J. Haan..	48	7	24	2	13	107	98			452	249	906	
14	Lilbie.....	6	W. Heater	93	8	26	2	13	134	117			468	361	1,080	
15	Unbrina.....	11	John G. Searle..	99	8	35	3	16	148	127			416	464	1,156	2
16	Vera.....	2	A. St. Clair	60	21		6		140	111	181	146	89	86	753	
17	Victoria.....	12	W. D. Byers.....	63	7	22	3	11	57	83			290	373	903	12
18	Zella May.....	18	B. N. Balcom.....	66	8	22	2	11					192	110	302	3
				1,233	188	309	55	149	1,267	1,512	889	762	4,320	4,256	13,006	28
Indian catch (by individual Indians in canoes along this coast.																792
Total catch of Canadian vessels																13,798

NOTE.—The *Acapitca*, a schooner operated under provisional Mexican registry, brought in 379 skins September 13.

## SUMMARY.

British Columbia coast catch.....	3,571
Catch outside area of award.....	1,651
Eastern Behring sea catch (vicinity of Pribyloff islands).....	8,576
Total.....	13,798

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## RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield of Fisheries in all British Columbia for the Year 1905.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Salmon, canned . . . . . (48 lb. cases)	1,167,822		6,621,942	
" fresh or frozen . . . . . lb.	8,456,960		837,241	
" smoked . . . . . "	446,000	0 10	44,600	
" dry salted . . . . . "	15,494,600	0 05	774,730	
" salted . . . . . brls.	5,220	10 00	52,200	8,330,713 00
Halibut . . . . . lb.	8,901,400	0 05		445,070 00
Herring, fresh and salted . . . . . "	4,495,500	0 05	224,775	
" smoked . . . . . "	183,650	0 10	18,365	243,140 00
Oulachons, fresh . . . . . "	510,000	0 05	25,500	
" smoked . . . . . "	9,500	0 10	950	
" salted . . . . . brls.	2,350	10 00	23,500	49,950 00
Smelts . . . . . lb.	391,800	0 05		19,590 00
Trout . . . . . "	468,500	0 10		46,850 00
Cod . . . . . "	668,500			37,110 00
Shad . . . . . "	15,000	0 05		750 00
Sturgeon . . . . . "	20,000	0 10		2,000 00
Mixed fish . . . . . "	538,000	0 05		26,900 00
Fish roe . . . . . "	30,000	0 05		1,500 00
Clams, preserved . . . . . cans	19,200	0 10	1,920	
" . . . . . (125 lb. sacks)	7,425	1 00	7,425	9,345 00
Oysters . . . . . " "	2,054	3 50		7,190 00
Mussels, crabs, shrimps and prawns . . . . .				5,737 00
Estimate of fish not mentioned above . . . . .				200,000 00
Fish and whale oil . . . . . galls.	184,390			63,696 50
" " guano . . . . . tons	872	30 00		26,160 00
Fur seal skins . . . . . No.	13,798	24 00		331,152 00
Hair " . . . . . "	5,684			3,363 00
Total . . . . . 1905				9,850,216 50
" . . . . . 1904				5,219,106 90
Increase . . . . .				4,631,109 60

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## RECAPITULATION.

Of the Capital invested in the Fisheries of the whole of British Columbia.

Articles.	Number.	Value.	Total.
		\$	\$
Fishing vessels.....	88	389,492	
" boats.....	4,793	305,780	
Gill-nets and seines, faths.....	806,643	524,598	
Trawls and lines.....		12,825	
Traps and trap-nets.....	38	370,000	1,602,695
Canneries for salmon, wharfs, &c.....	71		790,000
Salteries.....	23	61,500	
Cold storage.....	3	120,000	
Oil factories.....	6	57,000	
Whaling stations.....	1		238,500
Fishing scows.....	277		70,000
			63,350
Total.....			2,764,545
<i>Fur Sealing Fleet.</i>			
Vessels.....	37	370,000	
Boats and canoes.....		5,800	
Equipment.....		17,800	
			393,600
Total.....			3,158,145

## EMPLOYEES IN FISHING INDUSTRY.

	Number.	Total.
Fishermen and cannery hands.....	17,251	
" " in vessels.....	451	
		17,702
Seal hunters—		
Whitemen.....	188	
Indians.....	330	
		518
Total.....		18,220

## APPENDIX No. 3.

## ALBERTA.

## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, March 17, 1906.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the usual report and statistics of the Fisheries of this district for 1905.

As stated in my preliminary report for the year, the season opened badly for fishermen, the weather being very mild, a good many fish were spoiled for sale to outside markets, but as a rule, the fishermen did not try to fish until conditions were favourable.

Competition for whitefish for shipment, principally for the American market, was very keen, and fishermen realized good prices for their catch, as high as eleven cents apiece being paid at Pigeon lake. Some of the Indian fishermen who had good stations made ten dollars a day. I am sorry to state, however, that the money received did not seem to benefit them much, as Overseer L. Ingraham Wood, of Pigeon Lake, reports to me, that at close of fishing season he visited all camps, and could see no evidence that the occupants had been recipients of large wages nearly all winter.

Starting from Edmonton in October, I drove to Red Deer, thence via Lacombe to Buffalo lake, and then across to Battle river and Dried Meat lake, from there to Wetaskiwin and Pigeon lake, thence back to Edmonton.

I was astounded at the settlement of all the country I passed through, good farm houses and farms well fenced, and the stacks of grain, gave ample evidence of the fertility of the land, and the prosperity of the settlers. I found on this trip many of the large creeks and small rivers, such as Battle river, Pigeon Lake creek, Stony creek and Meeting creek, either very low or altogether dry, I did not see any signs, however, of any fish being stranded in the creeks, all seemed to have found refuge in the lakes where most of the creeks have their sources.

The number of lakes and creeks in this part of the district, all full of running fish in spring, make it a difficult matter to protect them as strictly and efficiently as I would wish. The guardians have done all possible, by breaking up traps and dams, and by clearing creeks of brush and other accumulations to allow the fish to ascend the creeks to spawn. Their work has been of service, as coarse fish are plentiful all over this section of country. The fishing at Buffalo lake was very good, and lasted all winter, which is unusual. This fishing is all done with hook and line. The black bass put in Buffalo lake are supposed to be thriving, it must be some time before they will be numerous, and make a showing in a lake as large as Buffalo lake.

Leaving Edmonton again in end of October, I visited Lake Ste. Annes, and White Whale lake. I found it to be the universal opinion of old residents of Ste. Annes that this lake was now as well stocked as ever with whitefish.

It is to be regretted that as yet no one has been able to make a success of winter fishing in this lake, Guardian Beupré tried at many places in the lake this past winter but met with very little success.

White Whale lake is becoming a very important fishing place. Fish are caught all winter and are improving in quality every year.

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The Canadian Northern Railway will have their road in operation to White Whale lake this fall, this will open a market for the fish of White Whale lake summer and winter, and for Lake Ste. Annes in summer, and care will have to be taken that they are not overfished.

None of the whitefish lakes in this district could stand the fishing they get for three months in winter if it were continued all through the year.

Little Devil's lake will have to be cleared of the pike in it before it will again be a whitefish lake. These fish simply swarm in this lake and are increasing every year, I think it would be well to consider the wisdom of protecting pike in waters frequented by whitefish. Net fishing for pike for market is not carried on by any one. I am afraid that if something is not done to weed them out, they will at last exterminate the whitefish. As it is they certainly destroy large numbers of young whitefish every year. Pigeon lake suffers to a great extent from their ravages.

On return from Ste. Annes I visited lakes Pakan, Saddle, Floating Stone, Whitefish and Lac la Biche.

The fish in Whitefish lake are increasing owing to less fishing being done, many of the Indians having moved onto the reserve at Saddle lake. Only about a quarter of this lake is in the Indian reserve. So it is quite easy for the department to establish a close season in this lake, all the best bass are outside of the reserve line. I found out at Floating Stone lake that last season, 1904, a half-breed had in a very few nights in spawning season killed 900 fish. This shows this lake is not altogether fished out. The close season was rigidly enforced last fall, and I hope before long to report this lake as again well stocked with fish. The fish in this lake are of unusually large size, and generally very fat. The country about the lake is being settled up quickly, so the preservation of fish in it is of importance.

At Lac la Biche I found that cold weather had prevented any great catch of fish being made in close season. The lake freezing and breaking up constantly made it impossible to set nets.

During the winter some fishermen from Lake Winnipeg made a thorough trial of winter fishing in this lake but could not locate the fish, where they go to is a mystery. The lake swarms with fish in summer time.

A lake 'Finchwood lake,' northeast of Lac la Biche some 30 miles, was found to afford good winter fishing, and doubtless many others will also be found to do likewise. A railroad passing close to Lac la Biche, and a charter has been granted for one, will open up a great fishing country. The fish in all lakes in this section are very large and fine.

Opposite Pakan, 12 miles south, is Whitford lake which is drained by the Egg creek. For some years past there have been very few fish in this lake, now as a result of keeping the creek clear of traps, and protection during close season, the lake is well stocked with pike, which furnish a welcome change of diet to the settlers near it.

Beaver, Hasting, and other small lakes and creeks in the Beaver hills are all full of coarse fish and are well looked after by Guardian McKenzie.

Cooking Lake, 20 miles S.E. of Edmonton, and Gull lake 8 miles west of Lacombe, are both summer resorts for Edmonton people and others; cottages have been built, gasoline launches put on, and lots at both lakes command good prices. There is a constant demand from the frequenters of these lakes, who represent the chief citizens of Edmonton, Strathcona and Lacombe, to get some sporting fish like black bass put in these lakes, and I might state in this connection that from all over Alberta, north and south of the Red Deer river, I am constantly receiving letters asking to have lakes and rivers stocked with fish. These demands can only be met I think by the establishment of a hatchery in Alberta. Edmonton as the distributing point of three lines of railway, and the number of lakes in close proximity suitable for stocking, would seem to me as offering the most suitable site. By Edmonton I mean anywhere in the Edmonton district where suitable water could be had.

The regulations have been fairly well observed throughout the district. The damming of creeks, the making fish traps, and the use of small meshed nets and spears are the most common offences, The guardians have confiscated quite a number of the



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two latter, and destroyed a large number of small dams and traps. It is almost impossible to secure convictions, as the offenders are chiefly foreigners who plead ignorance of our laws and language. I think the evil is abating but it would greatly assist me if fishery notices, printed in German, Russian and Galician, as well as in English, were issued by the department. If I might make a suggestion, it would be to have a small card printed with the close season stated and same information as contained on present fishery notices, and have these in the different languages I have mentioned, and ask the Dominion land agents throughout the district to give every homesteader a copy, then there could be no pleading of ignorance of the law. This plan I feel certain would greatly assist in the protection of our fisheries, and would also be appreciated by the majority of the settlers, who are, I think, willing to obey the regulations once they know them.

It is difficult for me, who have lived nearly all my life in the district under my charge, and who yearly take trips covering a large part of it, to refrain from enlarging on the great change that is taking place in the country and the rapidity with which it is being settled. This much I can say, that wherever I have been, I have found the settlers contented and pleased with their location, and as a rule enthusiastic over the soil and climate.

I mention this matter of settlement in order that you may realize the necessity for stricter and more protection, in order to maintain the fisheries of the district at their present standard. The greatest drain will be on the whitefish lakes; high prices for fish for export will cause them to be fished to their utmost. Give the fish a chance to spawn, and limit the fishing privileges in the lakes, and I think there is no reason to fear that the waters in the district will not hold their own.

I have the honour to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HARRISON S. YOUNG,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## ALBERTA.

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Boats, Nets, &c., the Quantity and Value of all Fish caught in the waters of Alberta for the Year 1905.

Number.	Districts in Alberta.	FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.					Number.			
		Boats.		Gill-nets.		Hand lines.	Whitefish.	Pickerel.	Pike.	Tullibee.	Mixed and Coarse Fish.	Value.				
		No.	Value	Men.	No.	Fathoms.								Value.	No.	V value
1	Lac La Biche .....	65	650	80	240	7,200	720	.....	.....	250,000	90,000	50,000	20,000	150,000	22,100	1
2	Lakes Heart, Whitefish and Saddle .....	28	200	54	136	4,080	400	.....	.....	64,000	.....	.....	.....	18,000	3,560	2
3	Lakes Beaver, Dried-meat and Buffalo .....	71	740	520	200	5,970	600	350	350	84,000	.....	161,000	.....	170,000	12,430	3
4	Pigeon Lake .....	30	300	85	420	12,600	1,260	.....	.....	250,000	2,000	2,000	.....	150,000	15,660	4
5	Lakes Conjugung, Gull and Little Devil .....	24	240	80	112	3,360	335	30	30	.....	.....	16,000	.....	8,000	640	5
6	St. Anne Lake .....	16	280	20	31	930	90	.....	.....	550,000	4,000	15,000	.....	2,000	28,190	6
7	White Whale Lake .....	20	200	80	240	7,200	720	.....	.....	312,000	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000	15,700	7
8	Lakes Bad, Jackfish and Baptiste .....	6	30	101	46	1,380	140	90	90	.....	500	9,000	50,000	1,000	1,815	8
9	Lac La Lune and Buck Lake .....	20	200	15	45	1,350	135	.....	.....	40,000	.....	20,000	.....	20,000	3,000	9
10	Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers and vicinity .....	14	140	200	100	3,000	300	250	250	5,000	.....	.....	.....	86,000	1,970	10
11	Lesser Slave Lake and vicinity .....	.....	.....	25	40	5,450	1,500	.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000	3,200	11
	Totals .....	294	2,980	1,260	1,610	52,620	6,200	720	720	1,615,000	97,500	274,000	70,000	616,000	.....	.....
	Values .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,750	4,875	8,220	2,100	12,320	.....	106,265

## APPENDIX No. 4.

## SASKATCHEWAN.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF SASKATCHEWAN BY INSPECTOR  
E. W. MILLER, FOR THE YEAR 1905.

QU'APPELLE, SASK., April 1, 1906.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the fisheries of Saskatchewan district No. 1, together with statistical return showing yield of fish, value, &c.

The past year has presented no exceptional features and normal conditions prevailed throughout the district. While no large increase has taken place in fishing by net and the number of regular fishermen remains fairly constant; many of the smaller lakes and creeks in the southern portion of Saskatchewan, which were formerly rarely visited by any one, are now much resorted to by angling parties and in the aggregate a great catch of fish is so made. Settlers from foreign lands are specially active in availing themselves of any opportunities to so pleasantly and cheaply vary their diet, and throughout the summer and the earlier part of the winter a good fishing station is generally occupied.

Owing to the enforcement of the close season and the non-issue of netting licenses for small lakes and creeks which might otherwise be soon cleared out, the supply of fish remains practically constant and with the continuance of preventive measures against destructive methods of fishing, there is no reason to fear any depletion of our waters. In some instances parties feel aggrieved that they are unable to obtain net licenses for small lakes and creeks, but in this matter the interests of the public at large have to be considered before profit to individuals.

In the large lakes of the Saskatchewan River country where fishing for export is carried on, the results were mostly very satisfactory. In the Prince Albert district, however, while there was no lack of fish, the same difficulty that has occurred in previous years, prevented a satisfactory output. Under the domestic license system, it appears impossible in this district to secure such a regular prosecution of the industry by the local fishermen as will ensure the successful handling of an export trade. For a profitable business it is necessary that the parties providing outfits, arranging for the teaming of the fish from the lakes, &c., shall be able to rely upon a steady pursuit of the fishery by the men at the lakes during the season. On account of the difficulties of transport, the fishing is confined to the winter season, and the men taking it up do so but temporarily, with the result that the catch is very fluctuating and so uncertain as to deter buyers entering the market. Further north a full supply of fish is reported in all the lakes. Efforts are being made to form a local company to fish these waters which can certainly yield immensely more than sufficient for the local needs, which at present is all that is asked from them.

At Cumberland, the sturgeon fishery was again successfully prosecuted, the catch being made principally with the gill-nets of the local fishermen. The fish were bought by the Northwest Fish Company who also operated three pound-nets but without any large measure of success. The winter fishery was purely for home consumption, to supplement the supplies derived by the Indian and half-breed residents from hunting.

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At Moose lake where the catch of the preceding winter had been phenomenally good, little was done in the summer, but all the netting allowed was worked this winter. The catch was larger in the aggregate though individual fishermen have not succeeded so well. The whitefish which form the great bulk of the catch here were again exported by way of Mafeking on the Canadian Northern Railway, to which point a team haul over the ice of from 100 to 120 miles was necessary. More applications for licenses on this lake were received than could be granted for it, and there was some friction accordingly, one man, a non-resident, being fined by the overseer for persisting in fishing without a license. The men with their supplies who intend to fish here in the winter have to be taken in by boat in the open water season. This fall in consequence of the very early and unexpectedly severe frost in October, much difficulty was experienced in getting on the grounds and many of the men were late in beginning work. While heavier catches are made on the newer and farther locations, there is a set-off in the additional cost of haulage to rail head and, roughly speaking, it may be stated that freight to Mafeking costs nearly half the value of the fish delivered at that point.

Cedar lake has been fished for the market both summer and winter, with very good results. In the summer fish are taken out by High Portage and over Lake Winnipegosis: in winter by the Mafeking route. The summer catch of fish in the Cumberland lakes is also brought out by the Saskatchewan River and Cedar Lake route. Pound-nets were operated here by the Northwest Fish Company with much better results than at Cumberland.

In all these northern lakes, where an export fishery is conducted the rights and interests of the resident population have been carefully watched, and the amount of fishing allowed in any one lake regulated to its capacity as far as possible. A railway to reach the Saskatchewan river at The Pas is now under construction, and its completion will give a considerable impetus to the fishing industry in the numerous lakes north of that point, all of which are reported as well stocked with splendid fish.

In the Nelson river district, the results of the work in the preceding year had proved that fish could not be transported that distance in the winter season remuneratively. Fishing in the winter of 1904-5 was, therefore, wholly confined to the food supply of the residents. Active operations were carried on by the Nelson River Packing Company through the summer with satisfactory results, in Playgreen Lake and the lower expansions of the Nelson river. Pound-nets were experimented with such poor success that their use was abandoned. The catches in gill-nets proved, however, that there was no diminution in the supply of fish, both sturgeon and whitefish being plentiful.

It is to be regretted that a suspension of the winter industry was found necessary as it afforded a profitable occupation to many of the Indians of that district.

In the Qu'Appelle lakes, the comparative scarcity of tullibee, owing to the great mortality among them reported last year, still continued. The supply of pike, pickerel and mullet remains extremely abundant and many fine fish of the first species were captured exceeding twenty pounds weight. Whitefish appear to be increasing slowly though the catch of them remains very small in comparison to that of early years. The amount of angling done in these lakes is very large and probably more fish are taken by hook and line than in nets. These lakes have more than lost the water gained last year and are now extremely low owing to the sweeping out of the river channel by the flood of 1904. The repair of the Katopwe dam is very necessary to prevent a recurrence of the bad conditions existing here before its construction. At Crooked and Round lakes lower down the Qu'Appelle valley, conditions are very similar, the increased number of anglers being very marked, and a few more net licenses were also issued.

At Long lake, where the whole surrounding district has been now well taken up, there was a large increase in the number of net licenses. In nearly all cases, however, these were taken out by settlers for the purpose of supplying their own needs and only a very few men fish for the purpose of supplying the general market. In consequence of the rise of water this lake is now in capital condition and appears well able to meet the demand on its fish resources. The whitefish here are of remarkably fine size, aver-

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aging fully five pounds. A dam has been built on the Qu'Appelle river near the outlet from the lake, which will, it is expected, keep the lake at nearly its present level. Before the high water of 1904, its waters had fallen very low and the effect was beginning to be apparent in the falling off of the fishery, the absence of the younger and smaller fish being very noticeable in all catches.

In the trout districts of Southern Alberta the alteration of the close season has given general satisfaction. The rapid increase of population has necessarily led to a larger amount of fishing being done and in particular districts it is to be feared that some of the streams are being overfished, but it is difficult to see how a limitation can be placed on angling other than by shortening the season. There were rumours as to the use of dynamite, but no case could be authenticated.

In the Battleford district an increased amount of fishing was done at Turtle, Jackfish and Cold lakes, and the rush of settlers to this district will assuredly lead to the fishing here being carried on in a more systematic manner than hitherto. There is a splendid supply of fish in these lakes and a much larger catch will cause no detriment.

On the whole it is evident that the observance of the close seasons has been successful in preventing any undue depletion of our waters so far, and while fishing is confined to the authorized methods and times, there is reason to believe that the yield in these waters would be much larger than hitherto.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. W. MILLER,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## SASKATCHEWAN.

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., and the Quantity and Value of all Fish in District No. 1, Northwest Territories, Province of Saskatchewan, for the Year 1905.

Number.	Districts.	FISHING MATERIAL.										OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.				Whitefish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Pickarel, lb.	Pike, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Perch, lb.	Tullibee, lb.	Mixed and coarse fish, lb.	Caviare, lb.	Value.	Number.
		Tugs or Vessels.		Boats.		Gill-nets.		Pound- nets.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.															
									Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.														
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.													
1	Qu'Appelle	...	...	75	1250	75	6000	900	...	...	...	53000	...	...	110000	175000	...	...	18000	30000	...	...	13,850	1		
2	Macleod	...	...	30	600	30	400	60	...	...	...	1000	3500	...	5000	10000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,710	2		
3	Battleford	...	...	35	350	35	7500	825	...	...	...	160000	...	...	20000	30000	1000	...	...	...	...	...	11,700	3		
4	Prince Albert	...	...	250	2500	250	30000	3000	...	...	...	450000	20000	150000	200000	15000	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,200	4		
5	Cumberland	1	6	15	3	180	1600	1200	3	900	2	6	80000	5000	15000	50000	110000	...	...	...	...	...	19,150	5		
6	Grand Rapids	2	45	6250	8	220	48000	7500	12	3500	4	500	940000	45000	115000	120000	85000	10000	...	...	...	...	79,900	6		
7	Nelson	3	60	10000	17	300	30000	3250	10	2000	12	4000	200000	...	40000	50000	120000	...	...	...	...	...	30,180	7		
	Totals	6111	17750	28	1070	12000	129900	16735	25	6400	19	4900	6	210	1884000	105000	455000	635000	331000	10000	20000	410000	4700	...	...	
	Values	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113040	6300	18290	19050	33100	200	1000	4100	4700	...	199,690	

## APPENDIX No. 5.

## MANITOBA.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF MANITOBA FOR THE YEAR 1905, BY  
INSPECTOR WM. S. YOUNG.

SELKIRK, MAN., March 15, 1906.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report on the yield of the fisheries for the province of Manitoba and the unorganized territory called Keewatin for the year 1905, including statistics showing the number of men employed, the number of boats, nets, &c., their value and the varieties and quantities of fish caught.

The subdivisions of my district are the same as made in my last report and are as follows: Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries comprising the principal waterways, as the Nelson river, Playgreen lake at the north, Winnipeg river and its expansions flowing from the east, and Lake St. Martin rather to the northeast of Lake Manitoba, Lakes Rock, Pelican, Swan and Louise and a district formed of small lakes to the south and west of the province, the principal ones of which are Oak lake, Clearwater lake, near Riding Mountains; Whitewater and Lake Killarney, near Deloraine; Fish lake on the boundary line between Manitoba and Dakota.

The value of the yield of fish in my district for 1905 is \$1,503,615, which is an increase over the year of 1904, of \$37,625, although there is a large falling off in the catch of whitefish, 1,395,000 pounds, below the year 1904, a less vigorous prosecution of the fisheries during the year is one cause for the falling off in the catch, and in the second place, one of the large companies' license was cancelled, which put 20,000 yards of gill-net out of business for a part of the commercial season; and then in the third place, very few whitefish were caught during the winter season owing to the unfavourable weather.

While there was a considerable decrease in the catch of whitefish taken from the waters of Lake Winnipeg, there was also a decrease in the output from both Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba; the latter being closed in the summer season accounts for the decrease in the catch in that lake.

While there is a decrease in the catch of whitefish, pickerel, catfish and mixed and coarse fish, increases are noted in the catch of pike, perch, tullibee, sturgeon and fish used for home consumption.

*Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries.*

An examination of the statistics herewith inclosed will show a decrease in the quantity of whitefish caught of 1,000,000 pounds, and also a decrease in the catch of catfish of 50,000 pounds, increases are noted in the catch of pickerel of 250,000 pounds, pike of 25,000 pounds, and sturgeon (caviare) of 1,000 pounds, about an average catch of sturgeon, perch, tullibee, goldeyes, mixed and coarse fish, or fish used for home consumption noted. The total catch of fish for the year 1905 for Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries was 21,575,000 pounds and 36,000 pounds caviare, or the equivalent value of, \$1,112,625, which is an increase in value of \$63,625, over the preceding year.

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*Lakes Winnipegosis, Waterhen and Dauphin,*

In this district a decrease in the catch of whitefish of 200,000 pounds, pickerel, 400,000 pounds, pike, 200,000 pounds, tullibee, 4,000 pounds, goldeyes, 2,000 pounds, is noted, mixed and coarse fish remain the same; the total yield for this district is 4,822,000 pounds, or a total value of \$225,770.

*Lakes—Manitoba Shoal and St. Martin.*

On the 13th day of March, 1905, an order in council was passed closing all the waters in this district to summer fishing, which dates from the first day of April to the thirtieth day of November in each year, both days inclusive. The action of the department in the closing of these waters was a popular one and I am sure will be a lasting benefit to the waters of this district. A number opposed the closing of the waters to summer fishing, but now, after the matter is settled, everybody seems to be well satisfied with the action of the department.

During the winter season of 1905 and 1906, those engaged in fishing through the ice report a profitable season. The largest yield in the history of the fisheries for this district is reported during the past winter season, which would go to show that the closing of the lake to summer fishing had a beneficial effect. The catch of whitefish shows a decrease of 200,000 pounds, pickerel of 200,000 pounds, pike or jackfish of 300,000 pounds, mixed and coarse fish of 500,000 pounds. Increases are noted in the catch of perch of 4,000 pounds, tullibee of 10,000 pounds, goldeyes of 2,000 pounds. The total catch in these waters is 3,682,000 pounds, or a total value of \$162,870.

The fish caught in the two latter districts, comprising the Pembina river and small lakes in the south of the province, are all used in the locality in which they are caught, so do not form any part of our export trade.

Summing up and for the purpose of comparison, we give the following :—

Year.	Lbs.	Value.
1904 .....	32,954,000	\$1,465,990
1905 .....	30,130,000	1,503,615
Decrease.....	2,824,000	Increase..... \$ 37,625

While the decrease in the catch was very considerable, there was a decided improvement in the prices which helped to account for the larger amount realized for the season's operations.

## SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OFFICERS' REPORTS.

*Overseer A. J. McPherson* makes the following report on the fisheries of Lakes Manitoba, Winnipegosis, Dauphin and adjacent waters, for the year ending December 31, 1905.

The fishing on Lake Manitoba last season has been successful, notwithstanding its being closed for summer fishing. The catch has been well up to the average and the fish in good condition. Lake Winnipegosis fishing has been falling off somewhat, and the fish were very small in the north end of the lake. Over one-half of the whitefish caught during the latter part of the season only graded No. 2 and weighed less than two pounds per fish; this is accounted for by the fishermen constantly reducing the size of the mesh of their nets. In the south end of Waterhen lake, the fish were up to size and catches were very good. Close season has been fairly well observed by the fishermen, only ten men were fined for fishing out of season, but I have had considerable trouble with foreigners putting dams and fish traps on the small streams in the spring during the spawning season for pike and pickerel. Some of these contrivances are very ingeniously made and will catch fish while on their way up stream, and by reversing them will catch more when coming down stream after spawning.

*Guardian James Matheson*, of Moose Horn bay, reports on the northern end of Lake Manitoba, Fairford river, and Lake St. Martin, in which there was an increase in the catch of all kinds of fish throughout the year, the prices received were on the whole



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very satisfactory, the year 1905 was by far the most prosperous year in the history of the fisheries for this district.

*Guardian Skuli Sigfusson*, of Maryhill P.O., Lake Manitoba, reports on the south end of Lake Manitoba and Shoal lake, the fishing in this district during the winter season was very satisfactory, large catches were made and good prices were received, thus making it a most successful season. The close seasons were well observed.

*Guardian Wm. Hughes*, Selkirk, Man., reports on the southern end of Lake Winnipeg and the Red river, at certain places he finds a decrease in the catch of fish, especially pickerel, at others about an average catch, the cause of the decrease was on account of the ice taking earlier than usual, and some fishermen lost most of their nets, and did not get started fishing again till late but all through the catch was about an average one, the catfish at mouth of rivers last summer were scarcer the water being very low and the fish did not come in as usual, the catch of pike and goldeyes was good, no abuses came to my notice, and the close seasons were observed throughout the year.

*Guardian Joseph Polson*, Winnipeg, reporting on the waters of the Red river in the vicinity of the city of Winnipeg, says that during the year 1905, twenty seine net licenses were issued also two domestic licenses for the waters of his district. The season was very favourable and the fishermen reaped a good harvest, and the catch was more than double that of the previous year. There was very little trouble among the fishermen this year; each man keeping his own ground, except one, and his case was speedily settled. He is not aware of any illegal fishing being carried on, as the men are now fully notified that they are being watched during the close season.

*Guardian J. Magnusson*, Nes, Man., reports that whitefish are getting scarcer every year and that the catch of pickerel last fall was less than in 1904, but that may be attributed to stormy and unsettled weather rather than to scarcity of fish, the close seasons have been fairly well observed, no fines have been imposed or confiscations made of fish or fishing apparatus in this district which comprises the Gimli district and Big Island on Lake Winnipeg, during the year.

*Guardian T. B. Perry*, Deloraine, Man., reports: I have made several official trips to the fish-producing lakes in my district during 1905 and have nothing of special interest to report regarding same. The fishing in my district is almost entirely carried on in Long lake and Lake Mitigastin; the greater part of the latter lake lies in the United States. The fishing is entirely carried on by settlers living near the lake, and the fish caught are pike and pickerel.

*Guardian James Gray*, Cartwright, Man., reports on the waters of Rock, Pelican, Swan and Louise lakes. He says: You are aware that no licenses were issued for the waters in this district. There appears to be an abundance of fish in above lakes, in fact trolling was a much used pastime as the fish were very plentiful during the year. I had occasion to remove many traps, principally across the rivers; these traps were solidly built with wire netting attached and at end of dam were traps. A canoe is badly needed in this work, as when driving you are away from rivers or lakes and obstructions are not seen. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have constructed a fish ladder at Homefield, across the Long river which was badly needed.

As no complaints came from Oak lake, I had no cause to visit that vicinity during 1905. It is my intention to go from Rock lake down the Pembina river to the boundary line as I am informed there are dams made with poplar poles driven down through the ice in winter so as to be in position when the ice goes out.

In conclusion, I would just say that another report which I am preparing will contain some recommendations along the line of a more stringent code of regulations for the waters of Lake Winnipeg.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

W S YOUNG,  
*Inspector of Fisheries.*

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Return of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, &c., in the Fishing Industry in the Province of  
**Manitoba and Keewatin for the Year 1905.**

DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIAL.												OTHER FIXTURES USED.							
	Tugs or Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.			Seines.			Pound-nets.		Freezers and Ice houses.		Piers and Wharfs.			
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1 Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries .....	85	2540	250140	395	850	13000	1700	8500	510000	85000	21	700	600	10	2000	130	139000	40	12000	1
2 Lakes Winnipegosis, Waterhen and Dauphin.....	3	95	18500	24	140	5475	290	3600	216000	36000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	14100	13	4500	2
3 Lakes Manitoba, Shoal and St. Martin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	1500	240	1200	72000	12000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4 Lakes Rock, Pelican, Swan and Louise .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	90	6	10	600	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5 Lakes Oak and Clear Water.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	60	4	6	360	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Totals.....	88	2635	268640	419	1045	20125	2240	13316	798960	133160	21	700	600	10	2000	155	153100	53	16500	

## RETURN showing the Kinds, Quantities and Value of Fish in the Province of Manitoba and Keewatin for the Year 1905.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.									VALUÉ.	Number.	
	Whitefish, lbs., at 7c.	Pickarel, lbs., at 6c.	Pike, lbs., at 3½c.	Sturgeon, lbs., at 10c.	Perch, lbs., at 3½c.	Tullibee, lbs., at 3½c.	Gold Eyes, lbs., at 3½c.	Catfish, lbs., at 8c.	Mixed and Coarse Fish, lbs., at 2c.			Home consumption, lbs. at 3c.
1 Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries .....	650000	450000	1250000	600000	125000	1800000	300000	500000	5000000	1000000	36000	1,112,625 00
2 Lakes Winnipegosis, Waterhen and Dauphin.	1100000	1400000	1000000	.....	.....	14000	8000	.....	1000000	300000	.....	225,770 00
3 Lakes Manitoba, Shoal and St. Martin. . . .	400000	1000000	1500000	.....	19000	250000	3000	.....	250000	250000	.....	162,870 00
4 Lakes Rock, Pelican, Swan and Louise. ....	.....	.....	20000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	1,000 00
5 Lakes Oak and Clear Water. ....	5000	.....	20000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	1,350 00
Totals .....	8005000	6900000	3790000	600000	144000	2074000	311000	500000	6250000	1570000	36000	.....
Total values ....	560350	414000	132150	60000	5940	72590	10885	40000	125000	47100	36000	1,503,615 00

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## RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries for the season of 1905, in the Provinces of  
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$
Whitefish.. . . . . Lbs.	11,504,000		754,140
Trout .. . . . . "	105,000		6,300
Pickrel .. . . . . "	7,452,500		437,075
Pike .. . . . . "	4,699,000		159,920
Perch .. . . . . "	154,000		5,240
Sturgeon .. . . . . "	931,000		93,100
" caviare .. . . . . "	40,700		40,700
Tullibee .. . . . . "	2,169,000		75,690
Catfish .. . . . . "	500,000		40,000
Goldeyes .. . . . . "	311,000		10,885
Coarse and mixed fish .. . . . . "	8,846,000		188,620
Total, 1905 .. . . . .			1,811,570
Total, 1904 .. . . . .			1,716,977
Increase .. . . . .			94,593

## RECAPITULATION

Of the Capital invested in the Fisheries of the three Inland Western Provinces, 1905

Articles.	Number.	Value.	Total.
		\$	\$
Fishing tugs, 2,746 tons. . . . . 457 men	94	286,390	
" boats .. . . . . 4,570 "	2,409	35,105	
			321,195
Gill-nets .. . . . . fathoms	981,380	156,095	
Seines .. . . . . "	700	600	
Pound-nets .. . . . . "	35	8,400	
Hand lines .. . . . . "	720	720	
			165,815
Freezers and ice houses. . . . .	174	158,000	
Fishing piers and wharfs .. . . .	59	16,710	
			174,710
Total .. . . . .			662,020

## APPENDIX No. 6.

## ONTARIO.

## GENERAL REMARKS—FISHING SEASON OF 1905.\*

The season has on the whole been a fairly profitable one for the fishermen, though the lakes were this year again visited by frequent and violent wind storms, which caused many suspensions of operations. Notwithstanding this, however, and that apparently fewer fish were caught than in 1904, prices were better, and from the fishermen's standpoint the outcome was nearly as good.

The total number of persons engaged in the industry in 1905, as reported by the overseers, was 3,247, as follows:

Lake of the Woods and Rainy River district, 140; Lake Superior, 184; Lake Huron and north channel, 359; Georgian bay, 315; Lake Huron (proper), 326; Lake St. Clair and Detroit river, 216; Thames river, 76; Lake Erie, 803; Lake Ontario, 516; Nipissing district, 44; inland waters, 276; 122 less than were employed in 1904.

The amount of capital invested was \$1,129,467, divided over the lakes as follows:

Lake of the Woods and Rainy River district, \$47,175; Lake Superior, \$86,775; Lake Huron and north channel, \$153,460; Georgian bay, \$295,628; Lake Huron (proper), \$103,762; Lake St. Clair and Detroit river, \$30,419; Thames river, \$955; Lake Erie, \$326,279; Lake Ontario, \$64,294; Nipissing district, \$24,000; inland waters, \$1,673.

There were in use 122 tugs valued at \$323,675, and 1,464 sail and other boats valued at \$299,498.

There were licensed 530 pound-nets; 506 hoop-nets; 27 fyke-nets; 121 seines; 130 dip-nets; 3 machines; 139 spears; 13,000 hooks, and 3,910,528 yards of gill-nets, of a total value of \$1,130,800.

The total product of the fisheries amounted to \$22,572,300 pounds, the estimated value of which is \$1,708,963.

The principal species taken, and the quantity and value (including salted) were:

Whitefish, 2,895,820 pounds, \$289,542; trout, 6,170,850 pounds, \$617,085; herring, 5,232,200 pounds, \$261,610; pickerel (doré), 3,236,940 pounds, \$323,694; pike (including blue pickerel), 1,479,900 pounds, \$59,196; sturgeon, 401,350 pounds, \$32,108; caviare, 17,100 pounds, \$11,970; bladders, 290 pounds, \$232; eels, 20,150 pounds, \$1,209; perch, 800,200 pounds, \$24,006; catfish, 370,450 pounds, \$29,636; coarse fish, 1,939,600 pounds, \$58,188; tullibee, 7,450 pounds, \$447.

The total catch shows a decrease of 1,437,670 pounds, and a decrease in value of \$84,561, as compared with that of 1904.

The waters showing a decrease are: Lake Huron, north channel, 1,749,692 lbs.—there being a falling off in the quantity of every kind of fish taken; the Georgian bay, 474,433 lbs.; Lake and River St. Clair and Thames river, 102,260 lbs.; Lake Ontario, 171,159 lbs.; and Nipissing district, 26,000 lbs. Those showing an increase are: The Lake of the Woods, 262,098 lbs.; Lake Superior, 149,348 lbs.; Lake Huron (proper), 65,050 lbs.; and Lake Erie, 595,795 lbs., the catch of herring and yellow pickerel in Lake Erie showing an increase of 370,800 and 628,270 pounds respectively.

\* NOTE.—These statements are taken from the Provincial reports.

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The total yield in the Lake of the Woods and Rainy river district was 1,017,420 pounds valued at \$91,707 ; Lake Superior, 2,647,820 pounds, valued at \$254,178 ; Lake Huron, N.C., 2,689,720 pounds, valued at \$259,668 ; Georgian bay, 2,509,030 pounds, valued at \$239,503 ; Lake Huron (proper) 2,045,430 pounds, valued at \$173,211 ; Lake St. Clair and Detroit river, 740,190 pounds, valued at \$33,313 ; Thames River, 182,590 pounds, valued at \$8,256 ; Lake Erie, 7,318,230 pounds, valued at \$437,352 ; Lake Ontario, 2,796,360 pounds, valued at \$163,584 ; Nipissing district, 368,800 pounds valued at \$34,740 ; inland waters, 256,710 pounds, valued at \$13,451.

## FERTILIZING LAKE TROUT EGGS.

In a former report the enormous loss of spawn of the lake trout by the taking of those fish at the spawning period was referred to, and it was recommended that steps be taken to prevent a portion at any rate of the serious waste. It was pointed out that the State of Wisconsin had enacted that the fishermen should during the spawning period take the eggs from the female trout while alive, and the milt from the male trout while alive, and after mixing them together in a pail or can immediately cast them into the water from whence such fish were taken ; and it was suggested that our fishermen might in their own interests readily adopt this means of assisting in maintaining the fish supply. The practice has been followed for some years in Wisconsin, and with, it is reported, very satisfactory results. Indeed, it was believed that the planting of eggs in this manner was of more benefit than the close season, and that as large a percentage of them would hatch as in the hatcheries. This is the opinion of one at least of the best fish culturists in the United States. The expense of placing a few experienced men upon the tugs of fishermen operating in Lake Superior, where the trout spawn nearly if not quite a month before the season closes, would not be great, and there is no reason why a plan which has yielded such gratifying results in Wisconsin should not be equally successful here. The fisherman would no doubt be glad to afford every facility for carrying on the work. It is also the plan adopted by some of the States for securing ova for their hatcheries,—that is by sending men to accompany the tugs, and it has proved to be a much less costly and troublesome means than that of operating nets on their own behalf for the purpose.

## THE WORK OF CAPTURING AND DESTROYING COARSE FISH IN THE NEPIGON.

The work of capturing and destroying coarse fish in the River Nepigon was again prosecuted ; 7,632 pike, 2,282 suckers, 228 pickerel (or doré), and 145 whitefish were destroyed and otherwise disposed of. The work was all done within a period of six weeks, which gives an idea of the extent to which these fish have multiplied in the Nepigon, and what a menace they are becoming to the trout of that famous river.

## THE CARP.

The popular prejudice against the carp—a prejudice which has arisen because of its injury to other and finer species of fish, their spawn and young, and to the feeding grounds of the wild duck, increases as its destructiveness and depredations become more generally and widely known.

It is in the waters of Lakes Erie and St. Clair that it has multiplied and grown most rapidly, and is to be found in greatest numbers in this province. But it is by no means confined to these lakes, for we find it in considerable numbers in the cold, deep waters of the Georgian bay, the north channel and Lake Huron, Lake Superior seeming not yet to have been invaded.

As an example of the prolificness of the carp, it may be said that one weighing 4 or 5 lbs. will contain on an average from 400,000 to 500,000 ova ; one of 9 lbs. 600,000 ; and from one of 16½ lbs. the amazing number of 2,059,750 eggs have been taken. A genius for mathematics has figured it out thus : If from the eggs of a carp weighing 4 or 5 lbs. two fish survive, from one million carp (half of them being females) the increase the first year would be one million fish ; for the first five years (on the compound

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interest system) 64 million ; for ten years 2,048,000,000 ; for fifteen years 18,384,000,000.

The carp is a marvel of longevity. The New International Encyclopædia (1902) states that it 'may reach an age of 200 years ;' and as for its vitality, Norris, in 'The American Angler's Book,' new edition, (a work of 700 pages) in the chapter 'General Remarks on Fish' makes the almost incredible statement (page 48) that 'it is an established fact that in draining carp ponds in Germany to cultivate the soil which had been flooded and made a fish pond of for the purpose of enriching it, the spawn of the carp left after drawing off the water does not lose its vitality though exposed for two or three years to the heat of summer and frost of winter ; and that when the field is again converted into a pond there is no necessity of restocking it with carp, but the ova remaining beneath the surface of the ground produces a stock of carp, thus keeping up an alternation of crops—fish and vegetables.'

The editor of 'Forest and Stream' in a recent article said : 'In the great lakes it is in the very nature of the case a matter of international concern, and it is a concern which every year is becoming more serious, as the fish multiplies in its old haunts and finds its way into new waters.

The carp is here, and it is here to stay. To extirpate it from connecting water courses is something which may safely be counted as beyond the ingenuity of man.'

In Illinois there is a small lake into which the carp had found its way. The lake had once been famous for its game fish, and the work of ridding it of these 'scavengers' was begun, but after more than 40,000 pounds had been taken the effort was abandoned as hopeless

While therefore it would appear to be impossible to exterminate the carp from waters in which it has already become established, it is not too late to protect therefrom the more or less isolated waters which have not yet become invaded by it. Our law prohibits the taking of fish in any manner from provincial waters for the purpose of stocking, artificial breeding, or for scientific purposes, without the authority of the department in writing ; so that unless carp are illegally deposited therein, these waters are safeguarded to that extent. And in this connection let a word of warning be sounded, and that is in regard to the erection of fishways, which are constantly being recommended and asked for in dams throughout the province. In many cases these dams are now so many fortresses guarding our inland lakes from the enemy, while, if fishways were erected, facility would be afforded for the enemy to enter, and it would be but a short time before it would drive out and supplant all other fish. Much better would it be to discourage the fishways and stock the waters by the introduction of bass, trout or other game or desirable and suitable fish.

It is uncertain when the carp was first introduced into American waters. From an authentic source we find that in the years 1831 and 1832 an enterprising New Yorker brought 'from France' some six or seven dozen which he put into his ponds, and from these ponds he made frequent plantings into the Hudson river, where they are said to have 'thrived wonderfully.' The introduction by the United States Fish Commission was begun in 1877, The first lot brought over consisted of 345 fish, of which 227 were mirror, and 118 scale carp. These were planted in ponds, and in 1879 their progeny, amounting to some 12,265, were distributed to over 300 persons in 25 states and territories. From 22 applicants for carp in 1877, these had increased to 2,000 in 1880. In 1882 over 7,000 applications were received by the commission, of which 5,758 were granted, 143,696 fish being distributed, some of which 'were sent to Canada.' In 1883, 260,000 were distributed in 1,478 counties, and to nearly 10,000 applicants. The distribution was carried on until 1897, when it was discontinued. So that from these plantings the public waters of this continent during the short period of about 25 years are now literally overrun with this fish. In 1883 the fishermen of Lake Erie began to take them in their nets. They did not know what they were, and they were kept on exhibition in tubs as curiosities.

When the question of the introduction of carp into the United States was being considered by the Fish Commission, Prof. Baird, the then commissioner, in his report for 1873-4 enumerated the good qualities of the carp which made it 'a desirable species for cultural purposes,' as follows :

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1. Fecundity and adaptability to the process of artificial propagation.
2. Living largely on a vegetable diet.
3. Hardy in all stages of growth.
4. Adaptability to conditions unfavourable to any equally palatable American fish, and to varied climates.
5. Rapid growth.
6. Harmlessness in its relation to other fishes.
7. Ability to populate waters to their greatest extent.
8. Good edible qualities.

It has certainly been demonstrated beyond peradventure that it is 'hardy' and 'rapid' of growth, and has 'ability to populate waters to their greatest extent,' but it is doubtful if any considerable number of persons could be found to testify as to its being 'harmless in its relation to other fishes,' and as to its 'good edible qualities.'

It would be a waste of time to discuss the unwisdom of the introduction of the carp, but that a great mistake was made there surely can be no difference of opinion. But 'it is here to stay,' and we must make the best of it. It has been shown that efforts for its extermination have been abortive. Some have suggested that the Government should offer a bounty to induce more people to fish for it. But the best bounty that can be offered is the increasing demand for it in the market. The demand that will make fishing for carp a profitable business will provide the necessary incentive for its capture, and there seems to be an increasing demand in all large American cities where there is a mixed population, and where the better kinds of fish, even for the wealthy, are becoming a luxury. In such cities it will fill a large and increasing want; but it will be some time before the people of Canada, who have been accustomed to our native fish, will cultivate a taste for the alien. The department should afford every facility for carrying on the work of capture that it is proper to afford, and authorize for that purpose the use of every implement, the operation of which will not be a detriment to or assist in the destruction of better species. When treating of the subject some years ago, we held the view that nothing short of concerted action on the part of the several jurisdictions surrounding the great lakes would have an appreciable effect towards permanently reducing its numbers. But this was before it had become to the same extent a mercantile product. The prices are increasing, and in the wholesale market of New York four or five cents a pound has been the average paid during the year, which would indicate a good profit to the fishermen. At certain periods of the year, however, prices are still higher, and by a small outlay provision may be made to retain the take until such time as can be more profitably disposed of. A simple and effective inclosure could be provided to accommodate almost any number of fish by selecting some sheltered spot or bay and running from the shore a picket fence (that which is manufactured and rolled in coils with wire if closely woven would suit the purpose) in a square or semi-circular form, the shore forming one side, the pickets being driven firmly into the ground, and supported at regular intervals by stakes or posts driven more deeply. A woven wire netting may where necessary be added to the top of the inclosure to prevent the fish from jumping out, and with a view to reducing the cost. It is not necessary to suggest that care must be taken to select a place for the pen where the bottom is free from stones and snags so that the fish when required to be marketed may be seined out; and it would afford greater immunity from damage to the inclosure from seas or floating debris if a boom were strung around the inclosure ten or twenty feet therefrom.

The net with which the carp may be taken most successfully is the seine. The gill-net, however, has its advocates, and may always be used to advantage where the carp has entered some place where the net may be set across its one means of escape, or where it may be driven into the net. And it can also be used in many places where it would be quite impossible, from the nature of the ground, to use a seine. A fisherman of experience with gill-nets offers the suggestion that No. 35 thread is of the proper strength, that a six inch mesh is the most profitable size to fish with, and that in making up the net it should be hung five in three—an expression which practical fishermen will understand. If taut, the fish will not enter the net, but will turn from it, it being very wary, 'wise, knowing and cunning.'



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## RETURN of the number of Fishermen, and Value of Tugs,

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIAL.										
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.		Pound-nets.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$
1	Lake of the Woods .....	1	165	8,500	14	43	7,775	86	55,200	9,255	12	3,500
2	Eagle Lake .....	1	25	500	2	7	1,395	14	14,000	2,050		
3	Shoal Lake .....					4	1,050	9	8,000	1,275		
4	Big Sandy Lake .....					1	150	2	2,000	275		
5	Wabigoon Lake .....					2	250	3	3,000	450		
6	Manitou Lake .....					1	125	2	2,000	275		
7	Vermilion Lake .....					1	125	2	2,000	275		
8	Big Stone Lake .....					1	200	2	2,000	275		
9	Obadicon Lake .....					1	250	2				
10	Lulu Lake .....					1	200	2				
	Totals .....	6	190	9,000	16	62	11,520	124	88,200	14,130	12	3,500
	Values .....	\$										
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>											
1	Thunder Bay .....	12	132	12,300	58	48	3,760	50	258,000	13,760	25	5,000
2	Point Mamainse .....	1	10	1,500	3	1	200		34,000	2,000		
3	Gros Cap .....					10	245	9	3,200	180		
4	Otter Head .....					1	250	2	2,000	600		
5	Michipicoten Island .....	1	15	3,000	7	5	980	5	52,200	4,025	5	2,000
6	Dog River .....					1	40	2	500	20		
7	Gargantua Harbonr. ....	2	30	16,000	20	2	75	2	48,400	3,220		
8	Goulais Bay .....					6	495	9	13,500	170		
9	Lizzard Islands .....	2	25	10,500	10	1	150	2	26,000	115	5	2,000
10	Cariboo .....					1	200	2	5,000	400		
11	Batchewana Bay .....					1	500	3	6,000	500		
	Totals .....	18	212	48,300	98	77	6,895	86	448,800	25,190	35	9,000
	Values .....	\$										

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## ARIO.

Vessels and Boats, &amp;c., also the kind of fish, &amp;c., for the year 1905.

KINDS OF FISH.											Value.	Number.
Herring, fresh, lb.	Whitefish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Pickarel or Doré, lb.	Pike, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Tullibee, lb.	Catfish, lb.	Mixed and coarse fish, lb.	Caviare, lb.	Bladders, lb.		
	206,000	25,100	130,650	71,300	63,800		59,050		480	290	49,423	1
	90,820	4,500	113,030	21,500							21,695	2
	21,250	12,100	35,460	17,200							10,569	3
	10,000	6,000		2,400							1,696	4
	13,000	5,500		2,600							1,954	5
	4,000		500	600							474	6
	3,000	2,500	300	750							610	7
	19,840		10,000	8,500		3,500					3,534	8
							10,600				848	9
							11,300				904	10
	397,910	55,700	289,940	124,850	63,800	3,500	80,950		480	290		
	39,791	5,570	28,994	4,994	5,104	210	6,476		336	232	91,707	
176,800	274,900	1,058,750	19,250	300				2,500			152,707	1
	4,330	50,300									5,463	2
5,200	4,400	6,800									1,380	3
	4,000	30,000									3,400	4
	81,000	130,310						2,300			21,200	5
		10,000									1,000	6
	37,800	335,700						7,200			37,566	7
9,000	8,500	7,000									2,000	8
	71,060	172,730						2,800			24,462	9
		30,000									3,000	10
	6,000	14,000									2,000	11
191,000	491,980	1,845,590	19,250	300				14,800				
9,550	49,198	184,559	1,925	12				444			254,178	

† In No. 1, add 691 brls. trout and 158 brls. of whitefish valued at \$8,490.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

ONT

RETURN of the Number, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, and the Province of Ontario,

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIAL.										
		Tugs or Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.		Pound-nets.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Lake Huron (North Channel).</i>			\$			\$		\$		\$	
1	Tenby Bay .....					3	350	5	14,000	850	2	600
2	Marksville .....					3	425	6	16,000	450	2	600
3	Bruce Mines .....					7	1,450	16	18,000	800	12	2,500
4	Blind River .....	1	30	5,500	6	1	150	2	24,000	3,000	6	1,200
5	Cape Smith .....	1	23	2,000	5						10	3,500
6	Fraser's Bay .....	1	12	4,000	6	2	250	6			5	1,500
7	Haywood Island .....	1	12	4,000	6	2	250	6			5	1,500
8	Manitowaning Bay .....	1	12	4,000	6	2	250	6			5	1,500
9	Kagawong .....	1	15	2,000	5				24,000	2,000		
10	Clapperton Island .....					1	25	2	6,000	150		
11	Meldrum Bay .....	1	15	2,000	6				24,300			
12	Thessalon .....					1	150	2			4	100
13	Cockburn Island .....	1	20	6,000	6	3	1,000	7	36,000	1,900	2	400
14	Narrow Island .....					1	50	4	1,500	100		
15	Cutler .....					3	175	8	18,000	445		
16	Fitzwilliam Island .....	1	12	800	4	14	1,040	26	104,000	4,775		
17	Squaw Island .....	3	70	12,000	18	4	300	8	52,000	6,700		
18	Ducks Islands .....	1	15	3,000	5	5	450	10	54,000	3,000		
19	South Bay Mouth .....	1	20	2,500	5	7	1,050	15	66,000	3,900		
20	Killarney .....	1	15	2,000	6	21	1,450	42	150,000	7,500		
21	Bustard Islands .....	3	62	13,000	16	27	5,000	54	234,000	13,300		
22	Johns Island .....					5	250	11	30,000	1,000		
23	Aird Island .....	1	10	4,000	5	1	75				8	700
24	Providence Bay .....					1	50	2	6,000	200		
25	Cape Robert .....	1	25	2,000	6	1	100	2			5	1,500
26	Bedford Island .....	1	10	800	8						5	1,500
27	Lake Penage .....								2,000	200		
	Totals .....	21	380	69,600	119	115	14,290	240	879,800	50,270	71	17,100
	<i>Georgian Bay.</i>											
1	Parry Sound .....	5	9	15,725	35	13	1,835	23	124,250	14,980		
2	Waubushene .....					13	2,165	23	56,500	1,740		
3	Penetanguishene .....					14	500	25	46,750	1,045		
4	Collingwood .....	1	25	3,500	6	21	2,030	42	156,000	6,100		
5	Meaford .....	8	173	22,000	38	23	1,208	44	317,000	15,140		
6	Colpoys Bay and Tobermory .....	2	40	5,800	10	39	3,000	69	163,700	7,210		
	Totals .....	16	247	47,025	89	123	10,738	226	863,100	46,215		
	<i>Lake Huron Proper.</i>											
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton .....	11	225	31,000	47	41	4,810	87	525,300	38,808	2	300
2	Southampton to Goderich .....	2	44	4,400	12	4	500	8	79,200	935		
3	County Huron including Grand Bend	1	25	2,500	6	11	1,705	55	59,480	1,689	11	2,325
4	County Lambton including St. Clair River .....	2	3	3,800	6	71	4,800	105	64,000	2,300	64	10,750
	Totals .....	16	297	41,700	71	127	11,875	255	727,980	23,732	77	13,375

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## ARIO.

Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and the Kinds of Fish caught in the for the Year 1905.

KINDS OF FISH.													Value.	Number.
Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Whitefish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Pickered or Doré, lb.	Pike, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Perch, lb.	Catfish, lb.	Mixed and coarse fish, lb.	Caviare, lb.	Trout, salted, brls.	Whitefish, salted, brls.		
20		800	550	500	7,800				6,000				677	1
		1,300	2,400										570	2
		23,250	21,600	38,150	5,850	5,000			4,000				9,054	3
		16,000	120,000	26,000		2,800							16,376	4
		81,700	14,400	10,000	1,000	1,700							10,786	5
		12,800	7,200	18,600	2,500	600				30			4,029	6
		12,800	7,200	18,600	2,500	600				30			4,029	7
		12,500	7,200	18,600	2,500	600				30			4,023	8
		11,900	75,100	2,100	750								8,940	9
30													300	10
		12,000	11,400										2,340	11
			28,000										2,800	12
		16,000	196,600								27	10	21,630	13
40													400	14
140					800								1,432	15
15		60,200	149,200										21,190	16
		103,300	231,900	1,500									33,670	17
1		6,000	170,800									40	18,090	18
		35,200	104,000									17	14,090	19
10		79,700	97,200	27,700	2,500	500						20	21,100	20
80		157,800	117,700	96,900	17,900	5,900		400	1,000			33	39,620	21
40													400	22
		1,800	7,100	151,200		3,500			20,400				16,902	23
		2,000	1,000										300	24
8		6,900	6,200	38,600	1,200	2,500							5,498	25
		6,100	3,600	3,100	200	1,000							1,368	26
		80	300	100									48	27
394		660,430	1380650	453,650	45,500	24,100		400	31,400	90	27	120	259,668	
5	35,520	187,240	246,420	28,400	14,500	2,800			20,000	300			49,596	1
11	3,900	30,050	26,300	104,370	36,600	2,200		450	31,200				18,929	2
22	2,080	24,370	25,800	8,000	4,000						155	73	8,471	3
	25,300	79,250	135,810	50		15,250	800	2600	1,400				24,490	4
		12,650	380,490								119		40,504	5
	7,000	60	137,970	300							7,900	433	97,513	6
38	73,800	333,620	952,790	141,120	55,100	20,250	800	3,050	52,600	300	8,174	506	239,503	
820	45,900	51,300	769,570	100	1,000	1,300	4,500			2,200			92,937	1
10	300	4,820	14,800										2,077	2
	56,800	11,300	105,050	20,600		3,200	1,600		300	4,900	1,250		17,885	3
	134,600	11,560	79,330	387,950	3,600	13,300	7,700	200	700	139,700			60,312	4
830	237,600	78,980	968,750	408,650	4,600	17,800	13,800	200	1,000	146,800	1,250		173,211	

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Boats, Nets, &amp;c.,

Number.	DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL.													
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		Seines.			Pound-nets.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.	Number.	Yards.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>			\$		\$		\$		\$			\$		
1	Thames River.....					17	395	76			15	1350	560		
2	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River.....					122	3807	216			52	5197	1860	9 1800	
	Totals .....					139	4202	292			67	6547	2420	9 1800	
	Values .....			\$.											
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>														
1	Pelée Island.....	4	123	20000	42	7	675	11	24000	1460				13 4800	
2	Essex County.....	1	117	8000	7	34	7760	46	6500	3164	1	170	170	54 13997	
3	Kent County.....	4	232	13500	21	75	11230	110	8000	1865	3	1200	7780	100 34400	
4	Elgin County West.....	1	17	6000	6	28	5550	40	8000	600				51 18050	
5	Elgin County East.....	11	85	11600	49	39	6715	108	144000	7595					
6	Houghton.....	5		11400	30	8	538	10	29500	8890				11 2000	
7	Walsingham.....	2		4500	12	24	530	52	24000	2000	13	4750	1275		
8	Long Point.....	1		4000	6	5	175	6	3800	1015					
9	Charlotteville.....					24	1440	62	18000	445	11	4110	945		
10	Inner Bay.....					15	377	23	3100	119					
11	Haldimand County.....	7	94	16700	31	26	905	44	71000	8500	5	305	185	24 3755	
12	Port Maitland to Port Colborne.....	5	48	9250	24	15	394	20	55500	7702				18 4900	
13	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls.....					31	708	43						4 300	
	Totals .....	41	716	104950	228	331	36997	575	395400	43355	33	10635	10355	275 82202	
	Values .....			\$.											

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and the Quantities of Fish caught in the Province of Ontario for the Year 1905.

KINDS OF FISH.										Value.	Number.
Herring, fresh, lb.	Whitefish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Pickered or Doré, lb.	Pike, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Perch, lb.	Tullibee, lb.	Catfish, lb.	Mixed and coarse fish, lb.		
			37890	38500		200	500	1450	138700	\$ 8,256	1
1400	30800		82590	38200	24700	37700	3000	28700	493100	33,313	2
1400	30800		120480	42050	24700	37900	3500	30150	631800		
70	3080		12048	1682	1976	1137	210	2412	18954	41,569	
94800	17180		15200	23300	4500	6700		4900	24100	10,754	1
94000	62300		202400	168100	9900	202200		3150	126000	49,309	2
1058300	35250		402550	652800	15500	92500		800	144300	131,565	3
140600	24000		317300		6200	21100		1450	15600	42,922	4
613700	3600		31200	4000	600	23500		250	9600	35,561	5
334000	6400		55530		1900	4900		550	1800	23,325	6
217900	20000	200	162150	14000		68900		8650	142100	36,712	7
48600			56300		1400	200			4800	8,762	8
2300	20		25390	5900		36100		1100	94800	6,907	9
								14300	18000	1,702	10
257900	95200		289950	1500	6200	46200		100	64400	55,292	11
145300	40250		84550	66300	13300	32400		800	51600	27,025	12
7900	200		46500		14900	18000			5300	7,516	13
3015300	304400	200	1692020	935900	74400	552700		36050	703000		
150765	30440	20	169202	37436	5952	16581		2884	21090	437,352	

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

\* RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels, Boats, and the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIALS.							
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Yards.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>			\$			\$		\$
1	Lincoln County .....	1	37	2000	7		5021		122525
2	Wentworth .....					16	2680	25	48000
3	Halton .....					19	2480	39	73500
4	Peel .....					2	800	4	8000
5	York .....	1	3	400	2	20	2235	25	53700
6	Ontario .....	1	3	600	2	1	150	2	150
7	Northumberland .....					32	1166	32	84000
8	Rice Lake and Trent River .....					12	214	22	
9	Prince Edward County .....					69	1423	122	42400
10	Bay of Quinte .....					37	905	76	36000
11	Lennox and Napanee .....					20	518	34	4240
12	Amherst Island .....					44	1399	59	24875
13	Wolf Island and vicinity .....					14	405	25	2400
	Totals .....	3	43	3000	11	274	19182	443	499640
	Values .....			\$					
	<i>Inland Waters.</i>								
1	Frontenac County .....					94	896	170	4110
2	Leeds, Lanark and Addington Counties .....					51	777	58	848
3	Russell, Prescott and Carleton Counties .....					26	76	25	1600
4	Renfrew County .....					22	250	15	1050
5	Nipissing District .....	6	20	7100	20	21	3200	24	
	Totals .....	6	20	7100	20	214	5199	292	7608
	Values .....			\$					

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Quantity and Value of all Fish, Nets, &amp;c., in the Province of Ontario—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.												VALUE.	Number.
Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Whitefish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Pickered or Doré, lb.	Pike, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Eels, lb.	Perch, lb.	Tullibee, lb.	Catfish, lb.	Mixed and coarse fish, lb.		
2567	436500 50940 116000 7000 58700 15200 29500	27400 30200 3000 4300 20300 1500 7570	9200 6800 3000 8300 1600 500	31070 500	2000 20000 1100 450 64300 300	3100	2650 50	10900 2500 600	50	2600 500	4100 900 500 24900	29,581 33,068 6,220 1,628 6,008 928	1 2 3 4 5 6
300	18300	92800	16400	1500	30300	400	400	18800 2800		12900 11300	40300 2300	10,094 1,069	7 8
264	19940	103780	500	7830	30960		6800	12900 58200	200	17300 37500	40100 91800	19,239 23,994	9 10
	3800	7600			33350		5350	31900		35600	12100	6,773	11
	8360	167260	3050	7550	8500	4250		17400		400	13600	19,846	12
		10060	1400		12700	6400	4000	23000		17100	22400	5,136	13
3131	764240	472770	75100	48950	203950	14200	19250	179000	250	135450	257000		
31310	38212	47277	7510	4895	8158	1136	1155	5370	15	10836	7710	163,584	
17	11600		570		16300			4200		28800	19200	4,465	1
77	660		300		16000					52650	32500	6,660	2
		700		1920	9200	5350	300	8400		1700	25900	2,241	3
		210			800					250	400	85	4
	39200	45620	2000	60960	25350	156750	600	3400			24200	34,740	5
94	51460	46530	2870	62880	67650	162100	900	16000		83400	102200		
940	2573	4653	287	6288	2706	12968	54	480		6672	3066	48,191	



6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

## ONTARIO

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of  
and also the Kinds and Quan-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIAL.									
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-nets.			
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				\$			\$				\$
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.....	6	190	9,000	16	62	11,520	124	.....	88,200	14,130
2	Lake Superior.....	18	212	43,300	98	77	6,895	86	.....	44,800	25,190
3	Lake Huron (N. channel)....	21	380	69,600	119	115	14,290	240	.....	879,800	50,270
4	Georgian Bay.....	16	247	47,025	89	123	10,738	226	.....	863,100	46,215
5	Lake Huron (proper).....	16	297	41,700	71	127	11,875	255	.....	727,980	23,732
6	Lake St. Clair and Thames River.....					139	4,202	292	*39	150	.....
7	Lake Erie.....	41	716	104,950	228	331	36,997	575	*45	395,400	43,355
8	Lake Ontario.....	3	43	3,000	11	274	19,182	443	†139	499,640	20,756
9	Inland waters of Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Lanark, Prescott, Russell and Carleton and Nipissing District.....	6	20	7,100	20	214	5,199	292	....	7,608	920
	Total.....	122	2,105	325,675	652	1464	120,898	2,533	....	3,910,678	224,568

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Whitefish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Pickeral or Doré, lb.	Pike, lb.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.....			397910	55700	289940	124850
2	Lake Superior.....		191000	491980	1845500	19250	300
3	Lake Huron (north channel)....	394		660430	1380650	453650	45500
4	Georgian Bay.....	38	73800	333620	952790	141120	55100
5	Lake Huron (proper).....	830	237600	78980	968750	408650	4600
6	Lake St. Clair and Thames River.....		1400	30800	.....	120480	42050
7	Lake Erie.....		3015300	304400	200	1692020	935900
8	Lake Ontario.....	3131	764240	472770	75100	48950	203950
9	Inland waters of Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Lanark, Prescott, Russell and Carleton and Nipissing District.....	94	51460	46530	2870	62880	67650
	Totals.....	4487	4334800	2817420	5281650	3236940	1479900
	Value.....\$	44870	216740	281742	528165	323694	59196

\*Dip Nets. †Spears.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## FISHERIES.

Tugs, Vessels and Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials, titles of Fish caught during the Year 1905.

FISHING MATERIAL.									OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.				Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
			12	3,500	31	3,725			10	4,200	3	1,100	1
			35	9,000					4	2,190	1	200	2
			71	17,100					10	2,200			3
			25	3,500					15	9,550	4	100	4
18	1,475	630	77	13,375	1	20			23	12,450			5
67	6,547	2,420	9	1,800	107	4,185	1,900	505	11	10,325			6
33	10,535	10,355	275	82,202	1	60	8,700	165	113	44,015	15	4,150	7
3	27,600		*37	208	237	19,958	800	70	22	2,170	4	950	8
*1	2		26	7,200	128	1,695	1,600	29	11	6,530			9
121	46,157	13,405	530	137,677	506	29,745	13,000	769	219	93,630	27	6,500	

Sturgeon, lb.	Eels, lb.	Perch, lb.	Tullibee, lb.	Catfish., lb.	Mixed and Coarse Fish, lb.	Caviare, lb.	Bladders, lb.	Trout, salted, brls.	Whitefish, brls.	Value.	Number.
										\$	
63800			3500	80950		480	290			91,707	1
					14800			691	158	254,178	2
24100				400	31400	90		27	120	259,668	3
20250		800		3050	52600	300		8174	506	239,503	4
17800		13800	200	1000	146800	1250				173,211	5
24700		37900	3500	30150	631800					41,569	6
74400		552700		36050	703000	4260				437,352	7
44200	19250	179000	250	135450	257000					163,584	8
162100	900	16000		83400	102200	10720				48191	9
401350	20150	802000	7450	370450	1939600	17100	290	8892	784		
\$32108	1209	24006	447	29636	58188	11970	232	88920	7840	1,708,963	

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## STATEMENT of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Province for the Year 1906.

Kind of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$
Whitefish ..... brls.	874	10 00	7,840
" ..... lb.	2,817,420	0 10	281,742
Trout ..... brls.	8,892	10 00	88,920
" ..... lb.	5,281,650	0 10	528,165
Herring ..... brls.	4,487	10 00	44,870
" ..... lb.	4,334,800	0 05	216,740
Pickarel ..... "	3,236,940	0 10	323,694
Pike ..... "	1,479,900	0 04	59,196
Sturgeon ..... "	401,350	0 08	32,108
Caviare ..... "	17,100	0 70	11,970
Bladders ..... "	290	0 80	232
Eels ..... "	20,150	0 06	1,209
Perch ..... "	800,200	0 03	24,006
Catfish ..... "	370,450	0 08	29,636
Coarse fish ..... "	1,939,600	0 03	58,188
Tullibee ..... "	7,450	0 06	447
Total .....			1,708,963

## Comparative Statement of the Yield of the Fisheries of the Province.

Kinds of Fish.	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Whitefish ..... lbs.	3,474,300	2,817,420		656,880
" (salted) .....	70,800	78,400	7,600	
Herring ..... "	4,252,580	4,334,800	82,220	
" (salted) .....	705,900	897,400	191,500	
Trout ..... "	6,275,430	5,281,650		993,780
" (salted) .....	723,800	889,200	165,400	
Pickarel ..... "	2,632,540	3,236,940	604,400	
Pike ..... "	1,775,700	1,479,900		295,800
Sturgeon ..... "	485,200	401,350		83,850
Caviare ..... "	29,170	17,100		12,070
Eels ..... "	45,500	20,150		25,350
Perch ..... "	922,600	800,200		122,400
Catfish ..... "	520,150	370,450		149,700
Coarse fish ..... "	2,087,900	1,939,600		148,300
Tullibee ..... "	5,800	7,450	1,650	
Bladders ..... "	2,600	290		2,310
Total .....	24,009,970	22,572,300	1,052,770	2,490,440
Total decrease, 1905 .....				1,437,670

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## RECAPITULATION

Of Fishing Tugs, Boats, Nets, &amp;c., employed in the Province for the Year 1905.

Articles.	Value.
	\$
122 tugs, 2,105 tons, 652 men .....	325,675
1,464 boats, 2,533 men. ....	120,898
3,910,528 yards of gill-net.....	234,568
121 seines, 46,157 yards.....	13,405
530 pound-nets.....	137,677
506 hoop-nets.....	26,745
130 dip-nets.....	244
13,000 hooks on set lines.....	769
219 freezers and ice-houses.....	93,630
3 machines.....	450
139 spears.....	139
27 Fishing piers and wharfs.....	6,500
Total.....	960,700

## APPENDIX No. 7.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REPORT ON THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE DISTRICT BY INSPECTOR  
WM. WAKEHAM, M.D., GASPÉ BASIN.

INLAND DISTRICTS, INSPECTORS A. H. BELLIVEAU, OTTAWA, AND  
JOSEPH RIENDEAU, MONTREAL.

GASPÉ, January 20, 1906.

The Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries.

SIR,—I beg to submit the usual annual report and statistics of the Gulf Division Fisheries for the season 1905. The returns show a small increase in value over those for 1904—the actual increase is, however, much greater than that shown by our statistics, as the prices of nearly all kinds of fish ruled much higher than the values at which we have calculated them. Cod, which we value at \$1.50 per cwt., actually brought from \$5 to \$6. The same proportionate increase occurred in the case of herring, so that though the season was really a poor one, as far as the actual catch was concerned, yet to the fishermen, owing to the greatly advanced prices which they obtained, it really was one of the best they have had of recent years.

Spring herring struck in as usual about the end of April, and immense catches were made on the recognized spawning grounds, up to the middle of May. At the Magdalen Islands large numbers of vessels came from the Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland and the United States for their supply of bait, while many thousands of barrels were shipped to ports in the state of Maine where the herring are used in the smoke-houses. In the Bay des Chaleurs the greater part of spring herring taken is used to manure the land. This practice is objected to by many, more especially by those who are interested in the cod fishery, which is the staple industry of Gaspé and Bonaventure counties. Herring has certainly become more scarce and irregular along the shores of these counties, during the time of the summer cod fishery, than it used to be, and this scarcity of bait has caused a serious falling off in the cod fishery. All this is attributed by cod fishermen to the practice of using large quantities of herring and herring spawn for manure, and they say that the practice should be stopped.

For many years past I have inquired regularly into the condition of the spring herring fishery, and I cannot detect any diminution in the volume of the enormous schools which each spring frequent the spawning grounds. This being the case, I cannot bring myself to believe that the scarcity of herring bait in summer is due to any injury done by the spring catch, no matter for what purpose it may be used. All the world over, herring frequent certain well known spawning grounds, but once they leave these grounds after spawning their movements are often erratic and uncertain. The matter is, however, one which might engage the attention of the scientific branch of the service.

The cod fishery began at about the usual date in the spring, the middle of May; the fishery was, however, never good until late in the fall, when cod become very abundant. By this time most of the men had abandoned the fishing, and found work in the lumber camps, so that only a comparatively small number of boats engaged in the fall fishing.

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Shippers became anxious, competition was keen, and the price of dried and even of green cod rose enormously, so that those who held on to the fishing did remarkably well. I know of several instances where men averaged \$10 a day for several weeks without any special exertion. This was particularly the case along the coast from Cape de Rosier towards Cape Chatte—herring had been fairly constant along this part of the coast all season, so that a supply of fresh bait being obtainable the fishery was better than elsewhere. This growing uncertainty of the fish bait supply in summer is compelling the fishermen to turn their attention to the storage of a supply in freezers.

The returns for the salmon fishery show an increase of over 300,000 lb., as compared with 1904. This occurred altogether on the north coast, was one of the best ever made. On some parts of the north coast almost phenomenal catches were made in the sea coast nets. On the south coast the fishing was poor both for netters and anglers—the fish were unusually late in running into the rivers, the bulk of the run took place after the fishing season was closed.

The returns furnished by the lobster packers show a considerable increase in the pack, this occurred mostly at the Magdalen Islands, where the summer catch was much ahead of that of 1904, very little was done there during the month's fishing allowed in the fall. On the mainland the pack continues to decrease. The pack for Bonaventure shows a slight increase, but it is a long way below the average of ten or fifteen years ago.

I would most strongly advise that the appliances for hatching lobsters at present in the Gaspé hatchery, be removed to some part of the outer coast, say Percé, Grand River or Port Daniel where a supply of eggs could be obtained, and placed in a lobster hatchery which should be run during the fishing season. This might help to keep up the lobster supply in the neighbourhood. Failing some help of this kind I think the time has surely come when lobster packing in Gaspé and Bonaventure should be stopped for a term of years.

The returns for the mackerel fishery show a considerable gain, 5,072 brls. having been taken as compared with 2,334 brls. for the previous season; this fishery is only prosecuted at the Magdalen Island as it is only at or about these islands that any regular fishing for mackerel is made in the Gulf division, elsewhere an odd mackerel may now and then be taken in the herring nets, but they are not found in sufficient numbers to warrant carrying on of a distinct fishery.

Dogfish were not as abundant as for the three previous years. On some part of the coast where we had been greatly bothered by them in past seasons, they did not appear at all. On the whole we did not hear much about them, though this may be largely due to the fact that the fishermen are getting accustomed to them, and have ceased to complain, having come to the conclusion that 'that which can not be cured must be endured.' I am, however, of the opinion that they are backing off again.

A whaling station was put in operation at Seven Islands, and though the whaling steamer was late in getting to work, and owing to the destruction by fire of one of the drivers, operations had to be suspended before the close of the season, yet some 66 whales had been captured and reduced at the works. This, under the circumstances, was not a bad showing.

Owing to the action of the Newfoundland government in restricting the supply of fresh bait to U. S. fishermen we had an unusual number of them on our Labrador coast, where they are by treaty allowed to fish. They came here because nowhere else could they find a supply of fresh bait, this bait in the shape of capelin they seine for themselves, they are all trawlers. Some conflict occurred owing to our local regulation prohibiting trawling within the three-mile limit. The regulation of course applies to our fishermen as well as to outsiders. It was instituted some years ago when U.S. fishermen were never seen on the Labrador.

I found that all of the U. S. fishermen who were on the Labrador had been furnished with copies of the treaty by which they are allowed to fish in the inshore waters of our Labrador, and that they had been instructed to be guided by the terms of the treaty. They were disposed to claim the right of fishing as they please, as our prohibition of

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trawling was not mentioned in the treaty. On explaining the matter fully to all those I met, that trawling was not in vogue when the treaty was passed, that it applied to our own fishermen, and was passed as concerning them only, and not with the view of restricting the rights of U. S. fishermen, as they were not in the habit of fishing in our Labrador waters at the time, &c., I found no difficulty in persuading them to set their trawls outside the 3-mile limit, and all those who had set trawls inside removed them outside when asked to do so.

The masters of nearly all these vessels made no secret of the fact that they were driven to fish off Labrador, which they had abandoned many years ago for the Grand Banks, by the passing of the recent Act in Newfoundland, which made it difficult or even impossible to get the fresh bait which they required for the Bank fishery. This shows us pretty clearly to what an extent a regular and steady supply of fresh bait is necessary for the prosecution of the cod fishery.

With some minor exceptions the fishery regulations were well observed, and though, as I have said before, the actual catch of fish was small, with the exception of the salmon, yet prices were so high that the returns to the fishermen was as great as in a good year.

I have the honour to be, sir.

Your obedient servant,

W. WAKEHAM,

*Officer in charge of the Gulf Division, P. Q.*

# REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE INLAND DISTRICTS OF QUEBEC FOR THE YEAR 1905, BY INSPECTOR A. H. BELLIVEAU.

OTTAWA, March 1, 1906.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries.

SIR,—To better establish comparisons in the yields of the different kinds of fish with previous years, the former subdivisions have been, as much as possible, adhered to, even when under different officers.

Since the provincial authorities have ceased to exact from their respective officers the statement of the catch of fish in the inland districts, especially where little or no commercial fishing is carried on, it is almost impossible to secure any reliable data of fishery statistics. The fear of an increased license fee still prevents a great many fishermen from returning an accurate yield of fish.

*South Shore districts.*—In that part extending from Cape Chatte to Lévis on the south shore of the lower St. Lawrence, the fishery statistics have been collected by a Bounty officer in Rimouski and by two provincial officers in the six upper counties. The work seems to have been done carefully and the general yield of fish is much larger than the previous one, showing an increased value of over 100 per cent.

In the county of Rimouski this betterment is attributed principally to the large yield of cod, halibut and sardines. The 400,000 pounds of green cod are alone worth as much as the whole yield of the other fisheries in 1904. Sardines were plentiful and large captures were effected at Matane, Métis and St. Luce. The increase of the catch in this county alone amounts to nearly 300 per cent.

The same abundance prevailed in the two next counties, Temiscouata and Kamouraska, where four times the quantity of fish of the previous year has been returned. At Isle Verte alone, the value of the fisheries exceed the whole piscine product of these counties in 1904. This is due specially to the abundance of sardines and herring in this part of the St. Lawrence. Even salmon were plentiful, about 5,000 pounds being captured at Cacouna alone.

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*Eel Grass.*—Although the fishermen of l'Isle Verte district realized over ten thousand dollars from the prosecution of their fisheries, during the summer months, their attention is diverted to another branch of marine industry which becomes quite a source of wealth to the fortunate riparian owners where eel grass grows. This long slim grass is cut at low tide and brought ashore in large boats and spread on the fields to dry. It is then shipped in bales to different cities and used for upholstering purposes. Over \$30,000 was realized last year from this marine product by the citizens of the locality. This particular growth is confined to a limited area between the island and the mainland. Its value is not included in our statistical statement, but it was thought worth mentioning.

In the upper districts of Berthier, Beaumont, Lévis and vicinity, the total value of the fisheries is about equal to the previous one. With the exception of eels which were not so abundant, the other species yielded as much and more than during the previous season. More salmon were captured.

This whole south shore district shows a fishery production valued at nearly \$117,000, while in 1904 it was only compiled at \$54,000.

*North Shore district.*—In that part of my division extending from Quebec to the Saguenay and including Lake St. John, there is but little change to mention. The total value of the catch slightly exceeds the previous one, but this is ascribed mostly to the larger estimate of salmon captured in the small bays and tributaries of the Saguenay, chiefly by poachers.

Besides the anglers' catch, perhaps over a hundred settlers provided with small nets come and claim their quota of salmon from the Saguenay for their own use and sometimes even for sale. This number is not exaggerated as two years ago, the active guardian Mr. Maher, of Tadousac, seized over one hundred nets, showing the larger number of poachers. Last year only twenty-seven such nets were seized by the same fearless officer. Even settlers quite a distance from this remarkable stream come and borrow the net of an accommodating poacher and secure a supply of salted fish. It is claimed that one noted poacher alone disposed of hundreds of salmon to summer hotels, &c. It is seldom that the worst culprits are brought to justice as they are always masked and pursue their nefarious work in groups, rendering detection and identification almost impossible. However, a few prosecutions last summer proved effective. The mere seizure of a net is not sufficient punishment for such bold characters.

*Lake St. John,* which is the head water of the Saguenay, forms a part of the above mentioned division. The extensive net fishing attempted there in 1904 did not prove a profitable venture, and I am pleased to state that the provincial authorities have decided not only to curtail nets in this inland sea but to prohibit their use entirely. It will be a difficult task to prevent all the settlers, especially in the vicinity of the *décharges*, from using a net occasionally. It is claimed that very few ouananiche are ever caught in gill-nets. However, very few fish of any kind were shipped from the railway stations last year, but no doubt a small provision is made by the settlers residing in the vicinity of the ouananiche grounds. There is no doubt that this famous game fish is steadily diminishing, notwithstanding the efforts of the pisciculturists to restock its home, the tributaries of Lake St. John. As some nets were still allowed in 1905, the other kinds of fish such as pickerel, whitefish and coarse fish were still captured in fair quantities, to supply the local demand in Roberval and neighbouring small villages. The only netting tolerated in future in that lake will be by the few Indian families on the Blue Point Reserve not far from Roberval, for their own use.

In the other part of this district, the counties of Charlevoix and Montmorency, eels are the only fish remaining of any importance. Now, many of the numerous weirs around Ile d'Orleans are only set in the fall months for the eel catch, which, for last season, is estimated at 270,000 lb. A few stray salmon are now and then captured in these weirs, about 5,000 lb. in both counties.

*Inland districts from Quebec to Pontiac.*—The yield of these inland divisions prepared by Inspector Riendeau of Montreal and myself, is steadily falling off. The better grades of fish are giving place to inferior ones. The fish are smaller than formerly. Lake St. Pierre, the most important fishing ground of the district, is being depleted by excess-



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sive hoop-net fishing, which should be either curtailed or better still, the lake should be set apart for a term of years as are Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis. Fishermen taking licenses for three or four nets have 15, 20 and 25 nets, and at times, they are nearly all in the water. This gross abuse should be remedied effectively by marking, in some way, every licensed implement to better enable the fishery officers to detect the illegal ones. The only rest the lake gets is during July and August, when netting of all kinds is prohibited. This federal regulation is fairly well observed, as very few fish are brought to Montreal markets from there during that hot period. There seems to be a great need of some sturgeon regulation to check the present abuse of immature fish exposed for sale publicly. In fact a minimum size should be prescribed for all species of fish that it is advisable to protect. When sturgeon of nine inches and the young of other species requiring twenty to the pound are sold openly, it is high time for the proper authorities to institute a protective measure.

The total value of the catch of these inland divisions is reckoned at nearly \$10,000 less than the previous one, which itself showed a large falling off. In many cases, the diminished catch does not prove a greater scarcity of fish, but a restricted mode of fishing. For instance, in the upper Ottawa or Lake Temiscamingue, the extensive netting which had been allowed in 1903 and 1904 was entirely prohibited for the benefit of the resident settlers of this now famous mining district. No netting is allowed in Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis, limiting the catch to night lines and angling. It is the intention of the provincial authorities to further limit seining and netting where they will not prohibit their use entirely. It will thus further decrease the general production of fish, but it will be to the benefit of the line fishermen. It will be better thus, as many localities that yield insufficiently for a commercial purpose, would afford amusement and recreation to a great many, who would be satisfied with a limited supply.

*Missisquoi Bay and Richelieu River.*—This bay and River Richelieu, the outlet of Lake Champlain, seem to withstand the annual drain of considerable fishing better than any other waters under my supervision. The refusal of New York State to receive fish from this locality, hampered the fishermen for a while, but other markets were soon found, and now it is questionable, even if the restrictions were removed, whether all the fish would again find Fulton market. The seiners of Missisquoi bay had a short season but did as well as usual; a good supply of pickerel and perch was secured.

The most extensive eel weirs of Canada, at Iberville, were again successfully operated and yielded fair profits to their owners who shipped mostly to Chicago instead of New York, on account of the petty prohibition of the neighbouring state.

A noticeable incident was the unusual abundance of black bass in the river, especially between the Lacolle and St. John bridges. It was not a rare occurrence for a couple of anglers to capture their two or three dozens in an afternoon's sport.

*Eastern Townships.*—The beautiful lakes of the townships are not sufficiently protected. Where there is no revenue derived the protection may somewhat suffer. Owing to the sad drowning accident in Lake Aylmer, in the beginning of the summer, when three lives were lost, which cast a gloom in the neighbourhood, there was less fishing indulged in than usual. There is still some poaching carried on, especially in Lake Memphremagog, which is over thirty miles long; the south end extending into the State of Vermont, allows the poachers a greater chance to dispose of their illegal gain. The best protected lake in that district is Massawippi, where a well-organized club takes interest in its protection.

Respectfully submitted,

A. H. BELLIVEAU,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Gulf of St. Lawrence District.**  
**Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Bonaventure,**  
**Province of Quebec, for the Year 1905.**  
**RESTIGOUCHE SUBDIVISION (Tide Head to Maguacha).**

Districts.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.	
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.		Seines.		Trawls.		Number.	Value.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.
<i>Bonaventure Co.</i>			\$			\$						\$		
1 Restigouche .....					22	400	70	4500	4000					1

## BONAVENTURE SUBDIVISION (Maguacha to Paspébiac Point).

1 Maguacha and Nouvelle ..					60	1100	120	3000	1500	3	100	65		1
2 Carleton ..					155	2000	310	9000	4500	6	196	150	1	300
3 Maria ..					165	2200	330	500	5000	5	150	125		3
4 New Richmond and Black Capes ..					95	1500	180	3900	1900					4
5 Capelin ..					215	3500	430	12400	6200	5	150	125	1	200
6 Bonaventure ..					340	6000	680	24000	12000	50	1400	100	1	200
7 New Carlisle ..					56	800	112	120	2400	12	400	400		7
8 Paspébiac ..	5	290	7500	30	200	6200	400	4200	2100	60	1900	1900		8
Totals .....	5	290	7500	30	1286	23300	2562	3440	68800	141	4290	4165	3	750

## PORT DANIEL SUBDIVISION (Paspébiac Point to Point Macquereau).

1 Hopetown ..					70	2100	92	1470	1168	11	275	300	37	850	650
2 Nouvelle ..					86	2550	142	1660	1420	12	300	325	30	750	2
3 Shigawake ..					50	760	67	1420	1150	8	200	240	15	325	3
4 Port Daniel ..					180	5550	265	360	7000	25	625	800	125	1800	4
5 Anse à Gascons ..					195	7800	285	400	8275	16	4	650	160	2400	2
Totals .....					581	12750	861	965	19825	72	1880	2315	367	6125	9

Return showing the Kinds of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1905.

RESTIGOUCHE SUBDIVISION (Tide Head to Maguacha).

Districts.	KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.			TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.		
	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Lobsters, pre- served in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues & sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Rela, brls.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Fish oil, galls			Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.
Bonaventure Co.	80500	550					160						77000		50000			2600	\$ cts.	25,945 00 1
1 Restigouche.....																				

BONAVENTURE SUBDIVISION (Maguacha to Paspébiac Point).

1 Maguacha and Nouvelle .....	10600	250	6000	2000	.....	8	100	.....	3000	.....	.....	1000	.....	8	50000	50	25	4500	6,287 50 1
2 Carleton .....	30000	400	8000	10000	550	25	70	.....	2000	.....	.....	300	.....	5	20000	35	135	4000	11,610 50 2
3 Maria .....	35000	1000	8000	20000	.....	40	125	.....	4000	.....	.....	5000	.....	25	.....	62	92	6000	16,844 10 3
4 New Richmond and Black Capes .....	20000	350	4000	2000	.....	10	80	.....	2000	.....	.....	10000	.....	20	4000	40	25	3500	9,244 50 4
5 Capelin .....	20000	300	6000	5000	5000	15	2000	2	5000	15	30	1000	.....	5	.....	1000	500	8000	19,627 50 5
6 Bonaventure .....	12000	900	7000	10000	6000	50	3000	4	15000	25	45	350	3000	4700	20	5000	1500	800	30,266 25 6
7 New Carlisle .....	800	75	5000	2000	.....	20	200	.....	2000	5	.....	300	.....	1	.....	100	50	4000	3,807 50 7
8 Paspébiac .....	.....	250	5000	4000	.....	15	6000	8	10000	200	200	1000	45000	3	2800	3000	1500	5000	38,074 00 8
Totals.....	107800	4025	49000	58000	11550	183	11375	14	43000	215	275	2350	21600	87	31800	5787	3127	45000	135,701 85

PORT DANIEL SUBDIVISION (Paspébiac Point to Point Macquereau).

1 Hopetown.....	4000	300	3500	16320	.....	2500	20	.....	500	.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	4000	1800	350	2 00	21,585 00 1
2 Nouvelle .....	2800	600	4500	.....	.....	3000	12	.....	550	.....	2800	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	640	2500	21,710 00 2
3 Shipawake .....	500	.....	5000	9000	.....	1400	8	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	250	2800	13,370 00 3
4 Port Daniel .....	14000	1500	9000	30500	.....	5000	15	.....	800	.....	3000	3000	14000	.....	.....	2500	1350	3500	48,250 00 4
5 Anse à Gascons .....	6500	1800	.....	500	.....	6500	30	.....	550	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	25800	4000	2250	8000	47,690 00 5
Totals.....	27300	4700	22000	6082	.....	18400	85	.....	2525	.....	4500	6800	14000	.....	29800	11100	4810	11000	152,654 00

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RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., also the Kinds of Fish Caught in the County of Gaspé, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1905.

## GRAND RIVER SUBDIVISION (Point Macquereau to Barachois).

Distractors.	FISHING BOATS.			FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.								LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.							TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.	
	Boats.			Gill-nets.		Seines.		Trawls.		Canner ies.		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.			
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.												
<i>Gaspé Co.</i>																							
1 Newport.....	150	4590	352	300	6520	4300	6	210	140	160	1350	2	400	3500	470	19680	3250	110	6000	2000	650	24,565 00	1
2 Pabos.....	30	1920	108	87	18904	17116	2	80	60	22	330	2	150	24300	80	11808	694	.....	6000	578	260	12,068 40	2
3 Grand River.....	151	8020	444	537	11390	4925	4	104	48	114	1860	2	400	5550	526	4200	6124	40	1000	4000	1000	35,635 00	3
4 Cape Cove.....	82	3750	153	184	4380	2490	2	70	70	53	545	1	2000	.....	135	21000	3010	52	600	2000	650	21,583 50	4
5 Percé and Bonaventure Island	85	3800	180	150	3000	1500	4	120	60	.....	.....	2	800	.....	300	9840	2500	.....	.....	1900	600	16,500 00	5
6 Corner of Beach.....	16	640	40	41	1550	1150	4	120	80	4	60	1	300	16810	28	8592	860	.....	.....	300	200	8,546 00	6
Totals.....	514	22720	1277	1209	29320	16081	22	704	458	353	4145	10	4050	50160	1599	75720	16138	202	5800	10678	3300	118,797 90	

## GASPE BAY SUBDIVISION (Barachois to Fame Point).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12											
1 Barachois.....	103	5050	201	60	1500	1200	10	500	400	...	...	...	5171	...	1000	3586	33	...	...	...	25,244 80	1	
2 Mal Bay.....	18	900	37	18	450	360	2	100	80	...	...	...	13000	...	...	1540	17	...	...	...	8,993 00	2	
3 Point St. Peter.....	17	850	29	17	400	310	1	50	40	...	...	...	731	...	...	519	18	...	...	...	3,472 20	3	
4 Chien Blanc to Sandy Beach.....	180	6700	322	200	5000	3200	13	550	475	...	...	...	11000	...	...	3850	519	...	...	...	35,335 50	4	
5 Gaspé North and South.....	4	160	6	4	100	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66150	180	24	...	...	11,508 50	5	
6 Peninsula and Little Gaspé.....	53	2100	75	70	1400	300	5	250	225	...	...	...	258	...	...	1954	288	...	...	...	10,881 20	6	
7 Grande Greve and Ship Head.....	39	1500	69	60	1200	240	3	150	120	...	...	...	1514	...	...	1850	281	...	...	...	14,720 50	7	
8 Cape de Rosier and Jersey Cove.....	131	4240	229	100	2500	1000	4	80	65	...	...	...	2832	...	...	1890	1287	...	...	...	15,800 40	8	
9 Griffin Cove.....	73	2920	137	140	2700	1500	1	25	20	...	...	...	3143	...	...	1943	722	...	...	...	14,773 50	9	
10 Fox River.....	136	4440	292	200	3600	1900	6	180	85	...	...	...	5120	...	...	2185	1085	...	...	...	25,323 00	10	
11 Little Cape to Eschourie.....	50	1000	86	50	1100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1635	...	...	1490	363	...	...	...	8,349 00	11	
12 Point Jaume to Fame Point.....	43	950	70	40	900	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	2329	...	...	1699	26	...	...	...	11,029 20	12	
Totals.....	847	30870	1523	959	20050	10640	45	1885	1510	...	...	...	24000	...	...	67150	22176	4663	...	...	...	185,437 80	

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., also the Kinds of Fish caught in the County of Gaspé, Province of Quebec, &c.—Continued.

MONT LOUIS SUBDIVISION (Fame Point to Claude River).

DISTRICTS.	FISHING BOATS.			FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						KINDS OF FISH.						TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Gill-nets.		Seine.		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Halibut, lb.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.		
				Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.										
<i>Gaspé Co.</i>																	\$ cts.
1 Grand Etang.....	9	200	18	30	900	400	1	30	30	5	15	.....	800	95	10	1	4,077 50
2 St. Yvon.....	25	1150	45	90	2700	1800	.....	.....	.....	50	2040	.....	2000	400	.....	2	10,605 00
3 Chloxydorne.....	33	1680	81	100	3000	2000	2	80	40	80	2620	3	2500	500	.....	3	13,590 00
4 Petite Anse and Frigate Point.....	33	630	52	102	3000	1600	.....	.....	.....	74	1610	11000	1500	480	.....	4	9,830 00
5 Grand and Little Vallée.....	48	2100	95	170	4500	2700	1	30	20	200	2930	3	2700	870	.....	5	16,430 00
6 Magdalen.....	31	500	44	65	1950	850	.....	.....	.....	110	770	.....	700	240	.....	6	6,230 00
7 Manche d'Epée and Gros Mâle.....	52	550	74	115	3450	1600	.....	.....	.....	320	1270	.....	1100	480	.....	7	8,505 00
8 Anse Pleureuse and Mont Louis.....	94	2850	129	250	7500	5050	1	30	20	1500	2000	3	1800	700	350	8	18,285 00
9 Rivière à Pierre and Claude.....	61	550	87	144	4200	2200	.....	.....	.....	6000	720	3400	700	200	.....	9	9,205 00
Totals .....	389	10310	625	1052	31200	18200	5	170	100	2855	14825	9	13800	3945	360	95,737 50	

STÉ. ANNE DES MONTS SUBDIVISION (Claude River to Cape Chate).

1 Marsouis.....	2	29	4	4	115	45	...	...	...	30	23	...	20	10	...	1
2 Martin River.....	4	107	5	7	177	89	...	...	...	20	39	...	35	20	...	2
3 Cap au Renard and Anse à Jean.....	8	90	9	11	240	81	...	...	...	69	59	...	1100	52	40	3
4 Ste. Anne's.....	106	1467	161	195	5400	3253	...	...	4800	1537	1889	3225	1535	300	...	4
5 Cape Chate.....	48	1192	74	43	1153	650	...	...	5900	424	496	2450	310	100	...	5
Totals.....	168	2986	253	260	7085	4118	...	...	10700	2080	2506	7375	1052	470	...	24,805 10

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Values of Vessels, Boats and Fishing Materials, &c.—Province of Quebec—Continued.  
 County of Gaspé—Continued.  
 MAGDALEN ISLANDS SUBDIVISION—SOUTH.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.					FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.					
	Vessels.			Boats.		Gill-nets.		Seines.		Trap-nets.		Canneries.					
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.		Value.				
Gaspé Co.	1 Entry Island.	7	150	3000	35	9	270	21	120	2000	625	8	1260	1	75	1	7000
	2 Amherst Island.	...	...	...	...	141	5800	953	2518	44050	8930	6	900	11	4200	2	17500
	3 Grindstone Island.	...	...	...	...	263	17400	720	240	4450	1225	14	2060	10	6300	4	3700
	Totals.	7	150	3000	35	413	23470	1104	2878	50510	10780	16	6300	16	10775	5	1000
MAGDALEN ISLANDS SUBDIVISION—NORTH.																	
	1 All Right Island.	...	...	...	...	123	3690	327	736	14720	7360	...	...	8	5500	7	7000
	2 Grand Entry Island.	...	...	...	...	62	1860	125	40	1200	400	...	...	9	6300	14	17500
	3 Grosse Isle Island.	...	...	...	...	25	750	60	...	...	...	...	...	4	2800	10	3700
	4 Bryon Island.	...	...	...	...	50	1500	125	25	500	250	...	...	...	...	2	2000
	5 Wolf Island.	...	...	...	...	4	120	11	5	150	50	...	...	...	...	1	1000
	Totals.	...	...	...	...	264	7920	648	806	16570	8060	...	...	21	14500	34	31200

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products, in the County of Gaspé, Province of Quebec—Continued.

Districts.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.													Seal skins, No.	Total Value of All Fish.
	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds brls.	Halibut, lb.	Flas, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.		
Gaspé Co.	100			750	96	2736	27				17	60			2,880 60
	2400	50000		15000	1243	172840	3204	10	450	45	1720	11200	500		105,734 00
	2500	50000			2569	12420	3592	16	600	60	1160	20000	1000		146,222 00
	4600	100000		15750	3908	367986	6823	26	1050	105	2837	31260	1500		254,836 60
Totals															
MAGDALEN ISLANDS SUBDIVISION—NORTH.															
1 All right Island...	2390				672	97650	910				750	4870	1294		57,519 50
	2550	360000			120	290000	100				75	5000	500		84,847 50
	300				100	75000						1970			24,405 00
	400				250	55000	300				12000	1900		4000	32,100 00
	43				22	60000	120				100	90			16,228 50
Totals	5383	360000			1164	517650	1430				12925	13730	1794	4000	215,100 50

**Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, Nets, &c.—Province of Quebec—Continued.**

**County of Saguenay.**

**GODBOUT SUBDIVISION (Tadousac to Jambons).**

[illegible]



RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, Nets, &c. — Province of Quebec—Continued.  
County of Saguenay—Concluded.

MINGAN SUBDIVISION (Pigou to St. Charles).

DISTRICTS.				FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.										LOBSTER PLANT.								
				Vessels.		Boats.		Gill-nets.			Saines.		Trap-nets.		Trawls.		Smelt-nets.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.			
				Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Saguenay Co.—Continued.																										
1	River aux Grains and Chaloupe.			22	1320	46					4	150	200						276	193				1		
2	Sheldrake.			26	1300	46		10	500	500	4	150	200	1	400				276	193				2		
3	Thunder River.			55	4400	109		15	300	150	10	350	500						684	457				3		
4	Dock to Jupitagan.			14	1120	27					2	70	100						162	113				4		
5	Magpie.			17	2430	65		15	750	750	7	245	350						390	246				5		
6	St. Johns River.			42	3780	98		5	500	400	5	165	250						588	421				6		
7	Long Pt. Mingan and Romaine.			23	2150	56		6	1000	1000	6	210	300						348	243				7		
8	Esquimaux Point, St. Charles.			72	10800	205		30	600	500	7	245	350	1	300				1280	615				8		
Totals				2 108	1800	17	652	281	3050	3300	45	1585	2250	2	700				3924	2481			3	450	300	250

NATASHQUAN SUBDIVISION (St. Charles to Natashquan Point).																										
				Vessels.		Boats.		Gill-nets.			Saines.		Trap-nets.		Trawls.		Smelt-nets.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.			
				Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1	Pishter Bay.			4		200	4	6	500	250									16	5			2	300	500	400
2	Watahesho and Pashashesho.			12		600	12	4	200	100									60	12			2	250	500	400
3	Agwanus and Nabissippi.			60		3000	73	30	1500	750	2	80	75						150	40						3
4	Mission Island.			14		700	20	8	400	200									80	25						4
5	Natashquan.			1 30	900	6	90	5000	125	75	3000	2750	13	620	600				303	100						5
Totals				1 30	900	6	180	9500	224	122	5600	4050	15	700	675				576	182			4	550	1000	800

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## ROMAINE SUBDIVISION (Nataahquan Point to Coacoschoo).

1 Kegashka. . . . .	1	12	250	3	13	650	13	20	564	250	3	120	120	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	42	25	1	260	800	100	1	2	3
2 Wahsecootai . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	100	2	6	400	200	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	60	36	1	200	100	100	3	4
3 Romaine . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8	400	16	5	500	250	1	45	50	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	70	41	3	700	1000	750	4	5	
4 Coacoschoo . . . . .	1	37	700	6	13	700	19	25	550	250	2	80	100	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	
Totals . . . . .	2	49	950	9	36	1850	50	56	2014	950	6	245	270	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	172	102	5	1160	1900	950	5	6	

## ST. AUGUSTIN SUBDIVISION (Coacoschoo to Chicatica).

1 Coacoschoo to Etamamu.	7	130	10	10	375	200	1	50	45	...	...	...	40	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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## BONNE ESPERANCE SUBDIVISION (Chicatica to Blancs Sablons).

1 Chicatica to Burnt Island .....	1	52	1000	7	36	1400	45	15	1000	400	4	200	400	...	...	...	200	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bonne Esperance .....	1	90	1500	6	61	3100	93	19	2500	2000	5	440	975	...	...	...	372	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Pidgeon Island to Salmon Bay .....	1	40	700	3	10	2500	11	17	850	600	12	960	2000	...	...	...	474	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 Little Fishery and Five League .....	...	...	...	...	10	600	13	4	200	125	2	80	200	...	...	...	72	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 Middle Bay and Belles Amours .....	2	104	2000	15	34	1700	60	2	100	75	6	440	1000	...	...	...	276	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 Bradore .....	5	333	8200	35	51	2550	104	...	...	5	370	800	27	10800	...	...	40	2350	300	120	...	...	...	...	...	
7 Long Point .....	...	...	...	...	33	1100	45	...	...	1	50	75	10	4500	...	...	90	2500	180	50	...	...	...	...	...	
8 Green Island .....	...	...	...	...	40	2000	75	...	...	3	220	550	8	4000	...	...	300	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals .....	10	625	13400	66	335	14950	555	57	4650	3200	38	2700	6000	112	44250	80	570	130	4850	2234	719	...	...	...	...	

## ANTICOSTI ISLAND SUBDIVISION.

1 Fox Bay .....	...	...	...	...	15	300	22	...	...	...	...	1	400	300	4	1200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Baie Ste. Claire .....	...	...	...	...	30	1000	15	30	1000	400	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	40	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Strawberry Cove .....	...	...	...	...	30	700	25	20	300	300	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	50	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Shallow Creek .....	...	...	...	...	1	15	2	4	120	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Goose Point .....	...	...	...	...	12	200	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals .....	...	...	...	...	88	2215	84	54	1920	775	5	600	500	4	1200	...	...	90	27	2	20000	5000	1000	2000	...



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## MINGAN SUBDIVISION (Pigon to St. Charles).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1 River aux Grains and Chaloupe.	600	980	880	250	880	900	280	5,059 00	
2 Sheldrake	4807	996	900	280	900	280	280	5,262 00	
3 Thunder River.	83	2332	2000	400	2000	400	400	13,027 50	
4 Dock 20 Jupitagan	2200	859	800	200	800	200	200	4,845 50	
5 Magpie.	9300	2068	2000	400	2000	400	400	12,366 00	
6 St. Johns River.	6750	2442	2200	500	2200	500	500	13,749 00	
7 Long Point, Mingan and Romaine.	36750	1554	1200	300	1200	300	300	17,941 50	
8 Esquimaux Point, St. Charles.		3394	3890	1000	3890	1000	275	19,746 75	
Totals	60400	14025	13780	3310	13780	3310	275	90,997 25	

## NATASHQUAN SUBDIVISION (St. Charles to Natashquan Point).

	1	2	3	4	5	
1 Pashier Bay	2000	2000	60	10	20	958 00
2 Watsheehoo and Pashasheeboo	2503	5000	60	15	10	2,118 00
3 Agwanis and Nabissipi	15000	1000	1325	250	75	10,716 25
4 Mission Island	1000	200	180	30	10	1,211 50
5 Natashquan	70000	3000	3500	1000	500	31,785 00
Totals	90500	80	5125	1305	615	46,788 75

## ROMAINE SUBDIVISION (Natashquan Point to Coacashoo).

	1	2	3	4		
1 Kegashika	25	162	380	150	40	4,127 00
2 Washcootai	8	50	36	20	10	301 50
3 Romaine	25	160	150	20	50	1,584 50
4 Coacashoo	10	324	350	25	100	3,705 50
Totals	68	646	950	195	200	9,718 50

## ST. AUGUSTIN SUBDIVISION (Coacashoo to Chicoutimi).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1 Coacashoo to Etamannu	50	4	300	1000	300	450	2500	700	300	1	1,065 00
2 St. Marys	4	2	2000	1000	700	2500	700	300	150	2	382 50
3 Harrington	2	306	300	1000	2000	700	2500	300	300	3	12,657 00
4 Little Meccatina	10	1500	1000	2000	2000	2000	2500	300	300	4	2,197 50
5 Whale Head	10	25	1000	2000	2000	2000	2500	300	300	5	6,750 00
6 Mutton Bay	10	25	1000	2000	2000	2000	2500	300	300	6	11,525 00
7 Meccatina to Tabatiere	30	120	1850	600	7500	600	1850	300	450	7	14,965 00
8 Great Meccatina	5	40	600	6000	1850	300	1850	300	450	8	4,522 50
9 Fondrie à Fectean to St. Augustin	125	750	750	6000	1400	200	1400	200	300	9	6,945 00
10 Point à Giroux to Chicoutimi	20	250	250	7000	400	100	400	100	50	10	1,757 50
Totals	256	491	8750	7000	19600	3550	4050	4050	4050		62,767 00

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products, &c.—Province of Quebec—Concluded.  
County of Saguenay—Concluded.

BONNE ESPERANCE SUBDIVISION (Chicatica to Blancs Sablons).

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.		
		Salmon, salted brie.	Salmon.	Herring, salted, brie.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and rounds, brie.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Eels, brie.	Sardines, brie.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brie.	Fish as manure, brie.			Seal skins, No.	Whales, No.
<i>Saguenay Co.—Concluded.</i>																				
1	Chicatica to Burnt Island.	18					1340			600				1200	200		20			7,045 00
2	Bonne Esperance.	60					5000							4000	1000					26,100 00
3	Pidgeon Island to Salmon Bay.	50					3650			1400				3250	700					19,340 00
4	Little Fishery and Five League.	10					60							500	100					3,500 00
5	Middle Bay and B Iles Amours.	20					1630			200				1445	400					8,823 50
6	Bradore.	25					5100			500				4990	750		7			26,090 75
7	Long Point.	2					2000							2800	250		150			10,432 50
8	Green Island.	5		33			5500							5000	700					27,523 50
	Totals.	190		33			24850			2700				23185	4100		245			128,506 25
ANTICOSTI ISLAND SUBDIVISION.																				
1	Fox Bay.					27936									2000					9,984 00
2	Bas St. Claire.			25			400		2000					250	70					2,292 50
3	Strawberry Cove.			40			450		2500					260	75					2,645 50
4	Shallop Creek.	20																		300 00
5	Groose Point.					40080									500					10,770 00
	Totals.	20		65		69016	850		4500					510	2645					26,992 00

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION

Showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials in Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1905.

## COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

SUBDIVISIONS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OF MATERIALS.													
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.		Seines.		Trap-nets.		Trawls.		Weirs.		Smelt-nets.		Hand Lines.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.
1 Restigouche .....	5	290	7500	30	1284	23200	2562	3440	68800	3440	141	4200	4165	130	1600	35	2000	2808	1404	
2 Bonaventure .....					581	18750	861	965	19825	16038	72	1880	2375	367	6125	2	120	4600	1390	
3 Port Daniel .....																				
Total .....	5	290	7500	30	1889	42450	3493	4425	93125	51438	213	6170	6480	497	7725	37	2120	7408	2794	

## COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

1 Grand River .....	514	22720	1277	1299	29320	16081	22	704	458					353	4145			3696	1848
2 Gaspé Bay .....	847	30870	1523	1529	20650	10640	45	1885	1510									3348	1343
3 Mont Louis .....	386	10310	623	1062	31200	18200	5	170	100									1386	1940
4 St. Anne des Monts .....	168	2835	253	260	7085	4118												506	506
5 Magdalen Islands, S. .....	35	3000	1104	2878	50510	10780	14	2060	4740									2456	690
6 " " N. ....	264	7920	618	806	16570	8050												2854	636
Total .....	7	150	3000	35	2592	98175	5430	7264	155335	67879	86	4819	6308	31	20900	308	4220	13755	6933

## RECAPITULATION.

SHOWING the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials, &c.—*Concluded*.  
COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.										FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.																																		
Vessels.					Boats.					Gill-nets.					Seinees.					Trap-nets.					Trawls.					Weirs.					Smelt-nets.					Hand Lines.				
Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.															
1	6	74	1710	15	3890	231	239	10540	10540	8	450	390	...	3	105	19	485	2	95	242	111	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
2	3	108	2300	9	57	6000	119	100	7925	8100	7	236	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	125	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
3	2	108	1800	17	281	27310	632	81	3650	3300	45	1385	2250	2	700	...	...	...	...	3024	2481	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
4	1	30	900	6	180	9500	234	123	5600	4050	15	700	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	182	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
5	2	4	950	9	36	1830	50	56	2014	950	6	245	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	102	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	10085	6475	40	1700	1595	41	13600	...	...	...	...	...	1610	481	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
7	10	625	13400	66	335	14590	555	57	4650	3200	38	2760	6000	112	44250	80	570	...	...	2234	719	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	54	1920	775	5	600	500	4	1200	...	...	...	...	90	27	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total	24	994	21060	122	1446	71525	2386	899	46384	37390	164	8276	12032	159	59750	83	675	19	485	9108	4228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														

GRAND TOTAL OF GULF DIVISION.																								
1	5	290	7500	30	1889	42450	3493	4425	93125	54438	213	6170	6430	...	497	7725	...	...	37	2120	7408	2794	1	
2	7	150	3000	36	2592	98175	5430	7264	153335	67579	86	4819	6808	31	20900	368	4220	...	16	1050	13755	6933	2	
3	24	994	21060	122	1446	71525	2386	899	46384	37390	164	8276	12032	159	59750	83	675	19	485	132	4945	9108	4228	3
Grand totals	36	1494	31560	187	5927	212150	11309	12588	294844	169707	463	19265	25320	190	80650	948	12620	19	485	185	8115	30271	13955	

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION.

Showing the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and Kinds of Fish in the Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1905

## COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

SUBDIVISIONS.	LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								SALMON.		HERRING.		MACKEREL.		Number.
	Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in canneries.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers and Smacks.		Fresh, lb.		Smoked, lb.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	
1 Restigouche. . . . .	3	750	1450	860	23	43	4575	340	21810	2	30000	80500	550	49000	58000	1			
2 Bonaventure . . . . .	9	2870	9550	4775	237	11	4350	332	6800			107800	4025	49000	22000	2			
3 Port Daniel . . . . .												27300	4700			3			
Total . . . . .	12	3620	11000	5635	260	54	8825	672	28640	2	30000	215600	9275	49000	80000				

## COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

1	Grand River.....	10	4050	14200	7160	207	4	700	118	57400	7	2300			50160		1599			1	...
2	Gaspé Bay.....														36000					2	36000
3	Mont Louis.....	1	300				11	2100	10	1600	3	2500			19300		2835			3	...
4	S'e. Anne des Monts.....														10700		2080			4	...
5	Magdalen Islands, S.....	16	10775	32480	22080	460	11	1760	9	3000	9	5300	2	2300		4600		100000		5	15750 3908
6	" " N.....	34	31200	23165	23165	354			11	6000	14	9300	2	2500		5383		360000		6	1164
	Total.....	61	46325	74845	57405	1021	26	4560	148	68000	33	19500	4	4800	166160		16517	100000	360000		15750 5072



**RECAPITULATION**  
**Showing the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and Kinds of Fish in the Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, &c.—Concluded.**  
**COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.**

SUBDIVISIONS.	LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								SALMON.		HERRING.		MACKEREL.		Number.	
	Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers and Smacks.		Fresh, lb.	Salted, brls.	Fresh, lb.	Smoked, lb.	Fresh, lb.		Salted, brls.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.							
1 Godbout .....	1	400	150	75	5	74	2220	21	635	1	175	1	25000	238100	22	175	4000	.....	.....	1
2 Moisie .....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1000	15	56500	2	750	1	.....	207567	17	345	.....	.....	.....	2
3 Mingan .....	3	450	300	250	12	3	800	46	12000	9	2200	.....	.....	60400	.....	436	.....	.....	.....	3
4 Natashquan .....	4	550	1000	800	16	.....	.....	30	4000	2	900	.....	.....	90600	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	4
5 Romaine .....	5	1160	1900	950	23	.....	.....	73	3850	65	2100	.....	.....	.....	68	666	.....	.....	.....	5
6 St. Augustin .....	4	300	450	450	9	.....	.....	35	3750	76	12150	.....	.....	256	491	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7 Bonne Esperance .....	2	20000	5000	2000	53	1	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8 Anticosti .....	2	20000	5000	2000	53	1	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Total .....	19	22860	8800	4525	120	79	4420	220	80835	155	18275	1	25000	596567	573	2291	4000	.....	.....	.....

**GRAND TOTAL OF GULF DIVISION.**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 Bonaventure County .....	12	3620	11000	5635	260	54	8925	672	28640	2	30000	.....	.....	215600	.....	9275	49000	80000	.....	1
2 Gaspé County .....	6	46325	74845	57405	1021	26	4560	148	68000	38	19600	.....	.....	105160	.....	10517	100000	360000	16750	2
3 Saguenay County .....	19	22-60	8800	45-25	120	70	4420	220	80835	155	18275	1	25000	596567	573	2291	4000	.....	.....	3
Grand totals .....	92	72805	94645	67565	1401	159	17905	1040	177475	190	67775	5	28840	978327	573	28083	153000	440000	16750	5072

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1905.

## COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

SUBDIVISIONS.	LOBSTERS.		COD.	HADDOCK.		Hake, dried, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Kels, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lb.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.	Whales, No.	White whales, No.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
	Preserved in cans, lb.	Fresh in shell, cwt.		Dried, cwt.	Fresh, lb.															
1 Restigouche .....	11550	183	160	11575	14	245	2350	21500	77000	87	50000	31800	5787	3127	2600	..	..	..	26,945 00	1
2 Bonaventure .....	60820	..	18400	2525	43000	2525	4500	6800	51200	87	29800	11100	11100	4840	45000	..	..	..	135,701 85	2
3 Fort Daniel .....	72370	183	30135	2770	43000	2770	6850	28400	142200	87	111500	..	16887	7967	59200	..	..	..	152,594 00	3
Total .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	314,240 85	

## COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

SUBDIVISIONS.	LOBSTERS.		COD.	HADDOCK.		Hake, dried, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Kels, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lb.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.	Whales, No.	White whales, No.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
	Preserved in cans, lb.	Fresh in shell, cwt.		Dried, cwt.	Fresh, lb.															
1 Grand River .....	75720	..	16138	..	..	..	5800	..	13800	..	..	..	10678	3300	..	..	..	..	118,797 90	1
2 Gaspé Bay .....	24000	..	32274	202	..	..	..	..	67150	..	..	..	22176	4683	..	..	..	..	185,487 80	2
3 Mont Louis .....	..	..	14825	9	..	..	19000	..	..	..	..	..	13800	3965	360	..	..	..	96,737 50	3
4 Ste. Anne des Monts .....	..	..	2506	..	..	..	7375	..	..	..	..	..	1962	470	..	..	..	..	24,805 10	4
5 Magdalen Islands, S. .....	397996	..	6823	26	..	..	1050	..	105	105	..	..	2897	31290	1500	..	..	..	234,836 60	5
6 " " N. .....	517650	..	1430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12925	13730	1794	4000	..	..	215,100 50	6
Total .....	985866	..	73996	202	..	..	33825	..	80750	105	..	..	64428	5738	3654	4000	..	..	894,715 40	

RECAPITULATION  
Showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1905—*Concluded*.  
COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Number.	SUBDIVISIONS.	LOBSTERS.		COD.		HADDOCK.		Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Eels, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lb.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.	Whales, No.	White whale skins, No.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
		Preserved in cans, lb.	Fresh in shell, cwt.	Dried, cwt.	Tongues and sounds, brls.	Fresh, lb.	Dried, cwt.														
1	Godbout .....	2034	...	964	3	...	...	15237	6500	9000	6	65	...	8799	123	285	718	...	145	61,004 40	1
2	Moisie .....	...	...	1054	16	...	...	8300	9133	...	...	...	...	166963	192	90000	316	66	...	115,785 10	2
3	Mingan .....	4800	...	14625	...	...	...	5000	...	...	...	...	...	13780	3310	...	275	...	...	90,997 25	3
4	Nasabquan .....	7000	...	4770	...	...	...	2500	6000	...	...	...	...	5125	1305	...	615	...	...	46,788 75	4
5	Romaine .....	7056	...	600	...	...	...	1200	1900	...	10	...	...	950	195	...	290	...	...	9,718 50	5
6	St. Augustin .....	1500	...	8750	...	...	...	7000	7000	...	...	...	...	19400	3550	...	4050	...	...	62,767 00	6
7	Bonne Esperance .....	...	...	24850	...	...	...	...	2700	...	...	...	...	23185	4100	...	245	...	...	128,505 25	7
8	Anticosti .....	68016	...	850	...	...	...	4500	...	...	...	...	...	510	2645	...	...	...	...	25,992 00	8
	Total .....	90676	...	56463	19	...	...	36737	33293	9000	16	65	...	238912	15420	30285	6419	66	145	541,558 25	

  

GRAND TOTAL OF THE GULF DIVISION.																					
1	Bonaventure County ..	72370	183	30135	99	43000	2770	275	6850	28400	142200	87	111600	10887	7967	59200	...	...	...	314,240 85	1
2	Gaspé County .....	986366	...	73946	35	...	202	...	33825	...	80750	105	...	64428	57358	3654	4000	...	...	894,715 40	2
3	Saguenay County .....	90676	...	56463	19	...	...	36737	33293	9000	16	65	...	238912	15420	30285	6119	66	145	541,558 25	3
	Grand total .....	1148412	183	160594	153	43000	2972	275	77412	61693	231950	208	65	320227	80775	93189	10419	66	145	1,750,514 50	

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION.

STATEMENT showing Yield and Value of Fisheries in Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, for the Season of 1905.

Description.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh in ice..... Lb.	978,327	0 20	195,665 40
" salted..... Brls.	573	15 00	8,595 00
Herring..... Lb.	28,083	4 50	126,373 50
" fresh..... Lb.	153,000	0 01	1,530 00
" smoked..... "	440,000	0 02	8,800 00
Mackerel, fresh..... "	15,750	0 12	1,890 00
" salted..... Brls.	5,072	15 00	76,080 00
Lobsters, canned, fresh..... Lb.	1,148,412	0 25	287,103 00
" whole..... Cwt.	183	5 00	915 00
Cod, salted..... "	160,594	4 50	722,673 00
" tongues and sounds..... Brls.	153	10 00	1,530 00
Haddock, fresh..... Lb.	43,000	0 03	1,290 00
" salted..... Cwt.	2,972	3 00	8,916 00
Hake..... "	275	2 25	618 75
Halibut, fresh..... Lb.	77,412	0 10	7,741 20
Trout..... "	61,633	0 10	6,169 30
Smelt..... "	231,950	0 05	11,597 50
Eels, salt..... Brls.	208	10 00	2,080 00
Sardines, salted..... "	65	3 00	195 00
Tom cod, frost fish, fresh..... Lb.	111,600	0 03	3,348 00
Fish and whale oil..... Galls.	320,227	0 30	96,068 10
Fish as bait..... Brls.	80,775	1 50	121,162 50
Fish manure and guano..... "	93,139	0 50	46,569 50
Seal skins..... No.	10,419	1 25	13,023 75
White whale skins..... "	145	4 00	580 00
Whales..... "	66		
Total value, 1905.....			1,750,514 50
" 1904.....			1,557,959 10
Increase, 1905.....			192,555 40

## RECAPITULATION

SHOWING Number of Men, Vessels and Boats, and Value of Material in Gulf Division Fisheries, for the Season of 1905.

Description.	Value.
	\$ cts.
36 vessels of 1,434 tons, manned by 187 men.....	31,560 00
5,927 boats, fished by 11,309 men.....	212,150 00
294,844 fathoms gill-net.....	159,707 00
19,265 " seine.....	25,320 00
190 trap-nets for herring and cod.....	80,650 00
948 trawls.....	12,620 00
19 weirs.....	485 00
185 smelt and seal-nets.....	8,115 00
30,271 hand lines and sinkers.....	13,955 00
92 lobster canneries, employing 1,401 hands.....	72,805 00
94,645 lobster traps.....	67,565 00
159 freezers and ice houses.....	17,905 00
* 1,040 amoke and fish houses.....	177,475 00
190 private piers and wharfs.....	67,775 00
5 tugs, smacks and whaling steamers.....	29,800 00
Total value.....	977,887 00

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

QUEBEC—

RETURN of the number of Fishermen, Value of Boats, Nets, &c., and the Kinds and  
Levis, both inclusive, Province

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIALS.						KINDS				
		Boats.			Gill-nets.		Brush or Eel Weirs	Salmon, lb.	Shad, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.
		Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.					
1	Capucins.....	16	160	26	13	300	160	1	25	48	1900	.....
2	Petits et Grands Méchins..	36	1280	90	78	1795	990	4400	.....	670	9900	2000
3	Crosses Roches.....	17	180	37	21	480	220	.....	.....	135	1700	2400
4	Ste. Félicité.....	18	225	40	23	490	420	3	90	130	2600	2000
5	Matane.....	20	240	32	12	290	196	13	600	15000	420	4300
6	Rivière Blanche.....	24	416	26	34	780	280	1	40	300	120	36200
7	Sandy Bay.....	48	624	56	85	1960	1100	1	40	.....	360	49600
8	Métis.....	16	415	20	4	75	70	5	900	3400	72	22000
9	Ste. Flavie and Ste. Luce..	27	490	40	35	460	350	9	630	5350	170	84600
10	Rimouski.....	32	320	35	.....	.....	.....	24	2750	2120	385	92000
11	Bic.....	4	20	8	.....	.....	.....	6	500	530	25	20000
12	St. Fabien and St. Simon..	6	25	10	.....	.....	.....	6	500	1880	30	45000
13	Trois Pistoles.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	5	260	300	20	46000
14	Ile Verte.....	40	375	57	.....	.....	.....	27	2540	1960	192	146400
15	Cacouna.....	19	210	26	.....	.....	.....	15	1750	4990	186	300600
16	Riv. du Loup & N.D. du Portage.....	4	65	13	3	800	600	13	600	450	150	208000
17	St. André.....	6	42	18	.....	.....	.....	11	1250	50	58	61200
18	Kamouraska.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	4	680	120	1900	1300
19	St. Denis.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	8	210	800	600	17200
20	Rivière Ouelle.....	5	65	22	.....	.....	.....	16	980	1500	530	80000
21	Sta. Anne la Pocatière.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	8	300	.....	10	60000
22	St. Roch & St. Jean Port Joli	20	260	24	.....	.....	.....	22	2075	.....	.....	.....
23	L'Islet and Cap St. Ignace..	11	60	15	.....	.....	.....	14	1500	.....	.....	.....
24	Crane and Goose Islands.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	1030	.....	.....	.....
25	Montmagny.....	2	20	2	1	40	50	2	500	30	350	.....
26	Berthier.....	18	145	22	8	280	235	13	2960	150	375	.....
27	St. Valier.....	7	110	5	.....	.....	.....	6	3700	445	3100	.....
28	St. Michel.....	10	75	11	.....	.....	.....	8	2900	160	2000	.....
29	Beaumont.....	19	225	14	.....	.....	.....	12	7200	300	9850	.....
30	St. Joseph and Levis.....	15	135	8	.....	.....	.....	8	7270	260	2665	.....
31	St. Romuald & New Liv'pl.	3	60	2	.....	.....	.....	2	500	25	50	.....
32	St. Nicholas.....	12	160	8	.....	.....	.....	8	3000	220	5350	.....
Totals.....		455	6402	707	317	7750	4665	278	47220	44120	35150	115500
Values. .... \$		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8824	2109	13792	12894	2810

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Continued.

Value of all Fish in the South Shore District extending from County Rimouski to of Quebec, for the Year 1905.

OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.												VALUE.		Number.	
Trout, lb.	Sea bass, lb.	Pickarel, lb.	Cod, salted, lb.	Halibut, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Eels, lb.	Whitefish, lb.	Sardines, brls.	Clams, brls.	Mixed and coarse fish, lb.	Oil, galls.				Fish as bait, brls.
100			32200	175				30	85		105	12	10	1,865 00	1
350			151300	1700					40		485	100	130	10,731 50	2
			69200	2700							260	53	48	3,892 00	3
			66200	2000				40			195	50		3,752 50	4
300			24900	3000				650		5000	120	25	80	8,430 50	5
			36000	2000				30			190	20	5	2,857 50	6
			18100	3000				40			85	20	70	3,428 50	7
			2800	6000				520			50		160	3,591 00	8
100			400	6900				1100					5200	9,297 00	9
11000				2200				495					4900	8,331 50	10
								100					250	843 50	11
						40		20						1,021 00	12
						290	100	150		4500			80	1,184 60	13
						410	1100	1340		10000	310		3840	*10,214 35	14
								605		40800	120		2016	9,295 00	15
3000						150	1010	100		1200	70		64	2,967 60	16
						6150	1680	375		40000	10		370	4,174 80	17
						2750		700			35		700	2,998 50	18
						300	6850	200			25		1200	2,632 50	19
						1300	29150	130			60		550	*3,426 80	20
						100	4780			600				298 80	21
							6150			4600				415 00	22
1000	100					4000	4400			10450				718 50	23
	200	200					10000			1000				640 00	24
1000						3000	1400			4000				431 00	25
	175					31700	16700	1200		3500				3,129 00	26
	3800	550				6800	14600	5700		1800				2,454 50	27
	1375	800				1325	33400	940		2150				2,528 50	28
	1250	1100				1250	70940	1400		1250				5,314 90	29
1000	645	360				1130	57000	750		7150				4,028 70	30
	65	175					4000	75		2200				292 75	31
	750	2100				5800	11350	1675		7500				1,816 50	32
17850	7360	5285	401100	29675	66495	274610	11740	6985	125	147700	2120	280	19673	.....	
1785	736	264	16044	2967	398970	16476	1174	20955	250	1477	636	420	9836	116,903 80	

\*Between Nos. 14 and 20, add 11 belugas and 15 seal skins valued at \$62.75.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

RETURN of Number of Fishermen, Number and Value of Boats, Nets, &c., and  
Province of Quebec,

Number.	FISHING DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIAL.								
		Boats.			Gill-nets.			Seines.		
		Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.
	<i>North Shore St. Lawrence.</i>		\$				\$			\$
1	Ottawa river and tributaries, including Ottawa and Pontiac counties	76	680	80	90	1800	450			
2	Lake Two Mountains	105	1050	100	65	650	115	2	80	50
3	Jacques Cartier and Hochelaga	55	550	70						
4	Terrebonne and L'Assomption	50	500	50	20	200	40	2	80	50
5	Berthier and vicinity	60	600	60	10	100	20	10	400	250
6	Maskinonge	50	500	50	25	250	50			
7	St. Maurice, Champlain and Portneuf	75	525	75	10	500	20	4	160	100
	<i>South Shore St. Lawrence.</i>									
8	Lotbinière and Nicolet	75	400	80	50	500	100	10	400	250
9	Yamaska county and river	65	650	70				10	180	130
10	Richelieu county	45	350	50				4	180	160
11	Richelieu river, St. Denis to Lacolle	58	510	65				18	400	300
12	Vercheres county	20	140	22				4	160	100
13	Chambly county	20	180	23				7	280	170
14	Laprairie county	25	250	25				4	160	100
15	Lake St. Louis and tributaries	75	600	80				7	280	200
16	Lake St. Francis and tributaries	52	450	55						
17	Missisquoi bay	15	200	35				15	1200	960
18	Lakes and streams, Eastern Tps				Angling and trolling.					
	Totals	921	8135	990	270	4000	795	97	3960	2760
	Values									

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all Kinds of Fish caught in the inland District from Quebec to Pontiac, in the for the Year 1905.

KINDS OF FISH.													VALU.	Number.
Shad, lb.	Whitefish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Bass, lb.	Pickarel, lb.	Pike, lb.	Maskinonge, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Eels, lb.	Perch, lb.	Bullheads, lb.	Catfish, lb.	Mixed and coarse fish, lb.	\$	cts.
.....	8900	55300	12400	23700	57600	2400	27000	9100	8700	8100	7500	135600	20,449 00	1
.....	.....	2000	3500	5000	5000	1100	2200	9200	10200	7300	5900	7100	3,359 00	2
1000	.....	.....	400	600	500	150	400	1500	1000	800	900	1200	467 00	3
3000	.....	16000	1500	2000	2500	300	1000	3000	2000	2000	500	10000	3,040 00	4
200	300	15400	500	1700	3800	450	1100	1800	5500	6000	1500	19900	3,428 00	5
.....	.....	500	500	1100	2400	150	900	6100	4200	3000	2600	16000	1,683 00	6
3400	2000	3200	1300	1800	4900	350	2100	3700	3200	2800	2500	10500	*5,372 00	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8000	1000	.....	1200	3200	6100	400	2000	18300	4400	2300	2600	66400	4,988 00	8
.....	400	.....	700	4300	12200	420	1500	12100	1200	5300	800	64400	4,289 00	9
1200	300	.....	500	2000	3000	200	900	9000	3000	1100	1000	10000	1,651 00	10
.....	.....	.....	6100	4500	36100	.....	500	84300	52000	24300	.....	191600	17,516 00	11
.....	250	.....	300	800	1500	150	800	2500	1200	600	300	20000	1,122 00	12
1100	700	.....	500	1000	1460	100	700	2100	900	500	1200	49700	2,134 00	13
900	.....	.....	1000	500	500	150	300	600	1100	700	500	5300	562 00	14
.....	.....	.....	3100	1600	900	450	2700	6500	12800	4600	2300	20500	2,666 00	15
.....	.....	.....	2000	1500	1200	400	6000	45000	1000	1000	1500	1200	3,691 00	16
.....	3200	.....	.....	36800	3500	.....	.....	.....	40200	.....	.....	27700	7,016 00	17
.....	15600	28500	10700	15600	1300	100	.....	500	12600	.....	.....	17800	8,109 00	18
18800	32650	118900	46200	107700	144460	7270	50100	215300	165200	70400	31600	674900	.....	.....
1128	3265	11890	4620	10770	7223	727	3006	12918	8260	3520	948	20247	91,542 00	.....

\* In No. 7 add 100,000 lbs. tom-cod, \$3,000; also 100 lbs. salmon (angling), \$20.



6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

## STATEMENT.

NORTH SHORE of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to the Saguenay, including Lake St. John district, 1905.

Fishing Materials and Kinds of Fish.		Counties of Quebec and Montmor- ency, including Isle of Orleans.	Charlevoix and Isle aux Coudres.	Lake St. John and Tributaries.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.
<i>Materials.</i>						\$ cts.
Boats .....	No.	15	17	16	48	336 00
Weirs .....	"	125	48	.....	173	12,500 00
Gill-nets .....	Fathoms.	400	360	2,100	2,860	572 00
Lines .....	No.	50	40	30	120	92 00
Total value .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	13,500 00
<i>Kinds of Fish.</i>						
Salmon .....	Lbs.	1,200	3,700	45,000	49,900	7,485 00
Herring .....	"	.....	4,100	.....	4,100	41 00
Whitefish .....	"	2,100	.....	15,000	17,100	1,710 00
Trout .....	"	8,000	15,400	17,000	40,000	4,040 00
Ouananiche .....	"	.....	.....	11,000	11,000	1,100 00
Pickarel .....	"	900	.....	55,000	55,900	5,590 00
Pike .....	"	.....	.....	14,500	14,500	725 00
Eels .....	"	269,600	58,300	.....	327,900	19,674 00
Perch .....	"	300	.....	1,400	1,700	85 00
Mixed fish .....	"	28,700	155,700	68,200	252,600	2,526 00
Sardines .....	Brls.	80	130	.....	210	630 00
Beluga skins .....	No.	.....	.....	45	45	180 00
Fish oil .....	Galls.	.....	.....	2,900	2,900	870 00
Totals ..		326,800	263,200	227,100	817,100	.....
Values .....		\$ 17,998	7,581	19,077	.....	44,656 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Province of Quebec,  
(exclusive of the Gulf division), for the Year 1905.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Cod (green).....	Lb.	401,100	0 04	16,044	00
Halibut.....	"	29,675	0 10	2,967	50
Salmon.....	"	94,120	.....	16,329	00
Ouananiche.....	"	11,000	0 10	1,100	00
Trout.....	"	177,150	0 10	17,715	00
Whitefish.....	"	61,490	0 10	6,149	00
Herring, salted.....	Brls.	3,065	4 50	13,792	50
" fresh.....	Lb.	1,293,500	0 01	12,935	00
" smoked.....	"	115,500	0 02	2,310	00
Sardines.....	Brls.	7,195	3 00	21,585	00
Shad.....	Lb.	53,950	0 06	3,237	00
Eels.....	"	817,810	0 06	49,068	60
Maskinongé.....	"	7,270	0 10	727	00
Bass (see).....	"	7,360	0 10	736	00
" (Achigan).....	"	46,206	0 10	4,620	00
Pickeral (Doré).....	"	168,835	.....	16,624	25
Pike.....	"	158,960	0 05	7,948	00
Perch.....	"	166,900	0 05	8,345	00
Sturgeon.....	"	116,595	0 06	6,995	70
Tom-cod.....	"	100,000	0 03	3,000	00
Bullheads, dressed.....	"	70,400	0 05	3,520	00
Catfish.....	"	31,600	0 03	948	00
Coarse fish.....	"	1,075,200	.....	24,250	00
Clams.....	Brls.	125	2 00	250	00
Fish as bait.....	"	280	1 50	420	00
" as fertilizer.....	"	19,673	0 50	9,836	50
" oil.....	Galls.	5,020	0 30	1,506	00
Hair seal skins.....	No.	15	1 25	18	75
Belugas (white whales) skins.....	"	56	4 00	224	00
Total for 1903.....	.....	.....	.....	253,201	80
" for 1904.....	.....	.....	.....	193,437	80
Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	59,774	00

STATEMENT showing the Fishing Materials in the above districts (exclusive of the  
Gulf Division), 1905.

Articles.	Value.
	\$ cts.
1,424 fishing boats (1,877 men).....	14,873 00
14,610 fathoms gill-nets.....	6,032 00
4,055 " seines.....	2,885 00
451 weirs (brush or wire).....	59,720 00
2 " (special eel).....	60,000 00
3,011 hoop-nets.....	12,970 00
fishing lines, night lines, &c.....	1,545 00
72 fish houses or ice houses.....	2,968 00
Total.....	160,988 00

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

## RECAPITULATION

Of the Fisheries product of the whole Province of Quebec for the year 1905.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh..... Lb.	1,072,447	.....	211,994 40	
" salted..... Brls.	573	15 00	8,595 00	220,589 40
Ouananiche..... Lb.	11,000	0 10	.....	1,100 00
Trout..... "	238,843	0 10	.....	23,884 30
Whitefish..... "	61,490	0 10	.....	6,149 00
Smelts..... "	231,950	0 05	.....	11,597 50
Cod, dried..... Cwt.	160,594	4 50	722,673 00	
" green..... Lb.	401,100	0 04	16,044 00	
" tongues and sounds.. Brls.	153	10 00	1,530 00	740,247 00
Haddock, dried..... Cwt.	2,972	3 00	8,916 00	
" fresh..... Lb.	43,000	0 03	1,290 00	10,206 00
Hake..... Cwt.	275	2 25	.....	618 75
Halibut..... Lb.	107,087	0 10	.....	10,708 70
Tom-cod..... "	211,600	0 03	.....	6,348 00
Herring, fresh..... "	1,446,500	0 01	14,465 00	
" smoked..... "	555,500	0 02	11,110 00	
" salted..... Brls.	31,148	4 50	140,166 00	165,741 00
Sardines..... "	7,260	3 00	.....	21,780 00
Shad..... Lb.	53,950	0 06	.....	3,237 00
Mackerel, fresh..... "	15,750	0 12	1,890 00	
" salted..... Brls.	5,072	15 00	76,080 00	77,970 00
Bass, (sea)..... Lb.	7,360	0 10	.....	736 00
" (Achigan)..... "	46,200	0 10	.....	4,620 00
Pickarel..... "	168,885	.....	.....	16,624 25
Perch..... "	166,900	0 05	.....	8,345 00
Pike..... "	158,960	0 05	.....	7,948 00
Maskinonge..... "	7,270	0 10	.....	727 00
Eels..... "	817,810	0 06	49,068 60	
"..... Brls.	208	10 00	2,080 00	51,148 60
Sturgeon..... Lb.	116,595	0 06	.....	6,995 70
Lobsters, preserved in cans. "	1,148,412	0 25	287,103 00	
" fresh in shell..... "	183	5 00	915 00	288,018 00
Clams..... Brls.	125	2 00	.....	250 00
Bullheads, dressed..... Lb.	70,400	0 05	.....	3,520 00
Catfish..... "	31,600	0 03	.....	948 00
Coarse and mixed fish..... "	1,075,200	.....	.....	24,250 00
Fish as bait..... Brls.	81,055	1 50	.....	121,582 50
" as fertilizer..... "	112,812	0 50	.....	56,406 00
" oil..... Galls.	325,247	30	.....	97,574 10
Seal skins..... No.	10,434	1 25	.....	13,042 50
Belugas, or white whale skins..... "	201	4 00	.....	804 00
Total for 1905.....				2,003,716 30
" 1904.....				1,751,396 90
Increase.....				252,319 40

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION.

Of the Capital invested in Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the Fisheries of the whole Province of **Quebec** for 1905.

Articles.	Value.	Total.
	\$	\$ cts.
36 fishing vessels (1,434 tons) .....	31,560	
7,351 " boats .....	227,023	258,583 00
309,454 fathoms of gill-nets .....	165,739	
23,320 " seines .....	28,205	
190 trap-nets .....	80,850	
470 weirs .....	60,205	
2 special eel weirs .....	60,000	
3,011 hoop nets .....	12,970	
185 smelt-nets .....	8,115	
948 trawls .....	12,620	
30,271 hand lines .....	13,955	
..... fishing lines, night lines, &c. ....	1,545	444,004 00
92 lobster canneries .....	72,805	
94,645 " traps .....	67,565	140,370 00
159 freezers and ice houses .....	17,905	
1,112 fish and smoke houses .....	180,438	
190 private fishing piers or wharfs .....	67,775	
5 fishing tugs or smacks .....	29,800	295,918 00
Total .....		1,138,875 00

## STATEMENT of Persons engaged in the Quebec Fisheries, 1905.

Number of men in fishing vessels .....	187
" " " boats .....	13,186
" persons in lobster canneries .....	1,401
Total .....	14,774

## APPENDIX No. 8.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOR THE  
YEAR 1905, BY INSPECTOR J. A. MATHESON.

CHARLOTTETOWN, January 2, 1906.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour so submit my annual report on the Fisheries of the province of Prince Edward Island, together with tabulated statistics, showing the catch in detail in each county and locality.

I regret to report a decrease in the value of the total catch of \$79,624 as shown below :

Total value for 1904.....	\$1,078,546
Total value for 1905 .....	998,921
Decrease . . . . .	\$ 79,624

## LOBSTERS.

The catch of lobsters shows a shortage of about eleven per cent of last season, but fishermen received remunerative prices and made up for the shortage of catch. Considering the large number of factories in operation and traps used in this fishing the average for the last five years has been fairly maintained, as follows :

Year.	No. of Cans.
1901 .....	2,223,712
1902 .....	2,386,070
1903 .....	2,039,603
1904 .....	2,335,400
1905 .....	2,182,624

## OYSTERS.

This branch of our fisheries continued to be one of the most important industries and is prosecuted with a good deal of energy in our bays and rivers. The total catch is very little short of last year. The prices obtained by our fishermen were good, and as soon as the federal and provincial governments arrive at a settlement as to which shall lease the areas for cultivating purposes, I have every reason to believe that the oyster industry will be one of our largest and most profitable ones.

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The following shows the quantity in barrels for last 10 years :

1896 .....	30,214
1897 ..	20,915
1898 .....	26,484
1899 ..	18,236
1900 .....	17,825
1901 .....	24,972
1902 .....	20,334
1903 .....	18,333
1904 ..	18,006
1905 .....	17,356

## COD.

The season's catch has been a little in excess of last year, but this branch of our fisheries is not followed by any great numbers of our fishermen, as the uncertainty of good catches is so great that fishermen will not devote their time to it. Dogfish still visit our coast and are very destructive to fishing gear and tend much to shorten the catch. The cod drier erected in Souris has been a boon to the fishermen, especially late in the season, when the weather is unfavourable for outside drying.

## HAKE.

You will notice a considerable increase in the catch of this fish, which was sold by fishermen at good paying prices.

## MACKEREL.

The catch of mackerel this season was small, but the quality was good, and quantity was only a little short of last year, late in the season large shoals of small mackerel were taken off Rustico, which were disposed of at good prices.

## HERRING.

I have to report a considerable shortage in the catch of herring, which are principally used for the purposes of bait.

The fall fish, which were of good quality, were much short of last season's catch.

The smokehouse in Georgetown was not operated this season.

## SMEELTS.

The catch of smelts this season is the largest for the past five seasons, a great many fishermen engage in this business and make it profitable during the winter months.

## TROUT.

More trout have been taken than in former years. The catch is yearly increasing, although not shipped, is used for local consumption, and sportsmen are much interested. With the aid of the hatchery established at South Port last season to replenish our streams and rivers, a considerable increase of this fish in the near future is anticipated.

## QUAHAUGS.

Large quantities, some thousands of barrels were taken and shipped, realizing good prices in the American market. I would advise some restrictions being put on this fishing, as under present regulations it is difficult to prevent fishermen from interfering with oyster beds when fishing them; the season might be made uniform with the oyster season.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

*Overseer Davison, Prince County*, reports there is a decrease in almost all branches of the fishing except herring. It is the opinion of many of our fishermen that the decrease in oysters is largely owing to the destruction of the small oysters by the starfish, which has become very plentiful in our waters. He says:

I am of opinion that the decrease in mackerel and codfish is principally caused by the dogfish who destroy the gear and rob the bait from the hooks. The only reason I can give for the decrease in lobsters is that they are overfished. I would strongly recommend that some regulations be made regarding gill-net fishing for smelts, as they are becoming very generally in use.

The fishing of quahaugs is getting to be quite an industry, and their value is double that of previous years. They are mostly shipped to the United States. About 70 per cent of the lobsters are shipped to England, 25 per cent to the United States, 5 per cent to Canada. Cod are mostly all shipped to Halifax. Excepting about 10 per cent for home consumption, 90 per cent of the catch of smelts goes to the United States, 10 per cent to Canada. Mackerel all go to the United States.

*Overseer McCormack, King's County*, reports the lobster season opened later than usual on account of the scarcity of bait. First lobsters packed May 1st, with good fishing during May. About the 10th of June a shoal of small cod struck inshore and drove the lobster into deep water for about two weeks, from that till the close of the season they had about the usual fishing. On the whole there was a fair pack in this county, although near 2,000 cases short of 1904, which was a banner year.

Cod struck in about the 25th May and good catches of large fish were taken, for about two weeks, when they slacked off and were very scarce during the rest of the season, until November, when there was good fishing until the end of December, which brought the yield up to 1,000 quintals above last year.

Hake fishing was about the same as last season, but no doubt would have been much better had it not been for the dogfish which destroyed the trawls as fast as they were put out.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MATHESON,

*Inspector of Fisheries*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fish in the County of King's, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1905.

Number.	Districts.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.						Number.	
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Can-neries.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.		
		Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.												
<i>King's Co.</i>																							
1	Souris and Red Point	2	36	1400	8	60	1400	84	300	5000	3000	25	250	100	4	2000	500	75	56928	1			
2	Bay Fortune				15	300	44	60	1200	600	4	40	50	3	2000	500		50784	2				
3	Annandale				75	1500	75	300	6000	2400	12	120	100	5	4100	1000		123792	3				
4	Georgetown	3	82	2000	15	95	2700	130	500	9000	5000	20	200	200	5	5000	500	10	116592	4			
5	Murray Harbour, North				65	2000	75	300	6000	3000	5	50	100	12	4900	500		164928	5				
6	" " South	9	186	4500	46	48	1000	91	200	4000	2000	50	500	200	5	3400	400		66288	6			
7	Morell and St. Peters	1	15	600	5	60	1200	90	150	3000	1500	10	150	100	8	8000	18000	225	142176	7			
8	Naufange				40	800	100	100	2000	1000	4	40	150	5	4600	500	6	75360	8				
9	North Lake				50	750	50	100	2000	1000	6	60	60	4	3000	150	1000	36	96384	9			
10	East Lake				64	600	70	120	2400	1200	30	300	140	1	1000	50	3000	500	15	37536	10		
	Totals	15	319		74	572		809	2130	40600		166		1200	52		19000	1600	45200	367	931248		
	Values		2500			12250				20700			1710			38000	3800	7200	4520	5505	232312		



RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of King's, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1905.

Number.	Districts.	KINDS OF FISH.																	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.	
		Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Soups, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake Soups, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspareau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Capelin, brls.	Clams, brls.	Clams, cases.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	( coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.			Fish as bait, brls.
<i>King's Co.</i>																					
1	Souris and Red Point . . . . .	1900	5	1000	70	2000	4000	1500	2000	50	150	15	1000	50	1000	75	400	1500	36,842 00	1	
2	Bay Fortune . . . . .	200	4	1000	40	80	2000	2000	2000	10	10	5	1000	10	1500	10	150	400	16,616 00	2	
3	Annandale . . . . .	240	4	1000	20	40	400	1000	1000	20	20	10	1500	5	1500	25	100	1000	35,523 00	3	
4	Georgetown . . . . .	560	10	1500	75	150	1000	3000	40	60	15	80	1400	10	30	200	1400	39,950 75	4		
5	Murray Harbour, North . . . . .	300	80	160	500	2000	1000	1000	1000	10	20	10	200	200	200	40	1500	2000	48,717 00	5	
6	" " South . . . . .	975	10	800	1500	3000	1000	1000	75	40	50	20	180	20	1500	20	15	750	1400	32,418 50	6
7	Morell and St. Peters . . . . .	700	5	1000	40	300	600	2000	2500	75	40	50	20	1500	20	15	750	1400	52,234 00	7	
8	Naufrange . . . . .	250	500	2000	500	2000	1500	1000	20	4	20	20	1500	15	300	900	600	1250	22,535 00	8	
9	North Lake . . . . .	350	200	400	500	5000	40	500	5000	40	20	20	5000	10	250	400	400	29,006 00	9		
10	East Lake . . . . .	320	4	200	400	500	5000	500	5000	40	20	20	5000	10	250	400	400	13,809 00	10		
Totals . . . . .		5795	38	5300	110	4215	8430	10000	134000	135	289	75	460	4900	110	195	3950	10950	327,711 25		
Values . . . . .		26077	380	159	330	9484	4215	1090	6700	540	2390	770	340	2300	147	440	390	1185	16425		

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Number of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantity and Value of all Fish in the County of Queen's, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1905.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						KINDS OF FISH.						Number.					
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.			Seines.			Trawls.			Value.	Lobster canneries, No.	Herring, salted, brls.		Herring fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel fresh, lb.	Mackerel salted, brls.	Lobster, preserved in cans, lb.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.										
Queen's Co.																								
1 Tracadie.....	4	72	2000	16	150	4500	228	300	3000	3000	3	400	1000	45	450	5000	1200	4000	1500	25000	450	129448	1	
2 New London.....					50	2500	100	225	4500	2250	4	600	600	20	175	2900	400	2500		20000	450	61776	2	
3 Point Prim.....					90	1800	155	6	150							4185	130					101760	3	
4 Rustico.....	1	10	300	5	115	2500	280	100	3000	700	4	1000	200	60	240	4850	4000	20000	20000	20000	500	104036	4	
5 Wheatley river.....					3	150	9	20	100	75													5	
6 Pownall.....					34	300	60									1650						23836	6	
7 Charlottetown.....					35	600	65											100000					7	
8 Chapsaud.....					30	800	60	15	125	100						3300	100					44464	8	
9 Lot 66.....					90	1500	150	40	800	200						7005						49392	9	
10 Bays and rivers.....					40	400	80																10	
Totals.....	5	82		21	637	1187	706	11525		11	2000		125			5830	226500	1500	65000	1400	508752			
Values.....		2300				1505			6475			1800			865	28890	26235	30	7900	21000		127188		

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Queen's, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1905.

Districts.	Kinds of Fish.													Total Value of All Fish.	Number.					
	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sound, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gaspareau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.			Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Quabags, brls.
Queen's Co.																				
1 Tracadie.....	100	1450	35	8500	45	50	1000	100000	200	150	2550	100	2000	50	1200	1500	20	500	78,157 00	1
2 New London.....		550	10	1500	100	50	1000	20000	50	50	100	10		10	300	1000	90		33,481 50	2
3 Point Prim.....		70					600	15000		90	500					900	400	1000	34,340 00	3
4 Rustico.....	75	3500	140		100		1500	35000		250		25		50	175	650	210		79,176 50	4
5 Wheatley river.....		1000	10				1000	12000											5,300 00	5
6 Pownall.....								8000		200								500	9,414 00	6
7 Charlottetown.....	100							35000								500	400		4,650 00	7
8 Crapaud.....								25000		25	1100	10				600	300		13,706 00	8
9 Lot 65.....	25	1200					5000	58000	300	150	100					800	400	3000	35,423 00	9
10 Bays and rivers.....							5000	50000								900	450	1000	8,400 00	10
Totals.....	300	7770	195	10000	245	50	10100	330000	550	715	4500	145	2000	110	1675	6850	2270	6000		
Values.....	2100	34965	1950	300	735	112	1010	18300	2200	7150	22800	580	60	220	502	10275	2270	12000	302,048 00	

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Value of Fish &c., in the County of Prince, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1905—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.				TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.			
	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake Souds, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gape- reau, lb.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Tom-cod or Frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.			Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.
1 Tignish..	1800		80	1050	3000		2250								2000	5000	200	55,015 00	1
2 Alberton.	922			500	1000		36000								950	587		24,307 00	2
3 Lot 11	49						13000									600		8,745 50	3
4 Narrows.	150	5600		20			40000				900	500				1000		16,845 00	4
5 Grand River	20						16000				2000					525		22,363 50	5
6 Richmond Bay	15			10			3675				2500					200		14,283 75	6
7 Summerside.							35000				400	200				100		4,430 00	7
8 Travellers Rest	15						10000		15	2000	200					80	300	11,637 50	8
9 Carleton							10000			200						400		7,596 00	9
10 Tryon.							4095									1270		20,817 75	10
11 Malpeque.	201			223	500		26000		25	2600	25					350		24,037 75	11
12 Egmont Bay																4680		51,923 00	12
13 West Point	25								10							1240		7,154 50	13
14 Minnigash.	480			424	1550		8000									540	1000	18,204 00	14
15 Nail Pond.	511		261	230	1050									39		1680	1382	21,006 50	15
16 Skinners Pond	500			285	570										190	900	900	24,993 25	16
17 Brae							14000		5	100	1200					900		8,430 00	17
18 Bideford.							9000			1000	100						50	6,325 00	18
19 Rivers Lot 5 & 6.	91						48000		13	396								8,840 50	19
20 Wellington.	20						2000	50	50	1000	10	100	5					12,203 00	20
Totals	4789	5040	341	2742	7670	400	283620	50	118	13086	2085	100	5	39	4270	20164	700	369,163 50	
Values	21506	150	1023	6169	3835	40	14181	200	1180	65480	4070	3	20	78	1281	30246	700		

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION by Counties showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the Year 1905.

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.										FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
DISTRICTS.		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.				Seinees.		Trap-nets.		Trawls.		Smelt-nets.		Hand Lines.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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1 King's	15	319	8500	74	572	12250	809					2130	40600	20700																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
2 Queen's	5	82	2300	21	437	1503	1187					706	11525	6475	11	2000	1800	60	3000	125	865	184	3805	908	344	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															</

Number.	Districts.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. \$	Number.
		Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Caspe- reau, brls.	Clams, cases.	Kels, brls.	Capelin, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom-cod or Frost Fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, brls.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Quahaugs.		
	County.																	
1	King's.	134000	135	460	239	220	.....	75	.....	4900	110	195	3050	10850	.....	.....		
2	Prince.	288620	50	.....	118	.....	13005	.....	100	5	39	4270	20164	700	2035	.....		
3	Queen's.	366000	559	.....	715	.....	4500	145	2000	.....	110	1675	6350	2270	6000	.....		
	Totals.	788620	735	460	1072	220	17656	220	2000	5000	115	344	19805	37964	2970	9035		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION

SHOWING Yield and Value of the different Fisheries of the Province of Prince  
Edward Island during the Year 1905.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.
		\$	cts.	
Salmon, fresh.....	Lb.	19,000	0 20	3,800 00
Herring, salted.....	Brls.	12,045	4 50	54,202 50
" fresh.....	Lb.	694,000	0 01	6,940 00
" smoked.....	"	1,500	0 02	30 00
Mackerel, fresh.....	"	90,700	0 12	10,884 00
" salted.....	Brls.	2,397	15 00	35,955 00
Lobsters, cans.....	Lb.	2,182,624	0 25	545,656 00
" fresh in shell.....	Cwt.	350	7 00	2,450 00
Dried cod.....	"	18,946	4 50	82,638 00
Tongues and sounds.....	Brls.	233	10 00	2,330 00
Haddock, fresh.....	Lb.	20,300	0 03	609 00
Haddock, dried.....	Cwt.	696	3 00	2,088 00
Hake, dried.....	"	7,007	2 25	15,765 75
Hake sounds.....	Lb.	16,100	0 50	8,050 00
Trout.....	"	21,400	0 10	2,140 00
Smelts.....	"	783,620	0 05	39,181 00
Alewives or gaspereaux.....	Brls.	735	4 00	2,940 00
Eels.....	"	1,075	10 00	10,720 00
Caplin.....	"	220	3 50	770 00
Oysters.....	"	17,656	5 00	88,280 00
Clams.....	"	220	4 00	880 00
Clams, in cases.....	Cases	460	5 00	2,300 00
Quallaugs.....	Brls.	8,035	2 00	16,070 00
Flounders.....	Lb.	2,000	0 03	60 00
Tom-cods.....	"	5,000	0 03	150 00
Squid.....	Brls.	115	4 00	460 00
Coarse and mixed fish.....	"	314	2 00	628 00
Fish oil.....	Galls.	9,895	0 30	2,968 50
Fish as bait.....	Brls.	37,964	1 50	56,946 00
Fish as manure.....	"	2,970	1 00	2,970 00
Total, 1905.....				998,921 75
" 1904.....				1,078,546 50
Decrease.....				79,624 85



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## RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Lobster Canneries, Traps, &c., used in the fisheries of the Province of Prince Edward Island for the season of 1905.

Articles.	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
23 fishing vessels (490 tons).....	13,050	
1,940 fishing boats.....	46,656	
5,338 gill nets (91,600 fathoms).....	34,148	
13 seines (2,300 fathoms).....	2,800	
63 trap nets.....	4,450	
361 trawls.....	2,892	
400 smelt nets.....	7,663	
2,299 hand lines.....	2,747	114,406
196 lobster canneries.....	102,235	
283,960 lobster traps.....	181,010	283,245
8 freezers and ice houses.....	4,550	
159 smoke and fish houses.....	4,100	
44 piers and wharfs.....	8,150	
18 steamers and smacks.....	3,500	20,300
Total.....		417,951

## Number of persons employed in the fisheries of Prince Edward Island :—

Men in fishing vessels.....	113
Men in fishing boats.....	3,324
Persons in lobster canneries.....	2,083
Total.....	5,520

## APPENDIX No. 9.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

District No. 1, comprising the counties of Charlotte and St. John. *Inspector J. H. Pratt, St. Andrews.*

District No. 2, comprising the counties of Albert, Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche. *Inspector R. A. Chapman, Moncton,*

District No. 3, comprising the counties of King's, Queen's, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria. *Inspector H. E. Harrison, Fredericton.*

## DISTRICT No. 1.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT NO. 1, NEW BRUNSWICK,  
FOR THE YEAR 1905.

ST. JOHN, N.B., January 30, 1906.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report on the fisheries of District No. 1, New Brunswick, for the closing year of 1905, together with the statistics of the several sub-districts and a synopsis of the reports of their officers.

A very gratifying increase of \$67,011, in the value of the catch for the year can be noticed over that of 1904, due almost entirely to an increased herring catch in the county of Charlotte. Only an average catch of herring was made in St. John county, where the price ruled low, owing to an extra good catch in Charlotte county. The prices for cod and pollock kept high during the season, in fact prices for all kinds of fish showed an upward tendency, and now at the end of the year the price for all line fish is higher than it has been for many years.

The statements for the past year's catch collected very carefully place the value at the high figure of \$1,582,402, which is \$297,000 in excess of 1901, which was a very prosperous season in this district.

The value of the material that the fishermen used in the pursuit of their calling, by a careful estimate is estimated at \$865,371, being an increase of \$29,710 over that of 1904, showing that more strenuous efforts are being put forward by our fishermen in order to win a better reward as the results of their labours in the waters of the Bay of Fundy.

With a view of a clearer appreciation of this year's increase in the value of our fisheries, I will quote the value of the catches for the past five years :

1901 .....	\$ 1,285,073
1902 .....	1,064,126
1903 .....	1,067,826
1904 .....	1,515,391
1905 .....	1,582,402

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Considerable fishing by the use of dynamite charges being exploded among the schools of pollock that frequented Quoddy river and among the islands, was carried on during the summer season, more especially during our absence cruising on the Nova Scotia coast, but as the fishermen who used this deadly explosive were residents of the state of Maine, detection and capture were very difficult. However, by anchoring off Eastport for a week and assisting the United States officers, several offenders were arrested and heavy fines were imposed by the Eastport magistrate. When it is well known that fully two-thirds of all fish killed by dynamite sink to the bottom and are lost, a faint idea may be formed of the immense destruction caused by the use of this explosive. Although all fishermen are against the use of dynamite on the fishing grounds it is surprising how reticent they all are in giving information to a fishery officer with a view to prevent this most destructive practice.

The replacing of the row and sail boats by those propelled by gasoline engines, is one of the changes now in progress among our fishermen. Almost every one of them desires to possess a motor boat, and as the numerous agents in their anxiety to procure new customers for their firms make the terms of payment quite easy, all obstacles are thereby removed and the fisherman is relieved from the laborious parts of his hazardous occupation. Therefore he is in better physical condition to attend vigorously to his fishing operations when he arrives on the grounds, and thus it will be the means to a large extent of increasing his catch.

## DOGFISH.

The dogfish pest is still occupying public attention all along the coasts of the maritime provinces owing to the immense destruction of fishing gear by them, and the consequent loss of time from fishing while those voracious schools of fish frequent our coasts. The establishment of reduction works will no doubt have considerable effect in lessening the numbers of this pest, but as yet none of those factories have been established in the Bay of Fundy. It is admitted that when the dogfish are on the coast, the schools of herring being preyed on by them results in their being driven off shore, thus causing the scarcity so often complained of by fishermen.

Should the proposed canning of dogfish as an article for human consumption become a success, their canning will form quite an important industry in this district, and as they are reported by epicures as being a palatable fish, there is no doubt a market will be discovered for them.

## HERRING.

A satisfactory increase will be noticed in the value of pickled herring, while an increase of \$32,552 is the result of the catch of herring suitable for canning purposes. Those fishermen who are in the habit of netting herring on the 'Ripplings' off Grand Manan were pleasantly surprised at finding better fishing than has been found there for the past twenty years, thus proving that the theories of the utter ruin of the 'Ripplings' as a permanent fishing grounds for herring were without any foundation.

The sardine canning factories on the Canadian side, owing to an abundance of suitable herring, packed 694,200 cans more than in 1904, having a value of over \$32,000. As the capture of the herring schools forms the principal occupation of the fishermen in my district, it is a matter of great pleasure to be in a position to report to your department that the season's operations have been so satisfactory to all concerned.

Owing to this large increase in the catch of sardine herring, the numerous sardine canners in the state of Maine increased their output very materially over preceding seasons, and as there has been a considerable amount of carelessness exercised by the canners in their methods this season, it is predicted that there will be a considerable drop in the prices of those sardines not sold during the present winter and next spring, an over-supply of cheap sardine herring invariably results in their being carelessly packed at the factories, and as a natural consequence, a decrease in the price of the goods.

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The rapid settlement of Western Canada by European emigration will ultimately lead to the packing of those fish on the Canadian side as this class of emigrants in the Western States are the principal consumers of the state of Maine pack.

## SALMON.

The fishermen report a very successful season in this fishery, and the figures show an increase of 36,810 lb., having a value of \$7,362. During the first part of the salmon season the fish were very scarce, and those who were interested in this fishery, became downcast and disheartened, but soon the schools began to work in shore, and night after night the fishermen were delighted at the large number of this valuable fish that were becoming meshed in their nets.

This fishery has every appearance of a satisfactory annual increase, and its great value warrants every means being adopted in order to encourage and make permanent this increase. A couple of rivers require fishways inserted in their dams, and when they are completed I am certain the fishermen will notice an increase in the salmon schools frequenting our shores each season. During the salmon fishing the weather fortunately was fine, which fact increased the catch materially. A number of the boats each stocked from \$600 to \$700 worth, and one boat lacked only a few dollars from stocking \$1,000 for her season's catch of six weeks duration.

## LOBSTERS.

Although it is commonly supposed that this valuable fishery is gradually becoming extinct, the satisfactory returns for the past season show the reverse. Of course many contend, and quite truthfully too, that to secure this increased catch more fishermen and more gear were employed in this fishery. However, the next few years will determine this interesting problem, and as the value of lobsters is higher each year, it is to be sincerely hoped that the fishery will show an increase.

2,988 cwt. is the amount of the past season's increase, having a value of \$29,880. On account of the financial returns therefrom, many fishermen are still sorely tempted to fish for lobsters illegally, but I am pleased to say their numbers are continually lessening, on account of the greater vigilance of the fishery officers.

On account of the law in the adjoining state of Maine allowing lobster fishing to be carried on during the whole year, our fishermen are tempted to engage in the illegal lobster fishing. Several of those persons were captured and fined last year, thus giving a check which will no doubt result in much benefit to this fishery.

Lobster fishing was dull during the winter months, the extremely cold weather probably driving them off shore, but in the month of May they began to come inshore again and good catches were the result. Some good returns in this fishery were made by some of the boats, especially between St. John and Point Lepreaux, one man, for instance, alone in a boat, caught \$170 worth during the month of May. April and June also yielded good returns of catches in St. John county.

## POLLOCK.

Nearly 23,000 of this fish were taken, principally in the waters of Quoddy river, although the Grand Manan pollock catch was well up to the average. The prices received by the fishermen were higher than they have ever received before.

The pollock made their first appearance for the year off Grand Manan in the latter part of April and the latter part of May they put in an appearance in Quoddy river, and good fishing resulted during the summer months. A number of weirs at the island of Campobello succeeded in capturing hundreds of quintals of pollock, the stock of one weir especially being placed at over 1,000 quintals.

Some attempts to capture pollock by the use of dynamite were made in the vicinity of the islands in Quoddy river, but through fear of detection and arrest very little dynamite was used by the lawless element in Canadian waters.

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## COD AND HADDOCK.

A slight decrease will be noticed in the catch of cod, but the very high prices prevailing during the whole year amply compensated the fishermen for the decrease of 2,000 quintals in the catch. Haddock were quite scarce all the season, and although extremely good prices were paid the fishermen for their catch, the returns will show a decrease in value of nearly \$15,000, the total value of the catch being \$40,080.

## COCKLES.

More of our fishermen are engaging in this remunerative fishery, and all the catch is exported fresh to Boston where it is eagerly sought after by fishermen on the George's Banks. It is reported on good authority that a cockle is the only kind of bait that a dogfish will not eat, while he will ravenously devour all other kinds of bait.

High prices are paid the fishermen for all the cockles they can procure, and \$1,800 was the result of their very short season's work. This fishing is only carried on in the vicinity of St. Andrews, but there is no question, that it will soon extend to other parts of the Canadian coast.

## SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OFFICERS' REPORTS.

*Overseer Frazer, of Grand Manan*, states that an increase of \$50,000 will be noticed this year over that of 1904. This increase will be found in the herring fishery, large quantities of them being kippered, canned, and smoked. An increase will also be noticed in the lobster fishery, good prices being received for them. A small decrease will be seen in the catch of cod, haddock, and pollock, with the prices of all kinds of fish ruling high. About 90 per cent of our fisheries both fresh and manufactured, go to foreign markets, most of them to the United States. The close seasons were quite well observed, and the patrol boat assisted very materially in carrying out all the regulations.

A number of the prominent fishermen are going into the business of putting up boneless herring, an industry that can be profitably carried on here on account of the abundance of material being right at hand. Herrings fit for the bloater trade have been very scarce and a large grade of medium herrings have been taking their place, and they find a ready sale at remunerative prices.

*Overseer Savage, of Campobello*, reports that herring of all sizes were more plentiful than last year, but as the demand was limited the prices were forced down to a low figure. Our fishermen neglected the sardine fishing owing to the low prices, and turned their attention to line fishing. The returns will show that the quantities of sardines taken in this district was very small. There was a large increase in the catch of lobsters, owing not only to better fishing, but also to the change in the size limit which allows the fishermen to take nine inch lobsters. As nearly double the number of traps were fished than last year, this may have something to do with the increased catch. Prices were high for shipping in the shell, and also in the canneries.

All kinds of fish were plentiful and prices were higher than ever before received, with the exception of sardine herring. Owing to the large catches of pollock being made in a number of weirs, the total catch of that fish exceeds that of 1904, with the prices exceedingly high.

*Overseer Billings, of the St. Andrews division*, reports a large increase in the catch of sardine herring but less money received on account of the low prices prevailing throughout the year. During several months, while the fish were very plentiful, the owners of the weirs received but \$1.50 per hoghead. The few weirs that had contracts with the Eastport factory owners, received the contract price of \$4 per hoghead.

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There was an increase in the take of clams but the prices remained the same as last season. Owing to the regulations regarding clams being strictly enforced the beds are remaining in very good condition, and no doubt will yield a permanent supply.

Some attempts were made at illegal lobster fishing but several of the offenders having being promptly arrested and fined, the others ceased operations suddenly.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. PRATT,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*

## DISTRICT No. 2.

COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF ALBERT, WESTMORLAND, KENT,  
NORTHUMBERLAND, GLOUCESTER AND RESTIGOUCHE.

MONCTON, March 3, 1906.

The Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,— I have the honour to submit my report of the fisheries in District No 2 of the province of New Brunswick, consisting of the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmorland and Albert, together with the parish of Stanley in the County of York, and the parish of Aberdeen in the county of Carleton, for the year 1905, with tabulated statements, giving the products and values by districts and counties, together with an estimate of the capital employed in the prosecution of these fisheries.

These returns show an increase in the aggregate values over those of previous years.

I will now briefly refer to the principal kinds of fish caught.

## SALMON.

The catch was very much larger than in 1904, and not only our rivers and streams, but the waters of our coasts were teeming with them after the fishing season closed, which ensures good fishing in future.

## SHAD.

Less taken than ever, these fish are getting scarcer and dearer every season. Years ago they were sold at from three to four cents each, now they bring from 20 to 25 cents; then a boat in a few hours would net four or five hundred fish, as many as are now caught in a month. Nothing will restore this valuable fishery but a close time during the spawning season, say until the 20th June.

## HERRING.

The spring run on every part of our coast was simply immense, and increased quantities were taken for every purpose for which they are used, the catch later on the Caraquet and Miscou banks, was hardly up to average, these latter are good fish and with more care in curing would bring good prices.

## MACKEREL.

About the same as in 1904.

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## COD.

I have to report a falling off in this fishery from previous years of about fourteen thousand cwt. of dry fish, caused principally by the want of bait early in the season, and the dogfish nuisance later. Prices were very high, which helped the fishermen out somewhat. Provision should be made to ensure a supply of bait at all times.

## SMELTS.

Though the catch for the months of January and February, 1905, was rather below the average, the weather was very cold and the fish were got to market in perfect condition, bringing extra prices, which made up fully for the slightly smaller quantities, but owing to the weather being so mild and changeable during the past winter, they reached market in poor condition, prices ran down, consequently considerable quantities are still held by shippers, and it is indeed fortunate that no extension was granted in February.

## LOBSTERS.

In the aggregate, about three thousand cases (140,000 cans) more were packed than in previous year; the gain was principally on the coast between Chockpish and Miscou; at Caraquet and some other places on the Baie des Chaleurs the catch was small, entailing some loss to the canners.

## OYSTERS.

I find the quantity raked was not quite up to that of previous season, but prices were very high. Owing to good employment elsewhere, not quite so much attention is given to this fishery at Bay du Vin and other points on the Miramichi river, as formerly, and at Buctouche, Cocagne, &c., hard shell clams (Quahaugs) are of much more importance than oysters.

## CLAMS.

Immense quantities, especially of quahaugs, have been raked again this year, while reserving the oyster areas in the several harbours during spawning time is doing much good, by enabling the clams on such areas to spawn, which spawn is carried by the currents and winds to all parts of such bays and harbours. Some regulations governing this fishery should be made giving space between teeth of rakes used, so as to prevent the taking of very small ones; licenses also should be issued to give our officers better control.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

R. A. CHAPMAN,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*



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## DISTRICT No. 3 (Inland).

COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF KING'S, QUEEN'S, SUNBURY, YORK,  
CARLETON AND VICTORIA.

FREDERICTON, N.B., February 20, 1906.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of District No. 3, in the province of New Brunswick, for the year 1905, showing the quantity and value of fish taken, also the materials and value of same used in connection with the fisheries of this district.

A comparative statement of the value of fish taken and materials used in 1904 and 1905 is herewith given, viz. :—

*Value of Fish.*

In 1904 .....	\$65,256
" 1905 .....	65,387

showing a very slight increase for 1905.

*Value of Materials*

In 1904 .....	\$54,781
" 1905 .....	55,348

an appreciable increase for last year.

There are some features of the past season's fishing which are very gratifying to all concerned, and I wish to mention particularly the splendid runs of salmon in the St. John river, especially noticeable near the head of tidal-water, and the splendid surface-fly fishing enjoyed by the Tobique Salmon Club. This branch of our fishing was, perhaps, not any better in 1905 than the previous season, in the lower counties, viz. :—King's, Queen's and Sunbury, but there is a notable increase in York county. The reason for this may be that the ice in the river broke up much earlier than usual and gave fishermen a chance to set their nets before the salmon got past on their way to the spawning grounds. I trust the number stopped here, will not, in the future, affect the supply. It did not seem to do so the past season as the sport on the Tobique was excellent, although some say that the fish do not appear to be of such good size as formerly. A very pleasing feature in connection with the past season was the discovery of a very interesting salmon pool about five miles from Fredericton. This was only made known about two weeks before the close season (August 15), but, in those two weeks more real sport was enjoyed by, probably one hundred persons, many of whom have not the time and means to take a trip very far from home, than they ever hoped to have in this line of sport. While no large fish were taken with the fly about forty nice grilse were. We look for great sport here in the future and hope to be in a position to give this part of the river special protection. Other fish, with the exception of trout, were taken in about the same quantities as usual. There is quite a falling off in the quantity of trout. Fishery officers ascribe it to the unprecedented low state of the water in all trout resorts.

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The fishery law has, generally, been very well observed. We still have some trouble in the county of King's regarding the dumping of sawdust into the stream, but I think not as much as formerly. Probably we have more violations, with regard to the taking of fish, in York county than anywhere else. There is greater opportunity to do so than elsewhere in my district. The extra men allowed me for a few weeks last season resulted in much good being done. Much illegal fishing, drifting with net at night, was prevented, some seizures of nets and other materials made, and a few small fines collected.

## SALMON.

As previously stated in this report the salmon fishing, generally, was very successful and indicates that the protection we are giving, along with the very efficient protection given by the Tobique Salmon Club to these fish on their way to and after they have reached their spawning grounds, is bearing good fruit. I am satisfied that if we could place a sufficient number of good special guardians on about fifty miles of the St. John river, from the head of tidal-water up, and the present restrictions regarding the issuing of fishery licenses continued, the run of salmon in a few years would be immense. As stated in my report for 1904, I would like to see the license of 3 cents raised to 5 cents per fathom.

## SHAD.

A gratifying increase in the quantity of shad taken, salted and used in the fresh state, is reported by the fishery officers. The market for shad seems to be unlimited as when properly salted they are an excellent fish for winter and much sought after. Our shad fishermen receive a good sum for the fish.

## HERRING.

The quantities of these fish, taken, does not seem to vary to any extent, from year to year, and are reported only from the districts near the salt water.

## ALEWIVES.

The quantity of alewives reported as taken show a slight decrease. I was of the opinion that this would be so, from conversations with fishermen early in the season. Possibly the industry was not prosecuted to as great an extent as in some former years. The market, however, was good and fishermen had no trouble in disposing of their catches.

## TROUT.

I have to report a falling off in the quantity of trout taken in the past season. This little game fish is looked upon as the most general sport producer, and if they are shy or scarce it is very generally known and a host of people spend more or less time in their pursuit. The very low condition of water in all the lakes and brooks the past season is supposed to be the cause of the smaller quantity taken. I wish, here, to thank your department for the interest taken in producing a stock of trout fry from the Bartibog Hatchery on the 14th of June and taken to and placed in Magaguadavic and Davidson lakes by Overseer McKay and Dr. E. W. Henry, of this city. These fry were received in very good condition and I trust will be of benefit to these lakes.

## PICKEREL.

There was considerably less of this fish taken in 1905 as compared with the previous year. I have been requested to bring to the attention of the Fishery Department the advisability of making it illegal to fish for pickerel with a net of less size than three inches mesh. It is claimed that a great amount of undersized fish are taken at

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present. A change as suggested would, no doubt, be to the advantage of fishermen in a short time.

## BASS.

Practically none of these fish are taken in this district. A few licenses are granted and a small quantity of bass caught for domestic use.

## STURGEON.

I can report with satisfaction a small increase in the quantity of sturgeon taken. While the total amount is not large, as reported, the per centage of increase in both fish and caviare is very good. I trust, with good protection this industry will again grow to large proportions.

## SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS FROM FISHERY OFFICERS, 1905.

## KING'S COUNTY.

*S. G. Coggin, Sussex*, reports the law well observed in his district. Trout fishing not as good as usual. It is thought the water was too low. Three very nice salmon, weight from 10 to 13 pounds taken with the fly in the Kennebecasis, near Sussex.

*S. G. Myers, Norton Station*, reports fishing generally not as good in his district as it was in 1904.

*S. G. McCready, Penobscis*, reports trout fishing poor on account of very low conditions of streams.

*S. G. Dunham, Grey's Mills*, reports fishing in his district much better than usual.

## QUEEN'S COUNTY.

*Overseer Hetherington, Queen's East*, reports the fisheries, generally, in his district as being in a fairly prosperous condition. Shad fishing particularly is prosecuted to a very much greater extent than it was a few years ago, and a greater demand for this fish than he ever knew before. He again suggests that a license fee of \$1 per net be put on shad fishing. Evidently there are some young sturgeon in these waters as Mr. Hetherington says they are a curse to shad nets. He reports the law fairly well observed.

*Overseer Bulyea, Queen's West*, reports that his special guardians attended well to their duties, the law very well observed, and fishing about as usual.

## SUNBURY COUNTY.

*Overseer McLean, Sunbury County*, reports alewives very plentiful and sales good. The catch of shad was very good, but catch of salmon is light. He thinks the first good run came so early that they got by before fishermen got their nets set. Mr. McLean corroborates Mr. Hetherington's statement that pickerel are becoming small and thinks it would be advisable to amend the law so that the meshes of pickerel nets would not be less than three inches. Mr. McLean recommends that a fishway be built in the Hartt Mill dam near Fredericton Junction. No violations reported by special guardians.

## YORK COUNTY.

*Overseer McKay, of Fredericton*, reports that the salmon fishing in the St. John river during the season just closed has been very far above the average for a number of

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years. Many of the fishermen claim there were more salmon grilse in the river last season than any other for the last twenty-five years.

On the Southwest Miramichi, the run of salmon is gradually falling off each year, and the last season was unusually poor. Accordingly foreign sportsmen are also decreasing. Angling at the head of the river in Carleton county is quite extensively carried on by fishermen from the upper St. John river and the local inhabitants, chiefly for trout. He attributes the scarcity of salmon to overfishing in the tidal waters of the Miramichi, particularly below Chatham, where two shipping fish merchants are located.

The catch of trout is much less than last year both in our local streams and in the lakes as Oromocto, Harvey, Skiff and Magaguadavic lakes, all of which are very close to railway accommodations, and if well supplied with trout, Americans would build cottages and with their families remain at these nearly all summer. A few have already done so and others would follow if good fishing could be relied upon.

Reports say that considerable illegal fishing is being done at Oromocto and Harvey lakes in the early spring. Some few get a trout license and there being no guardian on duty at that time many others are said to take advantage of that fact and go along as if they also had licenses. I would therefore recommend that the guardian be appointed about March 15 or April 1, at the latest, and to remain on duty during your pleasure. Shad and other fish are about the same as last year.

A very pleasing feature of my report is a new departure in the mode of fishing on the St. John river. I refer to surface-fly fishing for salmon. About August 1 last, two local sportsmen were induced by Guide Thos. Phillips to try their luck at a pool about five miles above the city of Fredericton, where they had the good fortune to land two salmon each during the afternoon. The good news spreading rapidly throughout the city brought lots of sportsmen to the scene, with the result that up to the beginning of the close season (August 15), over forty salmon and grilse were taken. One keen sportsman, Mr. Thos. Peters, Deputy-Commissioner of Agriculture for New Brunswick, on last day of the season tried another pool about two miles further up the river and had the pleasure to land a six pound salmon. The whole being a most excellent showing and gives a positive contradiction to the often reported remark that salmon would not rise to a fly in St. John river. These gentlemen, very naturally and justly so, feel proud in being the pioneers in this most excellent sport, and it is to be hoped as the seasons come and go, many other pools will be found until the river will equal, and perhaps excel, any other in the province in giving sportsmen the enjoyment they have so often wished for.

I regret to have to report Wellington Davies' death, at about Nov. 1, 1905. He was guardian of Kedron lake and Magaguadavic river and lake. *Re* filling his position I will report to you in the near future but at present think it might be divided between Guardians Stack and James. Will also ask some change in protection at the St. John river.

## CARLETON COUNTY.

Special Guardian Brooks reports some infractions of the Fishing Act, but, although he did what he could to enforce the regulations and prevent a deal of illegal fishing yet some was done, and he was unable to get the names of the parties.

## VICTORIA COUNTY.

The officer was unable to get a report from the Tobique Salmon Club, but from others who are acquainted with the state of the fisheries in that river, and from information I got from parties who fish on that river we learn that it was again a splendid

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season. The special guardians under Mr. LeClair attend well to their duties, and I would not forget to give the Tobique Club their due credit for the very efficient protection they give the salmon after they reach that river.

*Overseer Gagnon* reports a decrease in the catch of trout in some parts of his district, and like other fishery officers thinks it is because of the very low condition of the streams. With the exceptions of a few minor infractions, the fishery law was well observed. All his special guardians have done their duties satisfactorily.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. E. HARRISON,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*

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## NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 1.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and the kinds of Fish, &c., in the Counties of Charlotte, and St. John, Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1905:

FISHING DISTRICTS.				FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				KINDS OF FISH.																										
Number.	Vessels.		Boats.		Gill-nets.		Seines.		Weirs.		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked and kippered, lb.	Herring, kippered, cans	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Scallops, in shell, brls.	Scallops, canned.	Number.																			
	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.										Value.																		
<i>Charlotte Co.</i>																																						
1	60	4700	18	67	1250	62	80	1950	600	18	600	1100	20	12000	6000	.....	.....	.....	20000	1																		
2	130	2000	28	83	1690	85	83	2500	1200	35	1050	1100	30	9400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2																		
3	112	3400	40	270	4800	175	150	3600	1500	95	3055	5500	69	31000	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	3																		
4	14	1000	2	280	5500	190	.....	.....	.....	92	2900	6000	92	37000	17000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4																		
5	890	35000	202	155	29000	250	970	23000	10000	41	1400	4500	43	54000	40000	196900	7500	415000	453900	5																		
6	279	8000	60	212	9000	200	95	4000	1300	30	860	1500	24	8500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6																		
7	1000	3000	15	128	9000	160	1000	2000	1000	126	4000	8000	85	50000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7																		
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8																		
Totals.....																				6000	57000	211800	7965	768000	4565200	1140	20000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>St. John Co.</i>																				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	60	600	15	150	14000	260	284	16000	4800	7	560	300	23	7600	45000	100000	.....	.....	.....	1																		
2	120	2700	23	40	16000	40	95	11000	1200	4	240	400	.....	51150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2																		
3	148	3500	50	200	10000	300	1023	76725	10500	30	1500	1800	11	3300	228960	.....	.....	.....	.....	3																		
4	.....	.....	.....	30	350	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4																		
5	10	1000	3	22	440	22	25	1250	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5																		
Totals .....																				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Grand totals.....																				331110	157000	211800	7970	768000	4565200	1140	20000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products  
Brunswick, for the

Number.	FISHING DISTRICTS.	KINDS										
		Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, fresh or frozen, lb.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, finnan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.
	<i>Charlotte Co.</i>											
1	Lepreau to Red Head....		1280						210		120	
2	Red Head to Letang....	9600	3150	400	51000	17000	500	41000	6530	7550	350	
3	Letang to St. George....		840	250	76000	75000			900	400	2000	
4	St. George to St. Stephen		400	54	13000	216000		7500	600	1400	26	960
5	Grand Manan.....	56640	3310	1540	201000	42500	875	15400	*6000	6500	4515	4400
6	Campobello.....	24000	560	380	47000	618000			6250	6300	13050	11000
7	West Isles.....		235	100	2000	10000					1000	
8	St. George and vicinity..											
	Totals.....	90240	9775	2724	390000	978500	1375	63900	20490	22150	21061	16360
	<i>St. John Co.</i>											
1	St. John City. ....											
2	Lepreau to Chance Har- bour.....		106	17		150000			1120	1200		
3	Chance Harbour to Mis- pec.....		900	700			700		500		112	
4	Mispec to Tynemouth Creek.....		650	75							1400	
5	Tynemouth Creek to Al- bert Co.....		729								8	
	Totals.....		2385	792		150000	700		1620	1200	1520	
	Grand totals ...	90240	12160	3516	390000	1128500	2075	63900	22110	23350	22581	16360

\* Add 57,600 cans of hake at 10 cents.

In No. 2 add 200 lbs. of tom-cod and 2,000 lbs. of trout.

† 26,100 of these cans are clam juice. Add also 360 brls. of cockles.

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in the Counties of **St. John** and **Charlotte**, Province of **New**  
Year 1905—*Continued*.

OF FISH.													TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or gaspareau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Sardines, canned, cans.	Flounders, lb.	Squid, brls.	Clams, in shell, brls.	Clams, canned, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Dulse, lb.	
													\$ cts.	
.....	4000	.....	.....	6000	.....	.....	.....	2210	131100	.....	4000	.....	6500	48,622 50 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	16000	1817000	2600	.....	150	40000	6600	400	1500	2000	197,675 50 2
.....	2000	.....	.....	110296	1700000	.....	.....	240	.....	700	453	.....	.....	330,241 50 3
.....	6000	.....	.....	88000	.....	.....	.....	3172	207300	12	3000	.....	.....	222,914 10 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	35200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	4200	.....	106000	339,454 00 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	8000	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	13180	1600	.....	.....	102,755 50 6
.....	3000	.....	.....	69000	130000	10	.....	.....	4800	3000	100	.....	.....	151,400 00 7
.....	20000	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,006 00 8
.....	35000	400	.....	332496	3647000	2600	85	5972	383200	33492	13753	1500	114500	1,396,069 10
800	.....	11000	150	4000	25000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	1500	5000	85,050 00 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	300	.....	.....	19,676 50 2
75	.....	625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,641 00 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,637 50 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,328 50 5
875	.....	11625	150	4000	25000	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	2300	.....	5000	186,333 50
875	35000	12025	150	336496	3672000	2600	85	5972	383200	34292	16053	1500	119500	1,582,402 60



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## RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 1, New Brunswick, comprising the Counties of St. John and Charlotte, for the Year 1905.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, fresh in ice..... Lb.	331,110	0	20	66,222	00
Herring, kippered..... "	157,000	0	10	15,700	00
" " canned..... Cans.	211,800	0	10	21,180	00
" salted..... Brls.	7,970	4	50	35,865	00
" fresh or frozen..... Lb.	768,000	0	01	7,680	00
" smoked..... "	4,565,200	0	02	91,304	00
Lobsters, fresh..... Cwt.	12,160	10	00	121,600	00
" canned..... Cans.	90,240	0	25	22,560	00
Cod, dried..... Cwt.	3,516	4	50	15,822	00
" fresh or frozen..... Lb.	390,000	0	04	15,600	00
Haddock, fresh..... "	1,128,500	0	03	33,855	00
" dried..... Cwt.	2,075	3	00	6,225	00
" smoked finnan haddies..... Lb.	63,900	0	06	3,834	00
Hake, dried..... Cwt.	22,110	2	25	49,747	50
" sounds..... Lb.	23,550	0	50	11,675	00
" canned..... Cans.	57,600	0	10	5,760	00
Pollock, dried..... Cwt.	22,581	2	00	45,160	00
Halibut, fresh..... Lb.	16,560	0	10	1,656	00
Trout..... "	2,000	0	10	200	00
Shad..... Brls.	875	10	00	8,750	00
Smelts..... Lb.	35,000	0	05	1,750	00
Alewives..... Brls.	12,025	4	00	48,100	00
Dulse..... Lb.	119,500	0	06	7,170	00
Eels..... Brls.	150	10	00	1,500	00
Sardines, preserved..... Cans.	3,672,000	0	05	183,600	00
" fresh..... Brls.	336,496	2	00	672,992	00
Flounders..... Lb.	2,600	0	03	78	00
Tom-cod or frost fish..... "	200	0	03	6	00
Squid..... Brls.	85	4	00	340	00
Clams in shell..... "	5,972	1	00	5,972	00
" canned..... Cans.	357,100	0	10	35,710	00
" juice..... "	26,100	0	10	2,610	00
Scallops, in shell..... Brls.	1,140	2	00	2,280	00
" preserved..... Cans.	20,000	0	15	3,000	00
Fish oil..... Galls.	34,292	0	30	10,287	60
" used as bait..... Brls.	16,053	1	50	24,079	50
" " manure..... "	1,500	0	50	750	00
Cockles..... "	360	5	00	1,800	00
Total value of catch for 1905.....				1,582,402	60
" " 1904.....				1,515,391	30
Value of increase for 1905.....				67,011	30

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## RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Weirs, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of District No. 1, New Brunswick, comprising the Counties of St. John and Charlotte, for the Year 1905.

Number.	Material.	Value.
		\$ cts.
116	Vessels, tonnage 2,823 .....	64,900 00
1,637	Boats .....	101,030 00
2,865	Gill-nets, fathoms 148,025 .....	32,450 00
477	Weir seines " 16,165 .....	30,500 00
881	Trawls .....	8,505 00
397	Wiers .....	212,700 00
36	Smelt-nets .....	340 00
2,208	Hand lines .....	1,685 00
4	Lobster canneries .....	8,500 00
25,926	" traps .....	26,321 00
16	Freezers and ice houses .....	5,800 00
747	Smoke and fish houses .....	179,400 00
310	Piers and wharfs .....	98,000 00
113	Tugs and smacks .....	21,300 00
5	Sardine canneries .....	41,000 00
5	Clam " .....	6,500 00
5	Fish curing factories .....	10,000 00
1	Fish guano " .....	5,000 00
40	Fish presses .....	600 00
166	Pile drivers .....	4,300 00
154	Weir scows .....	6,540 00
	Total value of material .....	865,371 00

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## NEW BRUNSWICK—

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &amp;c., and

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING		
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.
	<i>Restigouche County.</i>			\$		\$				
1	Above Dalhousie.....					22	540	30	22	6800
2	Below Dalhousie.....	1	26	900	4	200	4000	365	138	20000
	Totals .....	1	26	900	4	222	4540	395	160	26800
	<i>Gloucester County.</i>									
3	Beresford and part of Bathurst .....					445	10000	380	1500	40500
4	Caraquet, New Bandon and part of Bathurst.....	130	1550	54000	500	510	17000	1100	2100	70000
5	Saumarez, Inkerman and Shippegan mainland .....	25	270	10000	102	265	7000	550	4000	85000
6	Shippegan and Miscou islands.....	66	810	32000	240	480	20000	1000	1200	42000
	Totals.....	221	2630	96000	842	1700	54000	3530	7800	237500
	<i>Northumberland County.</i>									
7	Neguac and vicinity .....	4	74	2000	14	210	7000	600	650	48000
8	Bay du Vin and vicinity.....	3	40	1200	9	220	9000	700	760	78000
9	Chatham and vicinity.....	1	10	300	3	150	4500	400	420	36000
10	Southwest and Northwest Miramichi rivers.....					125	2000	150	370	17000
	Totals .....	8	124	3500	26	705	22500	1850	2200	179000
	<i>Kent County.</i>									
11	Richibucto, St. Louis, Carleton, &c.....					295	10775	465	4300	72600
12	Buctouche and vicinity.....					510	14500	820	3000	59000
13	Cocagne and vicinity.....					380	7000	560	1100	27000
	Totals .....					1185	32275	1845	8400	158600
	<i>Westmorland County.</i>									
14	Shediac, Moncton and Salisbury.....					420	13000	720	800	37000
15	Botsford.....					475	13500	765	650	18500
16	Sackville and Westmorland .....					265	5000	355	500	10000
17	Dorchester.....					30	1700	58	160	6500
	Totals .....					1180	33200	1898	2110	72000
18	<i>Albert County</i> .....					15	500	25	20	2500
	Grand totals.....	230	2780	100400	872	5007	147015	9543	20690	676400

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## District No. 2.

Kinds of Fish, in District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1905.

GEAR OR MATERIALS.								LOBSTER PLANT.	KINDS OF FISH.									
Nets.		Trawls.		Smelt Nets		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Number.
Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.									
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$										
5500	.....	.....	142	7100	50	5	.....	.....	56970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
17000	.....	.....	26	2300	.....	.....	3	3000	110300	300	.....	.....	1500	240000	40000	.....	.....	2
22500	...	.....	168	9400	50	5	3	3000	167270	300	..	.....	1500	240000	40000	.....	.....	.....
30000	20	100	.....	.....	300	300	5	2500	55000	600	800	13000	170000	.....	30000	2000	15	3
42000	220	1000	65	3200	2000	1500	20	13000	220000	.....	.....	36000	200000	.....	.....	20000	15	4
30000	25	150	190	6500	600	400	8	16000	105000	.....	.....	15000	50000	.....	.....	16000	20	5
15000	110	450	45	2300	1200	1000	32	25000	.....	3000	1200	16000	60000	.....	.....	22000	20	6
117000	375	1700	300	12000	4100	3200	65	56500	420000	3600	2000	80000	480000	.....	30000	60000	70	.....
42000	.....	.....	213	18000	150	200	9	6000	151000	.....	.....	12000	20000	.....	10000	1200	5	7
75000	.....	.....	300	20000	100	150	3	3000	152000	.....	.....	3800	20000	.....	12000	36000	5	8
32000	.....	.....	430	37000	50	70	.....	.....	97000	.....	.....	200	10000	.....	.....	1000	.....	9
9000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105000	.....	3500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
158000	.....	.....	943	75000	300	420	12	9000	505000	.....	3500	16000	50000	.....	22000	38200	10	.....
15900	14	260	356	14500	500	160	14	6500	65000	400	2000	8200	90000	.....	.....	160000	200	11
14100	.....	.....	250	10000	500	200	27	8600	.....	.....	.....	12000	120000	.....	.....	2000	.....	12
7000	.....	.....	100	4000	50	20	5	3000	.....	.....	.....	3500	600000	.....	.....	1800	.....	13
37000	14	260	706	28500	1050	380	46	18100	65000	400	2000	23700	810000	.....	.....	163800	200	.....
16000	.....	.....	140	7000	100	40	28	5500	3000	.....	.....	27000	400000	3000000	2500	.....	14	
7000	.....	.....	90	3100	75	30	40	10000	.....	.....	.....	18000	100000	660000	2500	.....	15	
3000	.....	.....	55	1400	100	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1300	70000	6000000	1500	.....	16	
2500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3500	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
28500	.....	.....	285	11500	275	110	68	15500	6500	.....	.....	46400	570000	9660000	6500	.....	.....	.....
1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3500	.....	.....	300	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
364500	389	1960	2402	136400	5775	4115	194	102100	1167270	4300	7500	167900	2155000	9752000	268500	280	.....	.....

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

## RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.									
		Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sands, brls.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake sands, lb.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.
	<i>Restigouche County.</i>										
1	Above Dalhousie.....		1 0							6500	
2	Below Dalhousie.....	28000	150	40						3900	
	Totals.....	28000	260	40						10300	
	<i>Gloucester County.</i>										
3	Beresford and part of Bathurst.....	18400	200	2800			200			10000	
4	Caraquet, New Bandon and part of Bathurst.....	192000	660	35000	150		1600	2000	60000	14000	
5	Saumarez, Inkerman and Shippegan mainland.....	102600	200	9200	40	1000	1600	2000	11000	4000	50
6	Shippegan and Miscou islands.....	564800	150	22000	100		2000	2400	35000	400	
	Totals.....	877000	1150	69000	290	1000	5400	6400	106000	28400	50
	<i>Northumberland County.</i>										
7	Negusac and vicinity.....	105000	200	1800		300	800	500	2800	6000	160
8	Bay du Vin and vicinity.....	82600	200	1000		250	200		3000	1800	110
9	Chatham and vicinity.....			120		200	100			4500	400
10	Southwest and Northwest Miramichi rivers.....									26000	800
	Totals.....	187600	400	2920		750	1100	500	5800	38300	1470
	<i>Kent County.</i>										
11	Richibucto, St. Louis, Carleton, &c.....	256600	2500	1350		140	2000	1600	4000	5000	180
12	Buctouche and vicinity.....	140000	100	100			200			2100	
13	Cocagne and vicinity.....	41000	150	120			60			2500	
	Totals.....	457600	2750	1570		140	2260	1600	4000	9600	180
	<i>Westmorland County.</i>										
14	Shediac, Moncton and Salisbury.....	192000	300	100			40			14000	25
15	Botsford.....	432000	1200							9000	25
16	Sackville and Westmorland.....	5000	200							2500	150
17	Dorchester.....									3000	800
	Totals.....	629000	1700	100			40			28500	1030
18	<i>Albert County.</i>		100							11000	80
	Grand totals.....	2159200	6360	73630	290	1890	8800	8500	115800	126100	2780

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Counties of District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1905.

AND FISH PRODUCTS.													Seal skins, No.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspereau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.			
173700	....	....	13	....	....	30000	20000	....	80	....	10	60	....	23,224 00	1
26500	....	1000	43	....	....	2000	11000	....	....	....	400	600	....	43,660 00	2
200200	....	1000	56	....	....	32000	31000	....	80	....	410	660	....	66,884 00	
1500	....	1500	45	....	750	16500	14000	15	175	300	1600	25000	8	119,615 00	3
300000	....	7000	200	800	4200	30000	160000	400	800	14000	10000	25000	16	508,145 00	4
410000	100	5000	200	50	9000	15000	20000	160	2000	1700	2400	6000	28	232,955 00	5
260000	....	7000	100	50	2050	10000	10000	180	1000	7000	12000	15000	32	379,430 00	6
971500	100	20500	545	900	16000	71500	204000	755	3975	23000	26000	71000	84	1,240,145 00	
950000	100	10000	100	1000	400	20000	150000	....	200	200	2000	10000	12	195,474 00	7
565000	300	4000	200	6500	100	60000	150000	....	2000	100	4000	20000	8	172,455 00	8
1560000	300	5000	40	800	100	300000	1200000	....	....	50	40	100	....	155,860 00	9
15000	800	86000	600	....	....	....	60000	....	....	....	....	....	....	52,650 00	10
3090000	1500	105000	940	8300	600	380000	1560000	....	2200	350	6040	30100	20	576,439 00	
998000	1300	17000	750	650	350	32000	60000	17	250	600	3200	5000	12	246,528 00	11
360000	600	1800	150	2000	15000	....	60000	....	3000	....	4500	14000	....	191,080 00	12
190000	400	1200	100	1250	13000	20000	10000	....	....	....	1000	5000	....	96,111 00	13
1548000	2300	20000	1000	3900	28350	52000	130000	17	3250	600	8700	24000	12	533,719 00	
450000	400	3600	200	800	3500	....	25000	....	800	....	16000	40000	....	325,700 00	14
300000	200	2000	100	300	2000	....	20000	....	....	....	26000	30000	....	290,350 00	15
90000	200	2500	75	100	100	....	10000	....	....	....	4000	6000	....	147,330 00	16
....	....	....	60	....	....	....	5000	....	100	100	....	....	....	10,430 00	17
840000	800	8100	435	1200	5600	....	60000	....	900	100	46000	76000	....	774,410 00	
4000	....	600	60	....	10	....	25000	....	....	40	....	....	....	6,252 00	18
6653700	4700	155200	3036	14300	50560	535500	2010000	772	10405	21090	87150	201760	116	3,197,849 00	

6-7 EDWARD VIL., A. 1907

## RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 2, New Brunswick, for the Year 1905.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Price.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$
Salmon, fresh.....	Lb.	1,167,270	0 20	233,454
" preserved in cans.....	"	4,300	0 15	645
" smoked.....	"	7,500	0 20	1,500
Herring, salted.....	Brls.	167,900	4 50	755,550
" fresh.....	Lb.	2,155,000	0 01	21,550
" smoked.....	"	9,752,000	0 02	195,040
Mackerel, fresh.....	"	268,500	0 12	32,220
" salted.....	Brls.	290	15 00	4,350
Lobsters, preserved.....	Cans	2,159,200	0 25	539,800
" in shell.....	Cwt.	6,360	6 00	38,160
Cod, dried.....	"	73,630	4 50	331,335
" tongues and sounds.....	Brls.	290	10 00	2,900
Haddock.....	Cwt.	1,890	3 00	3,670
Hake.....	"	8,800	2 25	19,800
" sounds.....	Lb.	8,500	0 50	4,250
Halibut.....	"	115,800	0 10	11,580
Trout.....	"	126,100	0 10	12,610
Shad.....	Brls.	2,780	10 00	27,800
Smelts.....	Lb.	6,653,700	0 05	332,685
Alewives.....	Brls.	4,700	4 00	18,800
Bass.....	Lb.	155,200	0 10	15,520
Eels.....	Brls.	3,036	10 00	30,360
Oysters.....	"	14,300	5 00	71,500
Clams.....	"	50,560	3 00	151,680
Flounders.....	Lb.	535,500	0 03	16,065
Frost fish or tom cod.....	"	2,010,000	0 03	60,300
Squid.....	Brls.	772	4 00	3,088
Coarse fish.....	"	10,405	2 00	20,810
Fish oil.....	Galls.	24,090	0 30	7,227
Fish as bait.....	Brls.	87,150	1 50	130,725
Fish as manure.....	"	291,760	0 50	100,880
Seal skins.....	No.	116	1 25	145
Total.....				3,197,849

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, &c., engaged in the Fisheries  
in District No. 2, **New Brunswick**, in the year 1905.

Material.	Value.	Total.
	\$	\$
230 fishing vessels (2,780 tons) .....	100,400	
5,007 " boats .....	147,015	
676,400 fathoms gill-nets.....	364,500	
389 trawls.....	1,960	
174 bass-nets.....	1,060	
2,402 smelt-nets.....	136,400	
5,775 hand-lines.....	4,115	
194 lobster canneries.....	162,100	755,450
243,350 lobster-traps .....	220,450	
192 freezers and ice-houses.. ..	70,600	322,550
435 fish and smoke houses .....	45,640	
49 piers and wharfs.....	29,800	
69 tugs and smacks.....	23,500	
853 smelt shanties. ....	13,800	
		183,340
Total.....		1,261,340



## NEW BRUNSWICK—District No. 3.

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Value of Fishing Vessels and Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantity and Value of all Fish in District No. 3, Province of New Brunswick for the Year 1905.

Number.	Counties.	FISHING MATERIAL.										Salmon, lb.	Shad, salted, brls.	Herring, salted, brls.
		Vessels.			Boats and Canoes.			Gill-nets.						
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.			
1	King's.....	.....	.....	\$	.....	100	2,500	225	500	15,000	8,000	20,000	300	250
2	Queen's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	2,950	360	712	17,225	7,120	2,000	340	.....
3	Sunbury .. . . .	2	40	2,000	8	58	580	100	500	10,375	4,000	800	65	.....
4	York ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	2,000	350	385	12,000	6,120	58,500	100	.....
5	Carleton .. . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	450	100	30	1,000	500	8,000	20	.....
6	Victoria .. . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	2,045	455	16	200	160	10,000	.....	.....
	Totals.....	2	40	2,000	8	956	10,525	1,590	2,143	55,800	25,900	99,300	825	250

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in District No. 3, Province of New Brunswick, 1905.

Number.	Counties.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Whitefish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Bas, lb.	Pickarel, lb.	Shad, fresh, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Belts, brls.	Alwives, salted, brls.	Alwives, fresh or smoked, lb.	Caviare, lb.	Mixed and coarse fish, brls.	Total value.
1	King's.....	20,000	.....	20,000	250	20,000	15,000	9,650	20	150	5,000	1,000	75	15,422
2	Queen's.....	.....	100	5,000	.....	33,000	37,600	.....	.....	830	31,000	.....	50	12,545
3	Sunbury.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	35,000	2,500	.....	.....	1,200	4,000	.....	100	8,570
4	York.....	.....	.....	46,000	.....	20,000	15,000	.....	.....	260	3,600	.....	265	21,092
5	Carleton.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	4,000	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	50	3,700
6	Victoria.....	.....	8,500	15,900	.....	500	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	230	5,510
	Totals.....	20,000	8,600	102,900	250	108,500	74,200	9,650	46	2,440	43,600	1,000	770	66,889

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

## RECAPITULATION OF DISTRICT No. 3, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Yield of fish, 1905.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon. .... Lb.	99,300	0 20	19,860 00
Shad, salted. .... Brls.	825	10 00	8,250 00
" fresh. .... Lb.	74,200	0 05	3,710 00
Herring, salted. .... Brls.	250	4 50	1,125 00
" fresh and smoked. .... Lb.	20,000	0 02	400 00
Whitefish. .... "	8,600	0 15	1,290 00
Trout. .... "	102,900	0 10	10,290 00
Bass. .... "	250	0 10	25 00
Pickarel. .... "	108,500	0 07	7,595 00
Alewives, salted. .... Brls.	2,440	4 00	9,760 00
" fresh and smoked. .... Lb.	43,600	0 02	872 00
Sturgeon. .... "	9,650	0 08	772 00
" caviare. .... "	1,000	0 90	900 00
Eels. .... Brls.	45	10 00	450 00
Coarse and mixed fish. .... "	770	2 00	1,540 00
Total. ....			66,839 00

## RECAPITULATION of Capital invested in fisheries, 1905.—District No. 3.

Materials.	Number.	Value.
		\$
Men employed fishing. ....	1,596	
Vessels (tonnage 40). ....	2	2,000
Boats. ....	956	10,525
Gill-nets (fathoms) ....	55,800	25,900
Rods and lines. ....	1,920	5,013
Eel traps. ....	50	50
Cottages, smoke houses, ice houses and freezers. ....	207	11,860
Total. ....		55,348

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets and of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry of the whole Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1905.

Number.	COUNTIES.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.									
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.			Seines.			Trawls.			
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
<i>District No. 1.</i>																	
1	Charlotte	19	338	7900	91	442	40790	682	1437	16850	41	2300	2800	236	2935	1	
2	St. John	97	2485	57100	365	1195	60240	1122	1428	43050	438	13865	27700	643	5570	2	
<i>District No. 2.</i>																	
3	Albert					15	500	25	20	1500						3	
4	Westmorland					1180	33200	1898	2110	72000						4	
5	Kent					1185	32275	1845	8400	158600						5	
6	Northumberland	8	124	3500	26	705	22500	1850	8200	179000				14	260	6	
7	Gloucester	221	2630	94000	842	1700	54000	3530	7800	237500				375	1700	7	
8	Restigouche	1	26	900	4	222	4540	495	160	26800						8	
<i>District No. 3.</i>																	
9	Victoria					300	2045	455	16	200						9	
10	Carleton					45	450	100	30	1000						10	
11	York					185	2000	350	385	12000						11	
12	Sunbury	2	40	2000	8	58	680	100	500	10375						12	
13	Queen's					268	2050	360	712	17225						13	
14	King's					100	2500	225	500	15000						14	
Totals		348	5643	167300	1336	7690	258570	12937	25698	880225	477	16165	30500	1270	10465		

RECAPITULATION showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats and other Fishing Materials, &c.,  
New Brunswick—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.												
		Weirs.		Smelt-nets.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in canneries.		Freezers and Icehouses.		Smoke and Fishhouses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Smacks.		
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
<i>District No. 1.</i>																						
1	Charlotte	34	10800			105	78			6476	6871			8	3600	71	21800	79	13000			1
2	St. John	363	201900	36	340	2103	1607	4	8500	19450	19450	86		8	2200	676	157600	231	85000	113	21300	2
<i>District No. 2.</i>																						
3	Albert			285	11500	275	110	68	13500	75000	200	200					2	40				3
4	Westmorland			706	28500	1050	380	46	18100	41500	38200	805	16	70	5600	180	14700	14	2600	4	4000	4
5	Kent			943	75000	300	420	12	9000	15000	13000	300	44	44	20200	117	11700	15	4000	1	3000	5
6	Northumberland			300	12000	4100	3200	65	56500	105000	96000	2100	54	54	19200	108	15500	18	13000	18	6000	6
7	Gloucester			168	9400	50	5	3	3000	6650	6050	92	8	8	16500	2	800	1	200	43	6500	7
8	Restigouche																			4	4000	8
<i>District No. 3.</i>																						
9	Victoria					610	1600									12	3300					9
10	Carleton					325	700															10
11	York					385	1500									30	4000					11
12	Sunbury					100	200									32	600					12
13	Queen's					250	500									98	1660					13
14	King's					250	500									35	2000					14
Totals.		287	212700	2438	136740	9903	10800	198	110600	263276	246771	5133	288	76400	1389	238000	359	127800	183	44800		

† From No. 9 to 14, the lines also include rods.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1905.

COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.																		
	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Salmon, smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackere], fresh, lb.	Mackere], salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, finnan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.
<i>District No. 1.</i>																			
1 Charlotte	6000					4505200			90240	9775	2724		978500	1375	63900	*20490	22150	21061	16360
2 St. John	325110		7965		5					2385	792		150000	700			1200	1520	
<i>District No. 2.</i>																			
3 Albert	3500		300		5000					100									
4 Westmorland	6500		46400		570000		6500		629000	1700	100					40			
5 Kent	65000	400	25700		810000		163400	200	437600	2750	1570			140		2260	1600	4000	6
6 Northumberland	505000	3500	18000		50000		38200	10	187600	400	2920			750		1100	500		
7 Gloucester	420000	3800	80000		480000		60000	70	877000	1150	69000	290		1000		5400	6400		106000
8 Restigouche	167270	300	1500		240000		40000		28000	260	40								
<i>District No. 3.</i>																			
9 Victoria	10000																		9
10 Carleton	8000																		10
11 York	58500																		11
12 Sunbury	800																		12
13 Queen's	2000																		13
14 King's	20000		250			20000													14
Totals	1597680	4300	7500	176120	2923000	14337200	218500	280	2240440	18520	77146	290	1128500	3045	63900	30910	31850	22581	132160

\* Several items not enumerated here. See County returns or Recapitulation, page 138.

RECAPITULATION showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1905.

COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.				TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.			
	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspareau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Pickarel, lb.	Eels, brls.	Sardines, brls.	(Yslets, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.			Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.
<i>District No. 1.</i>																			
1 Charlotte	2000	875	35000	400	11625			*332496		*5972	2600	200	85		33492	13753	1500		
2 St. John								4000							800	23000			
<i>District No. 2.</i>																			
3 Albert	11000	80	4000		600		60			10		25000			40		76000		
4 Westmorland	28500	1000	840000	800	8100		435		1200	5600		60000		900	160	46000			
5 Kent	9600	180	1548000	2300	20000		1000		3900	28350	52000	136000	17	3250	600	8706	24000	12	
6 Northumberland	38300	1470	3090000	1500	105000		940		8300	600	380000	1560000		2200	350	6040	30100	20	
7 Gloucester	28400	50	971500	100	20500		545		900	16000	71500	204000	755	3975	23000	26000	71000	84	
8 Restigouche	10300		200200		1000		55				32000	31000		80		410	660		
<i>District No. 3.</i>																			
9 Victoria	15000																		
10 Carleton	15000	40				500	15							280					
11 York	46000	175					10							50					
12 Sunbury	1000	78		278		20000								265					
13 Queen's	5000	628		1220		35000								100					
14 King's	20000	375		985		33000								50					
				175		250	20							75					
Totals	231000	4851	6688700	19383	155450	108500	3231	336496	14300	56532	538100	2010200	887	11175	58382	103203	203200	116	
																			4,847,090 60

\* Several items not enumerated here. See County returns or Recapitulation, page 138. † In line 14 add 8,600 lbs. of white-fish and 9,650 lbs. sturgeon.

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## RFCAPITULATION

Or the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the whole Province of New Brunswick,  
for the Year 1905.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh. .... Lb.	1,597,680	0 20	319,536 00	
" canned. .... "	4,300	0 15	645 00	
" smoked. .... "	7,500	0 20	1,500 00	321,681 00
Herring, salted. .... Brls.	176,120	4 50	792,540 00	
" fresh. .... Lb.	2,923,000	0 01	29,230 00	
" smoked. .... "	14,337,200	0 02	286,744 00	
" kippered. .... "	368,800	0 10	36,880 00	1,145,394 00
Mackerel, fresh. .... Brls.	263,500	0 12	32,220 00	
" salted. .... Brls.	280	15 00	4,200 00	36,420 00
Lobsters, canned. .... Lb.	2,249,440	0 25	562,360 00	
" fresh or alive. .... Cwt.	18,520		159,760 00	722,120 00
Cod, dried. .... "	77,146	4 50	347,157 00	
" fresh. .... Lb.	390,000	0 04	15,600 00	
" tongues. .... Brls.	290	10 00	2,900 00	365,657 00
Haddock, dried. .... Cwt.	3,965	3 00	11,895 00	
" fresh. .... Lb.	1,128,500	0 03	33,855 00	
" finnan haddies. .... "	63,900	0 06	3,834 00	49,584 00
Hake, dried. .... Cwt.	33,470	2 25	75,307 50	
" sounds. .... Lb.	31,850	0 50	15,925 00	91,232 50
Pollock. .... Cwt.	22,581	2 00		45,162 00
Halibut. .... Lb.	132,160	0 10		13,216 00
Trout. .... "	231,000	0 10		23,100 00
Shad. .... Brls.	4,851	10 00		48,510 00
Alewives. .... "	19,383	4 00		77,532 00
Eels. .... "	3,231	10 00		32,310 00
Smelts. .... Lb.	6,688,700	0 05		334,435 00
Bas. .... "	155,450	0 10		15,545 00
Whitefish. .... "	8,600	0 15		1,290 00
Pickrel. .... "	105,000	0 07		7,595 00
Sturgeon. .... "	9,650	0 08	772 00	
" caviare. .... "	1,000	0 90	900 00	1,672 00
Flounders. .... "	538,100	0 03		16,143 00
Tom-cod. .... "	2,010,200	0 03		60,306 00
Sardines. .... Brls.	336,496	2 00	672,992 00	
" canned. .... Cans.	3,672,000	0 05	183,600 00	856,592 00
Squid. .... Brls.	857	4 00		3,428 00
Oysters. .... "	14,300	5 00		71,500 00
Clams and quahaugs. .... "	56,532		157,652 00	
" canned. .... Cans.	383,200	0 10	38,320 00	195,972 00
Scallops. .... Brls. and cans.				5,280 00
Cockles. .... Brls.	360	5 00		1,800 00
Coarse fish. .... "	11,175	2 00		22,350 00
Fish as bait. .... "	103,203	1 50		154,804 50
" as fertilizer. .... "	203,260	0 50		101,630 00
" oil. .... Galls.	58,382	0 30		17,514 60
Seal skins. .... No.	116	1 25		145 00
Dulse. .... Lb.	119,500	0 06		7,170 00
Total for 1905. ....				4,847,090 60
" 1904. ....				4,671,084 30
Increase. ....				176,006 30



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## RECAPITULATION

Of the Number of Fishing Crafts, Nets, &c., in the whole Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1905.

Articles.	Value.	Total.
	\$	\$
348 fishing vessels (5,643 tons) .....	167,800	
7,600 " boats .....	258,570	
880,225 fathoms of gill-nets .....	422,850	
16,165 " seines .....	30,500	
2,438 smelt-nets .....	136,740	
174 bass-nets .....	1,060	
397 weirs .....	212,700	
1,270 trawls .....	10,465	
9,903 hand lines and rods .....	10,813	
50 small eel-traps .....	50	
		1,251,048
198 lobster canneries .....	110,606	
269,275 " traps and fixtures .....	246,711	
		357,371
208 fish freezers and ice houses .....	76,400	
1,389 smoke and fish houses .....	236,990	
359 fishing piers and wharfs .....	127,800	
183 " tugs and smacks .....	44,800	
853 smelt fishing shanties .....	13,800	
5 sardine canneries .....	41,000	
5 clam canneries .....	6,500	
5 fish curing factories .....	10,000	
40 fish presses .....	600	
1 fish guano factory .....	5,000	
166 pile drivers .....	4,300	
154 weir scows .....	6,540	
		573,640
Total .....		2,182,069

STATEMENT of the number of men engaged in the Fisheries of New Brunswick, 1905.

Number of men in vessels .....	1,336
" " boats .....	12,937
" persons in lobster canneries .....	5,133
Total .....	19,406

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## APPENDIX No. 10.

# NOVA SCOTIA.

**District No. 1**—Comprising the four counties of the Island of Cape Breton.

*Inspector A. C. Bertram, North Sydney.*

**District No. 2**—Comprising the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough, Halifax and Hants.

*Inspector, Robert Hockin, Pictou.*

**District No. 3**—Comprising the counties of King's, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queen's and Lunenburg.

*Inspector A. C. Robertson, Barrington Passage.*

### DISTRICT No. 1.

NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., April 16, 1906.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the fisheries for the year 1905, for District No. 1, comprising the four counties of the Island of Cape Breton. Herewith I inclose, with report, the statistics, giving the products of the fishery for the year in kinds, quantities and values, together with value of plant and material employed.

I am pleased to report that there is a very marked increase for the year in the total value of the fishery, over that of 1904, of \$174,078. This increase is made up in the general yields of all kinds: the leading commercial branches as compared with the previous yield in value as follows:—

	1904.	1905.	Increase.
Mackerel.....	\$206,268	\$318,174	\$111,906
Lobsters.....	313,095	369,101	56,006
Herring.....	86,745	122,849	36,104
Haddock.....	80,175	97,929	17,754
Salmon.....	27,226	28,840	1,614

In order to see at a glance the result of the season's operations by counties, I submit the following compiled statement:—

County	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cape Breton.....	\$270,254	\$341,314	\$71,060	
Inverness.....	222,385	313,557	91,172	
Richmond.....	493,585	526,196	32,611	
Victoria.....	178,577	157,811	.....	\$20,766
	<hr/> 1,164,802	<hr/> 1,338,878	<hr/> 194,843	
			<hr/> 20,766	
		Increase...	174,077	

It will thus be seen that the season's operations have been successful. Of course the increased price of commercial fish has materially helped to swell the total values.

In the whole district the statistics show there were 109 fishing vessels employed against 111 and 634 men employed against 624 men of the previous year. The value of those vessels engaged in 1905 was \$45,480, against a value of \$45,975, in 1904. The boats used last season numbered 2,939, against 2,734 in the previous year, and the number of men employed was 5,237, against 4,866 men in 1904. The value of the boats employed last year was \$64,215, against the value of \$55,084. Thus while boat fishing increased by over 20, the vessels decreased by 2. There were 5,866 men engaged in the deep sea fishing last year against 5,490 in 1904. The total value of material used last year in the fishery was \$572,165, against \$498,268, during the previous season.

With the increase of trap-nets and bait freezers, the fishermen are not likely to be handicapped in future years by scarcity of bait. Last year seven trap-nets were set, an increase of three over the previous year, and 37 freezers and ice-houses last year, an increase of three over the previous year. The trap-nets employed next season will more than double those employed in 1905, with an increase of half a dozen freezers and ice-houses. The fishermen, therefore, are not likely to have so many weeks of enforced idleness as a result of 'no bait.'

Adverting to the employment of trap-nets, I may here state that on the northern coast of Victoria county during the first part of the season the quantities of haddock taken in two traps could only be handled with difficulty, so great was the catch. It is this evidence of immense school of haddock on that coast in the early season that has caused so many of the fishermen to apply for trap-net licenses for the approaching season. The owners of one of the trap-nets, through inexperience, allowed their fish to become damaged and unsaleable and lost money. There is no establishment yet started on the northern coast for the converting of haddock into the cured article, known as 'smoked finnan haddies.' From the immense quantities that can be taken, there is little doubt that an establishment for the curing of those excellent food fish would pay investors handsomely. South Ingonish should be a very suitable place for such an establishment.

As year follows year there is no evidence of decrease in any kind of fish, either in deep-sea or river. Of course seasons bring forth failures in the fisheries, but these failures can be traced to weather conditions, scarcity of bait, or ravages of the dogfish pest. Before the arrival of dogfish during the last days of June, deep-sea fishing is good, but as soon as they make their appearance on the numerous banks which surround this island, food fish, particularly the cod family, disappear, dogfish taking possession of the various banks. In the autumn months, when mackerel take their departure for southern waters, dogfish also disappear. Thus they follow the mackerel schools from southern haunts and depart from our northern waters when mackerel take their departure in autumn.

I have in former reports referred to the dogfish pest. In this report I have nothing further to add. I do not think their numbers have increased during the past three years. Yet, with the exception of those taken by local fishermen for fertilizing purposes, and the few taken by some lobster packers for experimental canning, there has been nothing done in my district to exterminate them. That they are a great menace to the prosecution of deep sea fishing, there is abundance of evidence. That dogfish are the cause of the absence, during the past twelve years, of midsummer herring which previously made their appearance in large schools in our bays and harbours as regularly as the midsummer months came around, is beyond doubt. Those fish were the best of the herring family that visited our coast, and were considered equal in size and flavour to the No. 1 Labrador herring of years ago. Their absence, therefore, has been a distinct loss, not only to the average fisherman, but to the average farmer, who always had his gill-net ready for their appearance, and besides his supply of herring was able to realize many dollars for sale of his surplus.

With our fishermen fishing is pursued in a perfunctory way, as most of them have small farms which they cultivate, thus dividing the two occupations. That there is enough wealth in the sea for more energy and capital, all must admit. The

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quantities of fish taken on the Cape Breton coast by the local fishermen is not more than thirty per cent of its catch. Vessels from the United States, from Western Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon fish during the summer months around our Cape Breton coast, their enormous catches never entering into the annual fishery statistics of Cape Breton. The fish taken by United States fishermen not only enter into the consumption of that country, but fresh and cured are exported to the Western Canadian markets. This Canadian market should be supplied by our own fishermen, but our own maritime people do not seem to possess the enterprise which their southern neighbours display so abundantly. The natural advantages are theirs, but somehow they do not seem to take advantage of their favourable position. Now that Canadian fish exporters have lost the Cuban market, which to them was so important at one time, one would imagine that they would get back at the United States by taking from them the Canadian market, but so far no effort has apparently been made to reach out for new markets. Possibly an increase in the Canadian duty on foreign fish might give the fishermen of the maritime provinces a portion of the Ontario market.

Cape Breton's inland sea, known as the Bras d'Or lakes, is a great resort for cod and herring, which can be caught all seasons of the year. That the fish find abundance of food in those waters is evident from their fat condition. It is not unusual to catch cod weighing over sixty pounds in the Bras d'Or lakes. Those fish are in abundance and are caught through the ice in winter as well as in open water in the summer months. Herring, too, are abundant in certain parts of the great lakes, and supply the home market as well as large quantities disposed of for bait purposes to vessels and lobster packers. No doubt with proper transportation and refrigerator cars, those fish could be disposed of with profit in the upper province markets. Here again enterprise is conspicuous by its absence.

The Inverness salmon rivers were well supplied during the summer with salmon, and not for years was there such excellent angling in the Margaree river. The visitors from abroad to the Margaree river were delighted with this sport, and no doubt there will be an increased number of them from the United States and the upper provinces next summer. The result of the angling in the salmon and trout rivers last summer shows that water conditions have all to do with those fish entering the upper waters, as the rivers were well watered last summer. During low water in the rivers salmon and trout will not attempt to reach the fresh water pools,

All the other kinds of river fish were plentiful during the season, with the exception of alewives which, for some reason unknown, did not make their appearance in such large schools as in former years.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. BERTRAM,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*

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## DISTRICT No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2, NOVA  
SCOTIA COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF ANTIGONISH,  
COLCHESTER, CUMBERLAND, GUYSBOROUGH,  
HALIFAX, HANTS AND PICTOU.

PICTOU, January 31, 1906.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the fisheries of District No. 2, Nova Scotia, together with tabulated returns showing the increase or decrease of each kind of fish.

The estimated value of all the fish taken during the past season is \$2,441,155 which is about 32 per cent more than the estimated value of the catch for last year, and about 35 per cent above the average catch for the past 16 years; however, there is about 10 per cent of this increase, attributable to the large quantity of dogfish which were taken and used for fertilizer at the reduction works at Canso and rated as such.

Of the anadromous fishes the report shows an increase of about 7 per cent in the catch of salmon, a decrease of about 50 per cent in the catch of shad, a decrease of about 20 per cent in the catch of smelts, a decrease of about 8 per cent in the catch of alewives of the deep-sea fishes.

Codfish, there is a decrease of about 9 per cent; haddock, there is an increase of about 7 per cent; pollock, an increase of about 200 per cent; halibut, an increase of 400 per cent. Comparing the catch of the whole cod family including cod, haddock, hake and pollock, there is an increase of 23 per cent.

## SALMON.

On the Atlantic coast of the counties of Halifax and Guysboro' there was an increase of about 50 per cent in the catch of these fish over that of last year, while on the Straits of Northumberland there was a decrease of about 10 per cent and in the Bay of Fundy counties a decrease of about 16 per cent.

The past season has been a most unfavourable one for the future of this fishery, owing to the condition of the rivers during the time the salmon usually ascend for spawning. So far as I can learn from residents near the rivers, the water has not been so low for forty years in the autumn months, the result being that the fish did not ascend until they were well advanced in the gravid state and comparatively helpless while the shallow water exposed them to the onslaught of poachers, and made their protection by the limited number of guardians a matter of great difficulty.

Some of the guardians did excellent work, however, and through the efforts of Guardians William Livingstone and Johnston Cameron in Pictou county, eight persons were summoned and seven convicted.

## SHAD.

Last year I reported that the catch was the smallest since the year 1890. This year I have to report that there is a decrease in this season's results of 50 per cent from that of last year, the catch of the several years being as follows:

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	Barrels of shad taken.
1890.....	756
1891.....	1,178
1892.....	1,811
1893.....	1,346
1894.....	981
1895.....	1,208
1896.....	1,090
1897.....	1,382
1898.....	2,777
1899.....	3,208
1900.....	1,375
1901.....	749
1902.....	948
1903.....	2,115
1904.....	644
1905.....	333

Overseer Davison, of Colchester county, says regarding this fishery : I know for a certainty that the month of May is the spawning season, and the Shubenacadie and Stewiacke rivers are the two rivers in which our shad deposit their spawn.

In former years he has had to report as many as 5,000 barrels exported from his division. Then the fishermen commenced operations about June 10, and the shad caught were very fat ; so fat indeed that in frying them in a pan not only was it unnecessary to add any fat for cooking but there would be a surplus left in the pan. Occasionally a chance one which was not fat was taken and these are supposed to have come from the spawning grounds. He again urges the protection of the fish while in the rivers for spawning.

Overseer Campbell, of Cumberland, says that shad which used to be plentiful are now almost extinct.

Overseer James R. Mosher says that in his report four years ago, he had stated that if the shad were not protected, they would become extinct, and it has about come true for there were only 5 barrels taken last year, as compared with 750 in 1899, and that was only about one third of the quantity which used to be caught each season about 1875. He advocates a close time for five years and protection of the fish in the spawning waters.

## ALEWIVES OR GASPÉREAU.

The catch is the smallest during the past seventeen years and is about 9 per cent less than last year. On the Atlantic coast Overseer Rowlings reports them as very scarce and only about 5 per cent of what would be caught a few years ago were taken, nor can he account for this as there are several rivers with lakes for spawning to which they have access without molestation.

## HERRING.

The catch was about 28 per cent greater than last year and a little more than the average catch of the past sixteen years.

## MACKEREL.

Schools of spring mackerel first made their appearance about May 15, and good catches were taken in Guysboro county. The total catch for the district shows an increase over last year of about 40 per cent and more than an average of the past sixteen years by about 20 per cent.

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## HALIBUT.

The return shows the largest catch of these fish for sixteen years and is about 75 per cent larger than that of last year.

## LOBSTERS.

The quantity canned in the district was about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent less than last year, while the quantity exported fresh in shell was about 100 per cent more. Had this excess of fresh lobster been canned, it would have resulted in an increase of 7 per cent over the catch of last year.

It is to be noted that on the Atlantic coast and in the Straits of Northumberland the increase is nearly the same.

## FISHWAYS.

During the past season fishways have been built in the two dams on the River Herbert in Hants county and one in Guysboro county on a tributary of the St. Mary's river.

Fishways are recommended to be built in a dam at Aspen on the St. Mary's river by Overseer D. Reid, of Guysboro, and A.R. McAdams, of Antigonish; on a dam on the Lawrencetown river by Overseer George Rowlings, of Halifax; on dams on the Walton, Meander and St. Croix rivers by Overseer Jas. R. Mosher; on two dams on the River John, in Pictou county, by Overseer James Kitchin.

During the year forty-one persons have been convicted of violations of the Fisheries Act, and fines ranging from \$1 to \$100 imposed. A number of these convictions have been on view of the offence by the local officers, the others in the Inspector's Court.

For the first time since lobster canneries were licensed there was a reported violation in Cumberland county by licensed canners packing longer than the law allows; they were convicted on view and fined \$100 each.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant

ROBERT HOCKIN,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*

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## DISTRICT No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 3, COMPRISING  
THE COUNTIES OF LUNENBURG, QUEEN'S, SHELburne, YAR-  
MOUTH, DIGBY, ANNAPOLIS AND KING'S.

BARRINGTON PASSAGE, N.S., May 2, 1906.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon the fisheries of this part of the province, with the statistical tables showing the catch of fish and its value in the seven counties forming the said district.

The whole yield, as compiled from the returns of the different fishery officers, is valued at about four and a half million dollars, more than the value of the other two districts of Nova Scotia together. This amount exceeds the previous yield by over \$135,000.

The following statement gives the relative importance of the different counties of my division, showing which have prospered or the contrary :

Counties.	1905.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Digby.....	1,314,057	1,242,407	71,650	.....
Shelburne ..	1,173,501	941,173	232,328	.....
Lunenburg.....	869,833	984,745	.....	114,912
Yarmouth....	712,625	871,179	.....	158,554
Annapolis.....	182,810	93,274	89,536	.....
King's .....	123,401	94,414	28,987	.....
Queen's .....	122,824	136,824	.....	14,000

## REMARKS.

Of the four large producing counties, Shelburne makes the best showing with its surplus of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. This is attributed to the large capture of lobsters. Over three million pounds of live lobsters are reported as shipped, mostly to U. S. markets, from this county alone, being an increase of nearly nineteen thousand cwts. over the production of 1904. Line fish, as haddock and hake, also contributed very much to the surplus yield of Shelburne. Of the three smaller counties, Annapolis has almost doubled the catch of 1904. This large increase is also attributed mainly to the deep water species, as cod, haddock and hake, which were abundant in that locality.

Lunenburg, with its large fishing fleet, shows a falling off, ascribed chiefly to the shortage of cod and mackerel, proving that the bank fisheries were not proportionally remunerative to the shore fishing.

In Yarmouth, the decline is more apparent than real, as in former years the port of Yarmouth had the credit of all live lobsters shipped therefrom, while perhaps 40 per cent were captured in the neighbouring waters of Digby and Shelburne. This year this has been corrected. There seems to be also a large falling off in the catch of herring.



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## LINE FISH.

However, taken as a whole, the line fisheries of my district more than hold their own; in fact, haddock, hake and pollock all show fair improvement.

## LOBSTERS.

Fewer lobsters were preserved in cans, but more were shipped fresh, bringing the total value to about the same as that of the previous season. The prices obtained for these live crustaceans are much higher than the rates used in the compilation for the statistics. Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne being in close proximity to the Boston market, benefit the most by the remunerative prices now realized for live lobsters.

Herring yielded about the same as in 1904, but mackerel declined considerably, hardly more than half the previous value being realized.

## CAPITAL INVESTED, ETC.

Nearly fourteen thousand persons found employment in the fishing industry of my district, about fifteen hundred of which work in the sixty-one lobster canneries dispersed over our sea coast.

The fishing crafts of this division are valued at \$1,198,000, the gill nets, seines and other fishing implements represent \$421,000 more. While \$187,900 is invested in our lobster plant, the fish freezers, smoke houses and other fixtures in the fishing industry represent nearly another half million dollars.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. ROBERTSON,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*

APPENDIX 10—*Continued.*

## FISHERY STATISTICS

## NOVA SCOTIA

District	No. 1.
“	No. 2.
“	No. 3.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

## NOVA SCOTIA, DISTRICT No. 1.

## ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON.

Return showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., also the Kinds of Fish Caught in the County of Richmond, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

Districts.	Fishing Vessels and Boats.				Fishing Gear and Material.				Lobster Plant.		Kinds of Fish.						Number.
	Vessels.		Boats.		Gill nets.		Trawls.		Canneries.		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, lbs.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.						
<i>Richmond Co.</i>																	
1 Canso to Port Richmond.	5	137	3000	24	93	860	106	1250	24500	4800	28	140	...	500	...	...	...
2 River Inhabitants and vicinity	3	96	1550	18	73	730	87	870	17400	3350	22	110	...	450	...	...	...
3 River Bourgeois and vicinity	18	500	10800	136	45	390	52	420	8400	1610	14	80	...	10	...	...	...
4 Arichat and Petit de Grat.	16	278	6200	87	106	1200	145	690	13800	3460	165	825	2	2000	750	...	...
5 Cap August to Port Royal, including Janvin Island.	2	38	750	8	168	1650	219	545	10900	2750	215	1075	2	900	...	...	...
6 Rocky Bay and vicinity	1	19	300	7	59	730	97	325	6500	1650	45	225	1	300	...	...	...
7 Descouse to Martinique.	4	174	2100	47	29	400	38	200	4000	1150	20	100	...	437	3800	32400	160
8 St. Peters and Grande Greve.	1	22	400	5	28	380	70	100	2000	500	4	40	1	600	...	...	...
9 Rockdale.	2	36	480	10	55	800	135	200	4000	1400	29	300	1	3000	...	...	...
10 L. Ardouise, lower and west.	7	130	4600	42	265	9650	570	3600	72000	38000	68	680	...	1000	...	...	...
11 Grand River and Pt. Michael.	1	22	700	6	47	900	94	400	8000	2000	31	170	1	1000	1000	325	10
12 St. Eeprit and L'Archeveque.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Framboise and vicinity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Fourchu.	1	18	600	4	38	2900	105	200	4000	2000	20	100	1	2000	...	...	...
15 Irish Cove to Lynch River including Bar Head and Red Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	61	1470	31490	394	1123	21860	1971	9136	182220	64220	724	3020	11	11300	32850	520	1400
Values											690	78	280	1246	38244	173026	56380



RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantity and Value of Fish in the County of  
Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.					FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER CANNERIES, VALUE.	KINDS OF FISH.										
	Vessels.			Boats.		Gill-nets.			Trap nets.				LOBSTER CANNERIES, No.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.				
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.												
Cape Breton Co.																							
1	Gabarus Bay and vicinity.	3	51	1500	15	60	7250	130	330	3230				2	5500	4500	550		320	1			
2	Louisburg				45	1350	90	201	5025	2000				1	2000		120		1800	90			
3	Big Lorraine and vicinity.				20	1500	40	200	5000	1900				1	800	1200	50		2000	56			
4	Little Lorraine to Mira River, including Main-a-Dieu.	2	27	550	7	66	1110	134	484	14710	10675			2	2650	8365	670	400	255	135			
5	Seatarie Island.	1	10	250	4	28	235	65	85	2530	1000						196		30	5			
6	Port Morien.	12	240	3000	60	85	1200	150	300	6300	2700			3	3000		1800	30000	1500	25			
7	Schooner Pond and Glace Bay.				32	550	64	125	2625	1250							3000	32000	2300	35			
8	Lingan to Low Point and South Bar.	1	18	400	6	33	600	48	126	2655	1250			2	5800		2400	18000	3300	35			
9	The Sydneys and vicinity.				56	575	90	190	875	980						350		3027	1000	1000	9		
10	Little Bras d'Or and Little and Big Ponds.	2	38	475	10	30	450	62	126	3150	435	1	400	48	144		60		1600		10		
11	Piper and Irish Coves, including East Bay and vicinity.					90	1030	145	150	300	1045			90	340		2650	23100			11		
Totals		23	420	6775	112	545	15910	1119	2317	49660	26505	1	400	2005	3380	11	19750	14415	2000	14533	104500	14555	726
Values																2883	400		65399	1045	1747	10890	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

## RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

Districts.	KINDS OF FISH.																			TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.			
	Lobsters, preserv- ed in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt	Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gas- pereau, brls.	Keels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Fish oil, galls.			Fish as bait, brls.	Seal skins, No.	
Cape Breton Co.																								
1 Gabarus Bay and vicinity.	76548	1725	2600		150		220	1500	400	43	60000	132	30		10			20	1300	25			53,512 50	1
2 Louisburg.	858	500	800	6000	170		60											100	800	200			10,170 50	2
3 Big Lorraine and vicinity.	354	40	700		60	600	18											40	700	100			7,541 50	3
4 Little Lorraine to Mira River, includ- ing Main-a-Dieu.	98980		2083		472		700	2280	280	525	1130	33						12	530	64			49,679 60	4
5 Scatarie Island.			474		95		23	1700				5						10	190	15			4,105 50	5
6 Port Morien.		5000	1800	4000	500	30	25	1000										10	900	800			45,402 50	6
7 Schooner Pond and Glace Bay.		3700	1300		350	70	80	1000										45	1100	1250			42,847 50	7
8 Lingan to Low Point and South Bar.	48000	4000	1400	2000	110	54	90	3100										5	400	900			52,692 50	8
9 The Sydeys and vicinity.			1640	1200	610	15	18						17						20	130			23,508 25	9
10 Little Bras d'Or and Little and Big Ponds.			440	300	6160		2900	400			400		16					3	360	325			27,358 50	10
11 Piper and Irish Coves, including East Bay and vicinity.		70	1470				510		4600		8600	82	212		35	7100	5900		200	218	16		24,496 00	11
Totals.	224740	15035	14707	13500	8677	769	4544	10980	5280	568	70130	252	275		35	10	7100	5900	245	6500	4027	16		
Values.	\$ 56183	75175	66181	405	26031	1730	9088	1098	528	5680	3507	1008	2750		175	30	213	177	980	1350	6041	20	\$ 341,314 85	

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantity and Value of all Fish in the County of Victoria, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

Number.	DISTRICTS.				FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.						Number.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Vessels.		Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Gill-nets.		Trawls.		Canneries.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Salmon, smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.		Mackerel, salted, brls.	
			Value.	Men.						Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.										
																							Number.
Victoria County.																							
1	Little Narrows, both sides	36		482	45	73	1587	371	14	34								180				1	
2	Baddeck District	38		606	36	77	2236	695	10	58						300		100	54500			2	
3	Boularderie	45	11	420	50	84	1845	460	18	90						15		220	124400	500		3	
4	Englishtown to Cape Dolphin	50		463	58	122	3328	1065	30	158						4020		220	124400	100		4	
5	North, Little and French Rivers and vicinity	107		1000	120	285	7143	1940	38	136						5275	860	350	67000	950		5	
6	Wreck Cove to Smoky Head	18		198	26	53	1394	419	9	69						1470		45	3500		29	6	
7	South Bay to Ingomish	75		1750	153	190	4280	1330	52	364						3000		25			12	7	
8	Middle Head and N. Bay	129		1925	256	385	9625	2695	120	840						7000	1000	25	24000	100		10	8
9	Neals Hr., Green Cove and New Haven	54		1860	98	138	2760	1380	28	536						300						9	9
10	Dingwall to White Point	47		800	94	143	5840	2440	20	100						5000	900	240				11	10
11	Sparling Brook to Mooney Point	14		140	28	32	1180	540								150		37				12	11
12	Bay St. Lawrence and vicinity	33		565	83	88	2070	1250	14	198						3880		1	500			13	12
	Totals	1	11	125	4	646	10201	1047	1670	4348	14585	353	2601			30510	1760	1000	1418	296700	2550		85
	Values															6102	264	200	6381	2967	306		1275

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Victoria, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.													Sealskins, No.	Number.					
		Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.			Tom-cod or froet fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.
	<i>Victoria County.</i>																				
1	Little Narrows, both sides.....	.	6	330		1000		3	2		2250	4000	50	195	1500		15	64	18		4,316 20
2	Baddeck District.....	.	1361	203							475	2300	25		1100		13	25	30	2	1,989 75
3	Roulerderie.....		754	200				17	5	40	1150	250	350	12		2	23	108	125		9,630 15
4	Englishtown to Cape Dolphin.....		1555	140		150	50	50	210	325	50	500	9				52	232	105		8,834 35
5	North, Little and French Rivers and vicinity.....	28660		200		200	40	10	75	125	450	2650	26				25	105	200		20,269 00
6	Wreck Cove to Smoky Head.....	18670	385	68				15	10	60							25	37	55		8,079 60
7	South Bay and Ingonish.....		4400			120	1200		1200							58		1400	80		27,468 10
8	Middle Head and N. Bay.....		2225				1313		75	1000						58		1040	60		17,058 00
9	Neals Hr., Green Cove and New Haven.....	51400	2210				410		28	1000						70		1490	260	22	25,488 00
10	Dingwell to White Point.....	14300	470				110		315	13000						30		8100	50		12,975 00
11	Sparling Brook to Mooney Point.....	27360	38				11		53	3000						30		40	15		7,850 00
12	Bay St. Lawrence and vicinity.....	22660	345				100		60	5300								470	23		*9,373 00
	Totals.....	163140	4061	10704	5	1470	3236	43	2070	24960	3475	9800	152	195	2600	248	153	13111	1041	24	
	Values.....	40785	20305	48108	50	44	9793	97	4140	2496	348	490	1120	975	78	992	306	3933	1562	30	157,811 15

\* In this district add 750 tons of dogfish, \$4,500.



RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantity and Value of all Fish in the County of Inverness, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.					Number.			
	Vessels.		Boats.		Gill-nets.		Trawls.	Canneries.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.					
	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.									Number.		Value.		
	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
<i>Inverness Co.</i>																			
1 Meat Cove to Fishing Cove . . . . .	22	300	116	86	4890	178	165	4025	1795	39	500	8	1200	18520	400	50	48	1	
2 Eastern Harbour to Cape Rouge . . . . .				30	950	50	40	800	475	4	65	2	1430	8900		525	330	2	
3 Cheticamp Point and Lake . . . . .													1000	1100	1645	75	63	3	
4 Margaree district including Island and River . . . . .				50	1870	78	73	3360	2880	9	315	2	600	17800		140	25	4	
5 Belle Cote . . . . .				19	1500	103	27	1660	1500	18	600	1	150	5160		60	100	5	
6 Doucet's and Delaney's Coves . . . . .				23	1500	48	30	1750	1430	19	500	1	275	26100		75	108	6	
7 Sight Point to Mabou Harbour . . . . .				30	465	72	82	1805	655	14	70	1	800	800	430	120	25700	1100	7
8 Port Hood to Seaside . . . . .				90	1800	130	350	10500	3500	215	860	2	3000			450	28	8	
9 Judique to Low Point . . . . .	1	15	300	4	93	930	130	135	4050	1350	135	440	3	1300	2000	570	210	6	9
10 Port Hastings and Hawkesbury . . . . .	1	17	300	4	11	150	15	35	1050	350	45	135		6480		210	217800	3720	10
11 West Bay to River Dennis . . . . .				110	1318	142	418	8860	875	15	75			1500		210	500000		11
12 Whycocomagh and Lake Anselie . . . . .				29	290	47	45	1035	375	15	75			1500		20	6000		12
Totals . . . . .	24	332	7100	625	16298	1100	1460	41605	16940	513	3560	18	9755	88060	2475	2495	531700	218000	4428
Values . . . . .														17612	371	11228	5317	26268	66420

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Inverness, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																			TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.		
	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sound, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked fin- nan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake sound, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspareau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.			Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.
<i>Inverness Co.</i>																							
1 Meat Cove to Fishing Cove. . . . .	40380		565							1000								12		285	550		
2 Eastern Harbour to Cape Rouge . . . . .	48290		3175			165			80	25	1000				145		20	930	455	1825	300	400	
3 Cheticamp Point and Lake . . . . .	25390		360			20				7	200				40		30	45		12	175	60	
4 Margaree district including Island and River . . . . .	32875	1735	520			90					1200	500		20	5			50	80	225	110	30	
5 Belle Cote . . . . .	1824	115	1310	3		80					1000	250		5				50	100	500	100	100	
6 Doucet's and Delaney's Coves . . . . .	14650	810	1165	2		80					1850							48	70	290	130	130	
7 Sight Point to Mabou Harbour . . . . .	37825	1000	70		3300	10				5										50			
8 Port Hood to Seaside . . . . .	61872		1440			550	1000	2080				200	1400		15					600	255		
9 Judique to Low Point . . . . .	49920		260			75						3000	1600		30						180		
10 Port Hastings and Hawkebury . . . . .		2000	550	50							3000		1800		30			1050	50		25		
11 West Bay to River Dennis . . . . .			935									150			62	300				260		650	
12 Whyecocomagh and Lake Anslie. . . . .			22											50	15								
Totals . . . . .	312526	5660	10372	55	3300	1585	1000	2650	80	37	9250	4100	4800	75	342	300	50	2185	767	4190	1710	1310	
Values . . . . .	\$ 78132	28300	46874	550	99	4775	60	5063	40	74	925	410	240	390	3420	1500	150	8740	1534	1257	2565	656	
																						313,557 75	

## RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Island of Cape Breton, for the Year 1905.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh.....	Lb.	136,235	0 20	27,247 00	
" preserved in cans.....	"	4,755	0 15	713 25	
" smoked.....	"	4,400	0 20	880 00	28,840 25
Herring, salted.....	"	24,950	4 50	112,275 00	
" fresh.....	"	1,067,450	0 01	10,574 50	122,849 50
Mackerel, fresh.....	"	554,705	0 12	66,564 60	
" salted.....	Brls.	16,774	15 00	251,610 00	318,174 60
Lobsters, preserved in cans.....	Lb.	937,924	0 25	234,481 00	
" fresh in shell.....	Cwt.	26,924	5 00	134,620 00	369,101 00
Cod, dried.....	"	55,928	4 50	251,676 00	
" fresh.....	Lb.	417,000	0 03	12,510 00	
" tongues and sounds.....	Brls.	194	10 00	1,940 00	266,126 00
Haddock, dried.....	Cwt.	20,648	3 00	61,944 00	
" fresh.....	Lb.	865,520	0 03	25,965 60	
" smoked finnan haddies.....	"	167,000	0 06	10,020 00	97,929 60
Hake, dried.....	Cwt.	4,130	2 25	9,292 50	
" sounds.....	Lb.	1,042	0 50	521 00	9,813 50
Pollock.....	Cwt.	10,141	2 00		20,282 00
Halibut.....	Lb.	63,850	0 10		6,385 00
Trout.....	"	17,840	0 10		1,784 00
Shad.....	Brls.	568	10 00		5,680 00
Smelts.....	Lb.	111,280	0 05		5,564 00
Alewives.....	Brls.	1,043	4 00		4,172 00
Eels.....	"	1,155	10 00		11,550 00
Oysters.....	"	530	5 00		2,650 00
Clams.....	"	248	3 00		744 00
Flounders.....	Lb.	308,850	0 03		9,265 50
Tom-cod.....	"	54,400	0 03		1,632 00
Squid.....	"	4,262	4 00		17,048 00
Coarse and mixed fish.....	"	3,639	2 00		7,278 00
Fish oil.....	Galls.	36,246	0 30		10,873 80
Fish as bait.....	Brls.	8,255	1 50		12,382 50
Fish as fertilizer.....	"	1,310	0 50		655 00
Seal skins.....	No.	40	1 25		50 00
Dogfish.....					8,050 00
Total for 1905.....					1,338,880 25
" 1904.....					1,164,802 09
Increase.....					174,078 16

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Value of Fishing Crafts, Nets, &c., in the Island of Cape Breton, for the Year 1905.

Articles.	Value.	Total.
	\$	\$
109 fishing vessels (2,233 tons) (634 men).....	45,480	
2,939 fishing boats (5,287 men).....	64,215	
14,583 gill-nets (316,973 fathoms).....	122,310	
2 seines (170 fathoms).....	550	
7 trap-nets.....	4,750	
3,596 trawls.....	13,461	
25 smelt-nets.....	475	
12,818 hand lines.....	15,801	
58 lobster canneries (2,371 persons employed).....	44,485	267,042
136,914 " traps.....	91,020	
37 freezers and ice houses.....	17,265	135,506
1,484 smoke and fish houses.....	42,874	
451 piers and wharfs.....	91,079	
67 tug steamers and smacks.....	18,400	
		169,618
Total.....		572,165

## NOVA SCOTIA, DISTRICT No. 2.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., also the Kinds of Fish, in the County of Cumberland; Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

[illegible]

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of, Cumberland, Province of, Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.	
		Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Hallbut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or perch, brls.	Bas, lb.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as manure, brls.			Clams, brls.
1	Cumberland County.																				
1	Pugwash, Gulf Shore and Malagash.								12000	101		440						710	3600		94,019 00
2	Wallace								8500	75		116									1,461 00
3	Port Philip, Northport and Amherst Shore.								57000	5		12			4500			3000	1500	35	21,126 00
4	River Philip.											5									615 00
5	LaPlanche, Nappan and Maccan.								3000	50											500 00
6	Minudie to Apple River	1300	300	300	200	3000	1500	150		60	1000								200	10	12,754 00
7	Advocate.	1000	100			400	1000	500											250	20	4,438 00
8	Spencer's Island.			50		50	1200	200	1000	20									150	10	2,972 50
9	Port Greville	1500	40			50	2500	150		25									100	12	1,879 00
10	Farrsboro and Two Islands	1000				50	2 00	1000		30	1000								150	100	2,610 00
	Totals.	4800	440	320	750	9700	4450	151	88200	306	4000	33	573	3000	4500	876	760	3710	6050	187	
	Values.	144	1320	78	1520	970	445	1510	4410	1464	400	350	2805	150	225	1752	228	5505	3025	374	142,374 50

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantity and Value of all Fish in the County of Colchester, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING BOATS.			FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.					Number.	
	Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Canneries.		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.		
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.							
<i>Colchester Co.</i>																		
1	26	780	26			2100					2	1200				36480		1
2	140	1350	260	280	8400								3000					2
3	6	180	12				1	500	300				3000				200	3
4	2	80	4	2	700	100							1800	1000	2000		10	4
5	10	400	20	10	3250	600							14050					5
6	17	500	34	17	5200	1000							21080					6
Totals.	201	3220	356	309	17550	3800	1	500	300	2	1200	42030	1000	2000	36480	210		
Values.												8586	10	40	9120	945		

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Colchester, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year, 1905.

Number.	Districts.	KINDS OF FISH.											TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.		
		Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Cas- perau, brls.	Bas, lb.	Oysters, brls.	Fish oil, galls.			Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.
Colchester Co.																
1	Sterling.....					800	25	12000	180	3100	200		370		10,905 00	1
2	Stewiacke.....					1100	2								1,460 00	2
3	Five Islands.....	3000	20	10	3000	9000	1					160	25	300	2,798 00	3
4	Economy.....	300				600	4			300		10	5		1,384 50	4
5	Little Bas River to Highland Village.....						17							675	4,290 00	5
6	Great Village to Queen's Village.....														4,386 00	6
	Totals.....	3300	20	10	3000	11500	49	12000	180	3400	200	170	30	975	.....	
	Values.....	99	60	22	300	1150	490	600	720	340	1000	51	45	185	25,723 50	



RETURN showing the Number of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantity and Value of all Fish in the County of Pictou,  
Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

Number.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.						Number.			
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.		Trawls.		Canneries.		Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.				
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.										
Districts.																						
Pictou Co.																						
1	West Pictou	2	114	5700	20	154	4620	158	130	4950	1078	30	300	14	12900	1400	123	8000	1400	281424	150	1
2	Pictou Island				95	2700	102	39	1200	320				3	11000		100	10000		171600		2
3	Central Division				10	250	12	20	400	160												3
4	Southern Division				27	400	30	48	2600	1100	16	60	1	300	16500			40000	400	14112	35	4
5	Merigonish Island				13	240	14	20	1200	645			1	800	5000			5000	300	5000	5	5
6	North Beach				13	100	13	25	800	420			2	1100	6000			4500	400	13104		6
7	Ponds				12	150	14	30	1300	790				1	1200	5000		7000	600	32500		7
8	Lismore				12	170	12	21	1700	650	5	25	1	300	3400			1600	200			8
Totals		2	114	5700	20	335	8690	355	333	14150	5163	51	385	23	27600	37300	225	76100	3300	512740	190	3200
Values																7460	1012	761	396	128185	8 5	96

RETURN showing the kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Pictou, Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1905.

Districts.	KINDS OF FISH.												TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.		
	Hake, dried, cwt.	Trout, lb.	Smelt, lb.	Alewives or Gaspe- reau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Clams, brls.				
<i>Pictou Co.</i>				35			28	700	15	20	850	2800	45		\$ cts.	1
1 West Pictou.....	20	300													75,312	50
2 Pictou Island.....															44,600	00
3 Central Division.....		1500	40000		25	25					200	1700			2,525	00
4 Southern Division.....	10	400	1600	25								140			7,851	00
5 Miramichish Island.....	5		22000									30			2,276	75
6 North Beach.....	5		14000									130			5,391	75
7 Ponds.....	20		10000	5	12							330			10,195	00
8 Lisimore.....	10	200			10										877	50
Totals.....	70	2400	87600	65	47	53	700	15	20	1187	5100	45				
Values.....	158	240	4380	260	470	265	35	30	6	1780	2550	90			149,029	50

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fish in the County of Antigonish, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.							Number.					
	Vessels.		Boats.		Gill Nets.		Trawls.		Can-neries.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.		Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.			
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.															
<i>Antigonish County.</i>																							
1	Harbour Bouché, Linwood and Cape Jack	1	17	150	5	79	882	92	260	7103	1352	62	207	1	1000	3100	492	1500	2375	13	59120	144	1
2	Tracadie, Bayfield, Monk's Head and South Side Antigonish Harbour					49	1027	55	94	1920	631	23	87	1	800	28500	74	28200	1500	3	27072	71	2
3	North Side Antigonish Harbour, Lakeville and South Side Cape George					54	826	79	135	2811	1018	46	231	2	2400	11800	95	3200	1550	1	56196	256	3
4	North Side Cape George and Georgeville					18	255	30	45	846	240	20	112	1	800	1000	17	1500	900	2	13672	64	4
5	Malignant Cove, Doctor's Brook, Arisaig, Moidart and Knoidart					22	350	33	63	1260	322	20	100	1	1400	8700	20	1200	900	8	25824	58	5
Totals		1	17	150	5	222	3340	289	597	13940	3563	171	737	6	6400	53100	698	36600	7225	27	182384	593	
Values																100220	3141	358	867	405	45596	2668	

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Antigonish, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

Number.	Districts.	KINDS OF FISH.																	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.			
		Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Hallbut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives and Gas- pereau, brls.	Bas, lb.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.			Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.
<i>Antigonish County.</i>																							
1	Harbour Bouché, Linwood and Cape Jack	600	27	71	110	23	150	...	250	1 1200	6	8	...	9434	...	59	474	316	830	600	22,663 75	1	
2	Tracadie, Bayfield, Monk's Head and South Side Antigonish Harbour	1700	10	23	60	...	...	135	3300	6 2750	38	97	4	...	5600	350	1	15	72	204	270	15,934 85	2
3	North Side Antigonish Harbour, Lakeville and South Side Cape George	...	60	190	380	1	...	230	1000	...	...	7	...	...	8450	...	4	176	77	274	570	20,750 60	3
4	North Side Cape George and Georgeville	100	28	70	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2200	...	1	70	76	153	140	5,081 30	4
5	Malignant Cove, Doctor's Brook, Arisaig, Moidart and Knoidart	6500	20	268	550	...	...	150	...	1 200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	102	292	157	260	10,620 10	5
Totals		8000	145	625	1250	24	150	535	4560	8 410	51	105	4	...	25634	350	66	837	833	1618	1840	...	...
Values		267	435	1399	625	48	15	54	227	32	415	510	525	8	1284	17	264	1674	250	2427	920	75,060 60	...

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

DISTRICTS.				FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.								Lobster Canneries No.	Number.
				Vessels.		Boats.		Gill-nets.				Seines.		Trap-nets.			
				Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
Number.																	
<i>Guysborough County.</i>																	
1	Ecum Secum	1	11	300	6	45	800	50	40	800	300	2	260	125	3	1	
2	Marie Joseph	1	11	250	6	52	1000	42	55	1000	325					2	
3	Liscomb and Spanish Ship Bay	1	11		6	85	2000	85	100	2000	600	2	250	150		1	
4	Giegoin					27	600	26	35	760	300					4	
5	St. Mary's Bay and River					35	400	30	70	2000	800					5	
6	Wine Harbour					30	400	30	60	1600	450	2	200	120		6	
7	Port Hilford and Lake	2	55	3500	20	50	800	40	85	1800	600					7	
8	Holland Harbour and Indian River					16	300	18	25	500	200					8	
9	Port Beckett	2	45	3000	14	70	1400	40	120	2400	700	1	150	150		9	
10	Fisherman's Harbour					35	800	38	70	1400	420					10	
11	Country Harbour					15	150	12	30	700	250					11	
12	Isaacs Harbour	2	43	1500	15	34	700	38	80	1600	500				1	12	
13	Drum Head					50	1500	45	150	3000	900	2	180	180	1	13	
14	Seal Harbour					35	1000	40	100	2000	600	1	100	50		14	
15	Coddles Harbour					34	800	37	80	1600	500	1	100	50		15	
16	New Harbour	1	17	600	7	90	3200	100	550	11000	3000	2	150	100		16	
17	Tor Bay	1	10	500	3	25	1250	31	250	5000	2500					17	
18	Larrys River	9	197	10000	46	84	6975	85	895	17900	8950					18	
19	Charlie's Cove	3	32	1300	15	73	620	70	470	9400	4700					19	
20	Cole Harbour	2	23	1600	12	44	2045	38	446	8920	4460	1	100	200		20	
21	Port Felix	5	72	4000	26	108	5420	108	980	19600	9800	1	250	350		21	
22	White Head	7	93	5650	35	105	6100	100	785	15700	7850				1	22	
23	Raspberry and Dover	3	32	1600	13	51	2385	69	160	3000	1500	3	280	450	2	23	
24	Canoe and Canoe Tittle	20	304	21300	128	240	8600	280	1950	39000	19500	2	230	1900	14	24	
25	Fox Island Cove					20	800	24	170	3100	1700				5	25	
26	Half Island Cove					50	2250	60	185	19700	9850				25	26	
27	Phillips Harbour					36	1575	30	730	14000	7300	1	120	400	8	27	
28	Queensport	1	20	1600	6	56	2200	66	645	12800	6450				8	28	

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RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in the County of Guysborough Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

Districts.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						Lobs er canneries, No.	Number.			
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.					Trap Nets.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.			Value.	Number.	Value.
<i>Guysborough Co.</i>																	
29 Peas Brook.....					36	1130		48	350	7000	3500			1	1000	29	
30 Half Way Cove.....					68	2132		75	679	13580	6790	1	98	6	3500	30	
31 Sandy Cove and Cocks Cove.....					54	1620		67	702	15010	7380			3	1600	31	
32 Guysboro and Manchester.....	1	36	500	5	25	1000		30	320	7345	3843	1	100	500	2	1550	32
33 Port Shoreham.....					40	1400		50	405	8360	4150					33	
34 St. Francis.....	1	25	2000	6	50	1500		60	640	12800	6400					34	
35 Oyster Ponds.....					46	1450		55	520	10400	5200					35	
36 Sand Point.....					30	1050		35	390	7800	3900					36	
37 Steep Creek.....	1	24	1000	4	60	2550		65	985	19700	9850	2	160	600		37	
38 Mulgrave and Aulds Cove.....	1	34	1000	7	15	450		15	190	3800	1900					38	
Totals.....	66	1153	61100	373	2017	76032	2132	15288	309075	147915	25	2728	5505	54	30730	29	

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia,  
for the Year 1903.

DISTRICTS.		KINDS OF FISH.												Pollack, cwt.	Number.			
Salmon.		Herring.		Mackerel.		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock.		Hake.						
Fresh, lb.	Preserved in cans, lb.	Salted, brls.	Fresh, lb.	Smoked, lb.	Fresh, lb.	Salted, brls.	Preserved in cans, lb.	Fresh in shell, cwt.	Dried, cwt.	Tongues and sound, brls.	Fresh, lb.	Dried, cwt.	Smoked flnan haddock, lb.			Dried, cwt.	Sound, lb.	
<i>Guyborough Co.</i>																		
1	Ecum Secum	650			45	1000			100	10	7104	71		200	2	400	10	1
2	Marie Joseph				50	800			160	6	240			275	1	300	8	2
3	Liscomb and Spanish Ship Bay	600			375	2000			200	5	30824	260		450	3	500	25	3
4	Gegogin	1800			80	600					14736			200	2	200	4	4
5	St. Mary's Bay and River	8700			120	700			100	5	240			25	100	100	2	5
6	Wine Harbour	600			250	1000				1				35	300	5	6	
7	Port Hilford and Lake	4800			250	1500			200	20				180	1	500	20	7
8	Holland Harbour and Indian River	200			90	100				3				25	100	3	8	
9	Port Beekerton	200			375	1000			900	45	22368	110		560	2	300	50	9
10	Fisherman's Harbour	200			250	600			200	60	20040	120		140	1	100	6	10
11	Country Harbour	1000			60	500			500					50		2	11	11
12	Isaacs Harbour	1100			150	1000			600	35	27024	87		120	1	4000	20	12
13	Drum Head				225	1000			2000	50				560	3	8000	90	13
14	Seal Harbour				120	400			100	6	25824	160		275	1	2500	20	14
15	Coddles Harbour				75	400			100	5	19584	24		230	1	300	20	15
16	New Harbour	300			450	1000			1600	100	11856	44		800	4	600	120	16
17	Tor Bay				65					53	1444			613			58	17
18	Larrys River				449					349				1251		280	209	18
19	Charlo's Cove				330					180	35712	44		1000		680	102	19
20	Cole Harbour				235					100						15000	112	20
21	Port Felix				544					198	17088	10		1720		8500	814	21
22	White Head				600	2300			18450	260	52800	339		2376		47400	449	22
23	Raspberry and Dover	10000	2000	2000	90	19100			31650	20	61200	450		1934			650	23
24	Canso and Canso Tittle				1000	464500	400000		857000	2137	81128	8734		7295	50	4275300	1420	24
25	Fox Island Main	1000			58	1000			8100	100				240		4800	21	25





6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia,  
for the Year 1905.

DISTRICTS.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or gaspereau, brls.	Bas, lb.	Kels, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.	Clams, brls.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
<i>Guysborough Co.</i>																		
1 Eum Secum.....	1000	400			1		20	1000	800		50	130	100	80	10	10	4,572 25	1
2 Marie Joseph.....	2000	100					30	1000	600	100	50	200	120	300	15	8	3,117 75	2
3 Liscomb and Spanish Ship Bay	600	500		500	2	300		2000	1000	100	100	300	300	400	10	20	17,744 25	3
4 Goggin.....	500	300					5	800	600		40	100	75	150			5,912 00	4
5 St. Mary's Bay and River	150	4000	3	3000	4	300	10	500	600		10	20	60				3,581 50	5
6 Wine Harbour.....	200	100					6	600	500		25	20	65				1,804 00	6
7 Port Hillford and Lake.....	2500	300		9000	1			6	1000	400	30	100	80				4,830 25	7
8 Holland Harbour and Indian River	400	500					3	2000	100		15	15	75				999 25	8
9 Port Beckerton.....	500			100	1			2000	800		100	400	120	250		15	12,903 50	9
10 Fisherman's Harbour.....	300	100		100			2	1000	500		10	160	100	200	2	10	9,476 00	10
11 Country Harbour.....	200	1000		1000	1	200	6	1000	400		10	20	25				1,103 50	11
12 Isaac's Harbour.....	4000	600		500			15	1000	500		40	80	100	280		6	10,874 25	12
13 Drum Head.....	9000				2			6	2000	300	150	300	150				10,517 50	13
14 Seal Harbour.....	1500	300					8	2000	500	100	40	150	100	250	2	6	11,015 75	14
15 Coddles Harbour.....	2300	300					30	2000	500	100	40	150	100	200		5	8,237 00	15
16 New Harbour.....	4500	1000		1500	3	150		1000	1000	300	75	500	120	120			15,804 50	16
17 Tor Bay.....	700				2		20				20	600	150	50			8,776 75	17
18 Larry's River.....	4500	1000		300	16		60			10	120	2000	550				17,521 60	18
19 Charles Cove.....	2650	900		250	14			50		15	40	1690	340	300			22,390 50	19
20 Cole Harbour.....	2000	2000				6	200			8	30	1000	200				9,923 00	20
21 Port Felix.....	2500	1200		300	63		160			30	40	2850	590	170			26,331 50	21
22 White Head.....	3240	400		200	12		40			80	100	3470	650				46,550 50	22
23 Raspberry and Dover.....				100	1		50			5	25	1020	300	620			36,691 50	23
24 Canso and Canso Tittle.....	444780	1000	25	6000	500	2000	130	2000		9470	200	46870	10000	334000			773,861 50	24
25 Fox Island Main.....					1		5			300	200	500	80				6,271 25	25
26 Half Island Cove.....					5					400	1000	1000	300				57,491 00	26
27 Philips Harbour.....							2			50	400	400	120				9,935 00	27
28 Queensport.....	5000	100			10					500	600	4000	300	430			88,392 00	28
29 Pear Brook.....							6			20	100	700	200				8,921 25	29
30 Halfway Cove.....		600								100	200	600	400				20,065 00	30
31 Sandy Cove and Cooks Cove.....	30	700		2000	5		25			5	180	320	500				22,181 25	31
32 Guysboro and Manchester.....	500	1000		3250	15		40			6	20	580	130				16,192 50	32

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Return showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1905.

Districts.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Raspereau, brls.	Bas, lb.	Eels, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.	Clams, brls.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
<i>Guysborough Co.</i>																		
33 Port Shoreham ..																	15,793 50 33	33
34 St. Francis ..																	12,975 75 34	34
35 Oyster Ponds ..																	17,013 25 35	35
36 Sand Point ..																	6,644 50 36	36
37 Steep Creek ..																	19,521 00 37	37
38 Mulgrave and Auld's Cove ..																	18,181 00 38	38
Totals .....	493880	18400	28	29250	750 2950	1155	21900	9400	13493	4200	71835	17070	338100	57	107		1,385,018 75	
Values .....	49388	1840	280	1463 3000	295	11550	1095	470	5397 2	8400	21536	26505	169050	71	214			

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

RETURN showing the Number of Fishing Vessels, Boats and Nets, &c., in the County of **Halifax**, Province of **Nova Scotia**,  
for the Year 1905.

Number.	Districts.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						Lobster Canneries, No.	Number.			
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.			Seines.					Trawls.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.			Value.	Number.	Value.
Halifax Co.																		
1	North Shore.....	6	190	7,600	44	150	3,000	200	1,500	30,000	8,100	62	7,240	17,050	150	600	1	
2	East St. Margarets.....	8	128	4,000	40	200	4,000	400	4,000	80,000	20,500	28	2,520	8,200	304	1,520	1	
3	Indian Harbour.....	4	120	2,000	25	60	1,200	70	1,500	100,000	25,300	26	2,160	7,900	664	2,656	2	
4	Peggy's Cove.....	1	35	500	9	250	5,000	200	1,800	30,000	8,100	26	2,440	7,900	140	700	4	
5	Dover.....	7	108	3,500	35	183	7,320	90	1,435	36,000	10,800	86	8,340	31,400	700	2,800	5	
6	Prospect.....	3	19	1,500	15	36	720	40	1,500	28,100	10,700	73	7,620	23,950	65	460	6	
7	Terrence Bay.....	4	67	3,100	28	30	600	40	200	30,000	8,100	25	2,050	7,500	350	1,400	7	
8	Pennant.....	2	30	625	8	35	700	30	600	3,000	1,600	10	1,060	3,000	144	576	8	
9	Sambro.....	11	49	5,000	10	4	20	4	6	360	35	12	1,040	3,800	150	750	9	
10	Ketch Harbour.....	6	192	3,500	42	100	2,000	50	800	1,200	3,160	13	1,450	3,950	80	320	10	
11	Portuguese Cove.....	14	49	5,000	10	11	220	15	23	460	198	4	340	1,350	40	200	11	
12	Herring Cove.....	15	24	1,700	12	18	360	24	25	500	125	12	1,040	3,800	150	750	12	
13	Ferguson's Cove.....	1	49	5,000	10	4	20	4	6	360	35	12	1,040	3,800	150	750	13	
14	Bedford and Grand Lake.....	1	49	5,000	10	4	20	4	6	360	35	12	1,040	3,800	150	750	14	
15	Halifax.....	1	49	5,000	10	4	20	4	6	360	35	12	1,040	3,800	150	750	15	
16	Hartmouth.....	1	49	5,000	10	4	20	4	6	360	35	12	1,040	3,800	150	750	16	
17	Eastern Passage and Devil's Island.....	66	1,200	54	260	15,000	1,050	260	15,000	1,050	260	15,000	1,050	260	15,000	1,050	17	
18	Cow Bay and Lawrence town.....	22	475	22	75	4,500	380	75	4,500	380	75	4,500	380	75	4,500	380	18	
19	Seaford and Three Fathom Harbour.....	30	425	28	70	4,200	300	70	4,200	300	70	4,200	300	70	4,200	300	19	
20	West Chezetcook.....	6	298	12,000	74	120	1,100	46	350	21,000	1,475	20	21,000	1,475	20	21,000	1,475	
21	East Chezetcook.....	30	420	22	60	3,600	250	60	3,600	250	60	3,600	250	60	3,600	250	21	
22	Petpawick Harbour.....	40	650	36	70	4,200	340	70	4,200	340	70	4,200	340	70	4,200	340	22	
23	Musquodoboit Harbour.....	53	1,700	43	85	5,260	375	85	5,260	375	85	5,260	375	85	5,260	375	23	
24	Jeddore.....	6	133	4,500	30	68	1,500	50	160	9,000	650	1	9,000	650	1	9,000	650	

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Number of Fishing Vessels, Boats and Nets, &c., in the County of **Halifax**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1905.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						Lobster Canneries, No.	Number.		
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.			Seines.					Trawls.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.			Value.	Number.
<i>Halifax Co.</i>																
25 Clam Harbour and Owl's Head	1	14	300	4	80	1,650	56	255	15,500	1,100	5	4,320	795			
26 West Ship Harbour	2	28	450	8	24	465	18	80	4,800	320						
27 East Ship Harbour					24	711	27	82	1,640	246						
28 Pleasant Harbour and Tangier	3	42	1,150	11	51	1,514	57	197	3,940	591				7	185	
29 Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island	1	13	200	4	20	525	24	145	2,900	435	2	180	150	1	20	
30 Spry Bay, Taylor's Head and Mushaboom	3	43	1,000	9	70	2,612	90	510	10,200	1,530				3	35	
31 Sheet Harbour and Sober Island	4	87	2,300	18	34	1,175	53	185	3,600	95	2	135	70	8	114	
32 Beaver Harbour and Port Dufferin					7	212	10	24	480	72	1	102	20			
33 Quoddy and Harrigan Cove					11	234	14	16	320	48						
34 Moser River and Smith's Cove					4	60	5	6	120	24						
35 Mitchell's Bay and Ecum Secum					22	440	23	56	1,120	168	7	555	295	3	15	
Totals	69	1,639	54,925	426	2,484	54,207	2,321	21,690	466,080	115,369	460	48,012	143,360	3,409	14,701	

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1905.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

DISTRICTS.	SALMON.		HERRING.		MACKEREL.		LOBSTERS.		COD.		HADDOCK.		HAKE.		Halibut, lb.	Number.
	Fresh, lb.	Smoked, lb.	Salted, brls.	Fresh, lb.	Smoked, lb.	Fresh, lb.	Salted, brls.	Preserved in cans, lb.	Fresh in shell, cwt.	Dried, cwt.	Tongues and sounds, brls.	Fresh, lb.	Dried, cwt.	Sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	
<i>Halifax Co.</i>																
1 North Shore .....	2000	100	1300	1000	3000	60000	100	.....	200	300	3	400	50	30	120	1
2 East St. Margarets .....	4000	100	2000	1000	5000	50000	150	.....	1000	2800	6	200	60	600	200	2
3 Indian Harbour .....	3000	100	1200	800	5000	65000	40	.....	1000	1000	4	600	100	700	200	3
4 Peggy's Cove .....	3000	.....	200	500	.....	20000	10	.....	500	250	1	500	50	25	80	4
5 Dover .....	6000	100	1300	300	.....	70000	60	.....	3000	600	12	600	600	800	200	5
6 Prospect .....	4000	.....	1000	400	.....	75000	21	348	2000	500	8	1000	250	400	200	6
7 Terra-nice Bay .....	1000	.....	700	500	.....	40000	35	19200	1000	1000	7	1000	400	300	100	7
8 Penant .....	1200	.....	400	400	.....	25000	12	.....	200	1500	12	1500	100	300	100	8
9 Sambro .....	1200	.....	100	300	.....	12000	3	35424	1000	1500	8	1500	50	300	30	9
10 Ketch Harbour .....	300	.....	200	400	.....	2000	2	.....	200	400	6	8000	60	200	80	10
11 Portuguese Cove .....	2000	.....	700	300	.....	45000	.....	.....	700	100	1	12000	25	150	40	11
12 Herring Cove .....	1000	.....	2500	.....	.....	10000	.....	.....	500	1000	12	25000	60	300	40	12
13 Ferguson's Cove .....	2000	.....	100	200	.....	700	.....	.....	700	100	3	2200	30	100	20	13
14 Bedford and Grand Lake .....	2000	.....	400	300	.....	15000	.....	.....	50	80	2	2000	.....	10	10	14
15 Halifax .....	.....	.....	10	500	.....	10000	.....	.....	25	12	.....	1000	.....	.....	10	15
16 Dartmouth .....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	25	.....	5	16
17 Eastern Passage and 1 De- vil's Island .....	160	.....	60	5000	.....	3000	8	.....	5500	518	1	111500	16	.....	28	17
18 Cow Bay and Lawrence- town .....	400	.....	55	500	.....	350	6	.....	.....	77	.....	1200	.....	.....	32	18
19 Seaforth and Three Fathom Harbour .....	300	.....	288	.....	.....	300	3	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	9	.....	9	19
20 West Chezetcook .....	.....	.....	1040	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	2891	1	.....	245	.....	35	20
21 East Chezetcook .....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	27	.....	13	21
22 Petpeswick Harbour .....	.....	.....	15	1000	.....	.....	1	33048	858	800	.....	3500	44	.....	65	22
23 Musquodoboit Harbour .....	2000	200	42	500	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	600	.....	2000	65	6	55	23

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Return showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1905.

DISTRICTS.	SALMON.		HERRING.		MACKEREL.		LOBSTERS.		COD.		HADDOCK.		HAKE.		Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Number.
	Fresh, lb.	Smoked, lb.	Salted, brls.	Fresh, lbs.	Salted, brls.	Fresh, lb.	Salted, brls.	Preserved in cans, lbs.	Fresh in shell, cwt.	Dried, cwt.	Tongues and soundings, brls.	Fresh, lb.	Dried, cwt.	Sounds, lb.			
24 Jeddore.....	350	50	140	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1527	19500	89	68	156	120	3550 24
25 Clam Harbour and Owl's Head.....	150	150	752	.....	.....	.....	18	43392	595	.....	323	.....	22	52	120	13	2450 25
26 West Ship Harbour.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	16	13	18	10	370 26
27 East Ship Harbour.....	.....	.....	191	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	8	.....	.....	7	2790 27
28 Pleasant Harbour and Tangier.....	450	.....	1769	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	620	.....	98	14	26	53	2160 28
29 Pope's Harbour and Gerard's Island.....	40	.....	628	.....	.....	.....	15	24480	91	.....	150	.....	4	20	24	16	1240 29
30 Spry Bay, Taylor's Head and Mushaboom.....	.....	.....	2175	.....	.....	.....	53	54720	430	.....	680	.....	68	163	210	82	1000 30
31 Sheet Harbour and Soler Island.....	600	.....	1060	.....	.....	.....	6	384	147	.....	270	.....	25	109	196	11	2540 31
32 Beaver Harbour and Port Duferin.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	1	56256	666	.....	133	.....	3	.....	.....	2	980 32
33 Quoddy and Harrigan Cove.....	.....	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	4	75736	734	.....	125	.....	5	.....	.....	3	500 33
34 Moser River and Smith's Cove.....	500	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	2	.....	.....	1	..... 34
35 Mitchell's Bay and Ecum Secum.....	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	32	63792	445	.....	169	.....	5	1	.....	3	3690 35
Totals.....	37700	1100	15919	13900	8000	480730	666	407380	21541	20184	87	195800	2611	7269	4961	2053	339890
Values.....\$	7540	220	89635	139	160	57687	9990	101845	150787	90828	870	5874	7833	16355	2481	4106	33989

## MARINE AND FISHERIES

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Trout, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gasper- eau, brls.	Basg, lb.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Flounders, lb.	'Tom-cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.	Clams, brls.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH. \$ cts.	Number.
Halifax Co.																			
1	North Shore .....	2000			60		3		20000	1800	200	110	200	40	90	4	40	21,269 50	1
2	East St. Margarets .....	1000	60		40		8		20000	60000	140	140	1000	90	100	1	45	48,282 25	2
3	Indian Harbour .....	500			30		6		30000	40000	90	150	1500	90		3	16	35,531 75	3
4	Peggy's Cove .....	30			20		1		10000	12000	12	85	300	24			10	11,893 25	4
5	Dover .....	400	25		40		6		12000	11000	15	600	2000	80	12		45	51,147 00	5
6	Prospect .....	400			55		4		11000	12000	18	1000	600	90	20		20	38,453 00	6
7	Terrence Bay .....	1000			40		10		20000	9000	18	600	700	100	200	3	28	31,319 75	7
8	Pennant .....	300			30		6		10000	10000	20	600	900	100	12		11	17,727 00	8
9	Sambro .....	300			20		3		10000	8000	15	1100	900	100	400	9	20	28,590 50	9
10	Ketch Harbour .....	100			68		4		2000	6000	12	760	200	60			10	8,214 00	10
11	Portuense Cove .....	100			10		1		1600	5000	8	420	200	36			2	16,983 00	11
12	Herring Cove .....	90			12		6		1800	6000	25	310	1000	100	20		10	49,987 00	12
13	Ferguson's Cove .....	50			5		2		1000	4000	7	28	700	40			3	8,598 00	13
14	Bedford and Grand Lake .....	4000			75	100	8		500	1000	5		30	10			6	2,576 50	14
15	Halifax .....	800			1					1000	1							693 00	15
16	Dartmouth .....																	1,202 50	16
17	Eastern Passage and Devil's Island .....																		
18	Cow Bay and Lawrencetown .....			1200	8		4		7000				225	80			15	46,241 50	17
19	Seaforth and Three Fathom Harbour .....				4		5		5000				23	10	8		5	1,473 50	18
20	West Chetsecook .....	300		10000	10		5		5000				16	8	2		10	2,564 90	19
21	East Chetsecook .....	200		8000	6		6		8000				910	144			65	21,854 50	20
22	Petseawick Harbour .....	700		1350	5		7		8000				60	16				1,611 00	21
23	Musquodoboit Harbour .....	1000		750	2		10	5	5000				180	32	340		70	17,172 00	22
24	Jeddore .....	1200		12000	1		10		6000				325	70			35	5,638 50	23
25	Clan Harbour and Owl's Head West Ship Harbour .....	590		2000	2		12		9000				700	70			30	10,452 50	24
26	West Ship Harbour .....	370		2500	1		3		13000				140	36	440		200	22,256 50	25
27	Pleasant Harbour .....	300		1000	8		5		5000				10	46			7	1,559 25	26
28	Pleasant Harbour and Tanciger .....	400					7					50	198	10	50		21	2,115 00	27
29												20	750	36	20		11	8,442 00	28

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia,  
for the Year 1905—Concluded.

DISTRICTS.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gasper- eau, brls.	Bas, lb.	Kels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.	Clams, brls.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
<i>Halifax Co.</i>																	\$ cts.	
29 Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island.....												263	10	250	47	4	11,001 65 29	
30 Spry Bay, Taylor Head and Mushaboom .....						15						666	30	560		9	31,986 65 30	
31 Sheet Harbour and Sober Is- land.....	400					10						286	22		39	8	8,360 55 31	
32 Beaver Harbour and Port Dufferin .....						15						56	2	570		3	20,100 30 32	
33 Quoddy and Harrigan Cove., 34 Moser River and Smith's Cove.....	300					60						99	4	800		2	27,243 00 33	
35 Mitchell's Bay and Ecum Secum.....						30						7					546 60 34	
Totals.....	1744	85	38800	553	100	272	5	207900	186800	586	5978	16220	1592	4534	96	1244	635,704 85	
Values.....	1744	850	1940	2212	10	2720	25	10395	9340	2344	11956	4666	2398	2257	120	2498		



RETURN showing the Number of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantity and Value of all Fish in the County of **Hants**,  
Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1905.

Districts.	Fishing Boats.			Fishing Gear and Materials.								Kinds of Fish.														Total Value of All Fish.	Number.	
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Gill Nets.				Trawls.		Weirs.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salt'd, brls.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gas- pereau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Flounders, lb.	Clams, brls.				
				Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.																Value.			
<i>Hants County.</i>		\$																									\$	cts.
1 Maitland to Shubenacadie.....	25	360	35	50	1500	600					9940							400	500				200	3750	500		3,220	00 1
2 Shubenacadie to Grand Lake.....	60	480	60	80	720	400					10000							500	15				110	4000			3,040	00 2
3 Hantsport to Windsor.....	4	100	4	8	1000	175	2	18			250	12	84	5	2	5	720	1000	2			30		60	600	10	843	50 3
4 Windsor to Noel.....	10	250	11	17	2800	610					900	10	50	20	5	10	250	1000	3	1000		60		60	600	50	1,146	25 4
Totals.....	99	1190	110	155	6020	1785	2	18			22	134	25	7	15	970	2900	20	1000		400		400	8350	500	64		
Values.....\$											4210	99	603	75	1575	30	97	290	200		50		1600	835	25	120	8,249	75

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 2, Province of Nova Scotia, with comparative statements of the increase or decrease for the years 1904 and 1905.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity, 1905.	Rate.	Totals.	QUANTITIES.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Salmon, fresh .....	lb.	245,350	0 20	49,070 00	10,232
" preserved in cans .....	"	2,000	0 15	300 00	2,000
" smoked .....	"	4,600	0 20	920 00	2,029
Herring, salted .....	brls.	30,175	4 50	135,787 50	9,415
" fresh .....	lb.	1,052,200	0 01	10,522 00	478,175
" smoked .....	"	604,200	0 02	12,084 00	311,200
Mackerel, fresh .....	"	1,903,905	0 12	228,468 60	384,085
" salted .....	brls.	14,282	15 00	214,230 00	8,667
Lobsters, preserved in cans .....	lb.	2,009,420	0 25	502,355 00	51,256
" fresh, in shell .....	cwt.	31,841	7 00	222,887 00	15,892
Cod, dried .....	"	48,780	4 50	219,510 00	4,908
" tongues and sounds .....	brls.	159	10 00	1,590 00	16
Haddock, fresh .....	lb.	5,171,000	0 03	155,130 00	4,408,620
" dried .....	cwt.	10,227	3 00	30,681 00	9,241
" smoked finnan haddies .....	lb.	643,500	0 06	38,610 00	27,650
Hake, dried .....	cwt.	13,448	2 25	30,258 00	6,449
" sounds .....	lb.	22,441	0 50	11,220 50	18,943
Pollock .....	cwt.	33,257	2 00	66,514 00	22,186
Halibut .....	lb.	847,590	0 10	84,750 00	682,335
Trout .....	"	57,625	0 10	5,762 50	12,125
Shad .....	brls.	333	10 00	3,330 00	311
Smelts .....	lb.	261,410	0 05	13,070 50	68,786
Alewives or Gaspereau .....	brls.	2,322	4 00	9,288 00	211
Bas .....	lb.	22,950	10 00	2,295 00	12,600
Eels .....	brls.	1,560	10 00	15,600 00	500
Oysters .....	"	936	5 00	4,680 00	113
Flounders .....	lb.	258,984	5 00	12,948 20	57,134
Tom-cod .....	"	201,750	5 00	10,087 50	152,800
Squid .....	brls.	14,145	4 00	56,580 00	8,941
Coarse or mixed fish .....	"	11,906	2 00	23,812 00	9,205
Fish oil .....	gals.	88,858	0 30	26,657 40	2,932
Fish used as bait .....	brls.	25,807	1 50	38,710 50	8,711
Fish products as fertilizer .....	"	355,994	0 50	177,997 00	329,643
Seal skins .....	No.	153	1 25	191 25	83
Clams .....	brls.	2,622	2 00	5,244 00	678
Total for 1905 .....				2,421,151 45	
" 1904 .....				1,758,282 30	
Increase .....				662,869 15	

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

## RECAPITULATION.

SHOWING the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, &c., in District No. 2,  
Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

Material.	Value.	Total.
	\$	\$
140 vessels, (2,953 tons).....	122,525	
5,804 boats.....	156,500	
39,245 gill nets, (849,985 fathoms).....	286,508	
496 seines, (51,240 fathoms).....	14,165	
76 trap nets.....	33,050	
6,887 trawls.....	47,886	
22 weirs.....	1,210	
232 smelt bag-nets.....	3,875	
14,526 hand lines.....	9,257	
118 lobster canneries.....	107,875	674,976
294,709 " traps.....	214,045	
70 freezers and ice-houses.....	126,832	321,920
1,824 smoke and fish houses.....	193,596	
927 piers and wharfs.....	166,694	
219 tugs and smacks.....	62,900	
2 clam canneries.....	1,150	551,172
Total.....		1,548,068

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Value of the Fisheries in each County of District No  
2, Province of Nova Scotia, for the years 1904-1905.

County.	Value in 1904.	Value in 1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Antigonish.....	74,291 30	75,050 60	759 30	
Colchester.....	33,703 25	25,723 50		7,979 75
Cumberland.....	147,445 50	142,374 50		5,071 00
Guysborough.....	753,483 65	1,385,018 75	631,535 10	
Halifax.....	606,419 25	635,704 85	29,285 60	
Hants.....	6,855 25	8,249 75	1,394 50	
Pictou.....	136,084 10	149,029 50	12,945 40	
	1,758,282 30	2,421,151 45	675,919 90	13,050 75
		1,758,282 30	13,050 75	
		662,869 15	662,869 15	

NOVA SCOTIA—*Con.*

District No. 3.

## FISHERY STATISTICS

COUNTIES OF LUNENBURG, QUEEN'S, SHELBURNE, YARMOUTH,  
DIGBY, ANNAPOLIS AND KING'S.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, Nets, &c., Quantity and Value of Fish in the County of Lunenburg, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.	KINDS OF FISH.					Number.					
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.				Trap Nets.		Canner-ies.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, smoked, lb.		Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.									
																								Number.
<i>Lunenburg Co.</i>																								
1	16	350	5	120	2500	135	30	6000	1600	25	2500	9000	11	2000	...	140	...	25	300	400	100			
2				200	2320	220	30	8000	2400	22	2300	1500	10	2000	...	80	...	20	300	800	200			
3				75	1000	85	22	1900	370	17	2200	1650	9	1300	...	70	...	35	...	300	1500			
4				45	360	60	4	1000	200	7	850	700	3	500	1	700	...	25	...	50	75			
5				170	1750	190	8	2000	400	15	1400	780	8	700	...	45	...	30	...	38	17			
6				20	140	22	2	200	100	4	550	500	2	180	...	20	...	10	...	20	15			
7	40	900	6	152	3000	77	250	13500	3400	15	1200	3000	12	3000	2	1000	6000	350	40	1000	400			
8	2000	84000	408	215	3000	235	300	15000	4000	10	1000	2500	5	1250	...	3000	110	85	500	3000	20			
9				360	7820	390	30	6000	1500	45	4400	4400	17	1800	...	170	...	700	500	500	150			
10																								

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Return showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Lunenburg, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.																							
DISTRICTS.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked finnan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gas- pereau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
<i>Lunenburg Co.</i>																							
1	Fox Point.....	5	300	40	50	70	.....	120	30	50	.....	30	.....	.....	3	24000	150	300	100	300	20	5935 50	1
2	Mill Cove.....	8	200	1	30	150	.....	25	15	15	.....	25	.....	12	2	20000	150	30	100	400	20	6107 15	2
3	Lodge & N. W. Cove.....	13	95	.....	70	70	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	28000	.....	95	55	86	.....	4550 19	3
4	Apostogan.....	8	20	.....	25	10	.....	18	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12000	.....	45	30	50	.....	12056 75	4
5	Bayswater & Bland- ford.....	4	52	.....	70	112	.....	34	65	.....	130	20	.....	.....	.....	28000	100	190	48	190	.....	2759 56	5
6	Deep Cove.....	3	30	.....	25	20	.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	75	20	12	15	1016 15	6
7	Chester Bay.....	350	800	5	1000	25	200	20	10	12	400	600	1000	40	12	30000	1000	200	130	200	14	21115 00	7
8	Malone Bay and Mar- tin River.....	10	30000	50	2000	60	400	400	100	170	15000	200	800	10	4	9000	4000	100	600	500	.....	142051 50	8
9	Little and Big Tan- cock.....	45	240	.....	550	500	.....	83	100	115	1600	.....	.....	.....	.....	51000	.....	890	430	1000	150	14186 25	9
10	Lunenburg Harbour to Kingsbury.....	18624	500	64115	60	6000	7705	3141	3135	63530	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4000	.....	35000	.....	.....	357863 75	10
11	La Have River District	4656	150	54922	35	9000	366	3	362	2265	.....	.....	10000	5	18	60	2000	.....	30000	.....	.....	280688 25	11
12	Petite Rivière to Port Medway.....	400	2622	8	700	13	.....	.....	22	.....	590	.....	2000	40	12	.....	1000	.....	1500	.....	.....	21493 00	12
Totals.....		103290	1496	153396	199	19520	9101	600 3884	240 3997	83515 875	13800	117	69	210000	12400	1925	68013 2738	219	372 3850	20404 4107	109	869832 96	
Values.....\$		25820	14960	690282	1990	586	27303	36 8739	120 7994	8351 88	690	468	690	138	372 3850	20404 4107	109	869832 96					

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantity of all Fish in the County of Queen's, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.			LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.						Number.		
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Neta.			Canneries.		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.		Mackerel, salted, brls.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.									Value.
<i>Queen's Co.</i>																					
1	Port Medway.....	3	162	9125	34	82	2775	200	255	5000	2210	.....	5900	480	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	Mill Village.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	150	30	30	670	120	.....	9000	1370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
3	Greenfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	200	35	100	2000	50	.....	8375	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
4	Liverpool, Brooklyn and Gill Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	500	40	80	1600	400	1	780	.....	140	1200	900	7800	270	4	
5	Western Head, Black Pt. and Moose Harbour.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	1600	72	380	7800	1900	.....	.....	.....	210	300	.....	500	300	5	
6	White and Hunts Pt. and Summer-ville.....	1	14	150	4	38	680	42	150	3000	750	1	.....	.....	280	.....	.....	600	30	6	
7	Port Monton.....	3	36	500	10	80	1800	84	174	2000	870	4	.....	.....	850	6200	1800	.....	20	7	
8	Port Joli and Hebert.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	1050	60	100	2200	650	2	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
9	Eagle Head and Beach Meadows	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	300	26	41	400	290	.....	220	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
10	Berlin, Milton and Keupit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	750	60	100	2100	550	1	250	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
Totals.....		7	212	9775	48	469	9805	649	1410	26770	7700	9	4600	21375	2270	2100	7700	2700	8900	620	
Values.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4275	454	9450	77	54	1068	9300	

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Queen's, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.													TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.				
		Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gas- pereau, brls.	Kels, brls.			Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.
	<i>Queen's Co.</i>																			
1	Port Medway.....			2850		60	55	45		3000	20	5490	50	35					1500	
2	Mill Village.....									4060		3100	150	15						
3	Greenfield.....									200			200	10		500	5	8		340
4	Liverpool, Brooklyn and Gull Island	32480	400	520	920	50	15	20	1200				15							
5	Western Head, Black Pt. and Moose Harbour.....	*	100	80		40		15	540							200	3	4	20	20
6	White and Hunts Pt. and Summer- ville.....		700	440	400	50		280	300	100						450	4	5	50	18
7	Port Mouton.....	86520	940	450	300	30			709	200						152100	18	15	70	160
8	Port Joli and Hebert.....	20640	310	100	150	20			200	350		1000	30	20	25	1900	5	5	20	
9	Fagle Head and Beach Meadows.....			60	400	30		850	150							1000	3	10	20	22
10	Berlin, Milton and Kempt.....	12400	250	40	300	400		520	410	2400			25		1250	2	5		10	
	Totals.....	153280	2700	4540	2470	680	70	1730	3350	10450	20	9590	470	80	40	7400	40	52	1680	570
	Values.....	\$ 38320	27000	20430	74	2040	188	3460	335	1045	200	479	1880	800	80	222	160	104	504	855
																				122,824 10



6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &amp;c., and the Kinds of Fish, &amp;c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

Number.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.					FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.					LOBSTER PLANT.	KINDS OF FISH.					Number.				
	Vessels.			Boats.		Gill Nets.			Trawls.		Smelt Nets.		Canneries.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.		Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.								Number.	Value.
DISTRICTS.																					
Shelburne Co.																					
1	Woods Harbour	4	60	2850	20	150	6000	190	665	20000	5350							400		1	
2	Shag Harbour and Bear Point	3	52	2100	18	90	2960	105	1080	31500	8640	6	2400					625		2	
3	Cape Island	36	327	14400	140	520	30000	875	5000	85000	40000	3	800					3500		3	
4	Barrington	5	112	8000	35	64	1920	64	430	7310	3540							100		4	
5	Ports La Tour and Baccaro	12	136	4800	60	415	8300	415	4000	68000	32000	1	100					1000		5	
6	Cape Negro and Island and Port Clyde	3	41	1800	15	150	3710	160	2431	41330	19450							225		6	
7	N. E. and N. W. Harbour to Port Saxon	3	93	5000	27	20	500	20	150	4500	750	17	85					100	500	7	
8	Black Point to Round Bay					50	1250	100	600	18000	3000	40	200	4	115			70	300	8	
9	Roseway to Carleton and McNutt's Island	1	11	500	6	50	2500	100	300	9000	1500	60	300					100	500	9	
10	Gunning Cove to Birchtown					30	750	60	150	4500	750	30	150					25	50	10	
11	Shelburne and Sandy Point	8	428	25000	88	40	1100	80	500	15000	2500	75	375					515	1200	11	
12	Jordan					40	1000	70	300	9000	1500	40	200	3	120			632	280	12	
13	Lockeport	14	435	20000	116	100	1500	250	500	15000	2500	200	1000					675	3000	13	
Totals		89	1695	84400	525	1728	70490	2489	16106	328140	121480	462	2310	7	285	21	11800	4757	7640	8000	4
Values																		991	34380	80	
																			216	192	60

In Nos. 7 to 13 add 289 fishing dories, value \$2,890.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Shelburne, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

Number.	Districts.	KINDS OF FISH.																			TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.		
		Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked bannan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelt, lb.	Alewives or Gaspereau, brls.	Refs, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.			Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.
	Shelburne Co.	177600	2765	6842		700	200		200	250											225	8000	117,752 50	1
1	Woods Harbour and Bear Point	91200	1740	2700		1100	225		1540	900	200		25								340	1500	61,558 50	2
3	Cape Island	196224	9600	36250		9500	4000		19000	19000						75					2400	10000	319,986 00	3
4	Barrington		1182	3000		1300	250		4700	360	300		380	25							170	2600	68,846 00	4
5	Ports La Tour and Baie- caro	18182	7678	22000		1700	2700	5000		1275	4700				50						385	2200	200,212 00	5
6	Cape Negro and Island and Port Clyde	44736	2050	26200		1200	1125		800	1275	400		160								750	1950	169,045 00	6
7	N. E. and N. W. Har- bour to Port Saxon		200	1000	3	1400	460		50	10300	500	200	40	3	60	300	400	2			175	12	10,468 50	7
8	Black Pt. to Round Bay		600	150	1	500	280		2	10	510	225	200	200	7	10	1300	500	1	15	200	150	9,313 00	8
9	Roseway to Carleton and McNutt's Island		440	260	1	500	330		7	122	2000	300	300	25	12	15	2000	400	1	10	150	75	8,114 25	9
10	Gunning Cove to Birch- town		200	100		1600	50		11	100	300	100	25	5	7	1000	1200	1			50	20	3,272 00	10
11	Shelburne and Sandy Pt.	22520	485	4300	3	4000	200		75	1115	5000	600	100	10	356	1500	1200	2	7	2137	80	35,998 60	11	
12	Jordan		225	200	1	1500	240	300		60	350	1000	2800	35	7	5	1000	1200	1	2	150	20	6,160 40	12
13	Lockeport	68400	3500	5000	5	5000	1500		1900	15000	600	500	20	7	290	1000	600	20	4	2500	350	90,775 00	13	
	Totals	618632	31565	114002	14	29400	11560	5300	589	29763	55900	8825	4700	1010	126	728	8100	5500	28	38	9632	26357		
	Values	\$ 154665	\$ 315650	\$ 513009	\$ 140	\$ 882	\$ 34680	\$ 318	\$ 1325	\$ 69526	\$ 5586	\$ 883	\$ 235	\$ 4040	\$ 1290	\$ 1456	\$ 243	\$ 165	\$ 112	\$ 76	\$ 2896	\$ 40435	\$ 1,173,501 75	

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantity of Fish in the County of  
Yarmouth, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905

Districts.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.													
	Vessels.		Boats.		Gill Nets.		Trawls.		Number.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and rounds, brls.	Number.					
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.												Number.	Value.			
<i>Yarmouth Co.</i>																								
1 Yarmouth .....	8	396	11900	110	85	1275	165	520	10400	5200	250	2500	7	5200	1800	16480	700	15000	281808	20000	6572	20	1	
2 Port Maitland .....	7	150	5300	35	35	527	60	90	1800	900	15	150	1	500	2000	2600	330	25000	47568	3686	15	2		
3 Sandford .....	1	12	400	2	26	390	50	285	5900	2950	10	100	1	500	2000	7000	350	25000	...	705	10	3		
4 Arcadia .....	2	28	950	6	54	810	108	185	3700	1850	...	...	1	500	14900	...	...	...	37776	1163	...	4		
5 Pinckney Point and Coneau Hill .....	2	28	950	6	54	810	108	185	3700	1850	...	...	1	500	14900	...	...	...	37776	462	...	5		
6 Tusket .....	15	158	6400	46	80	1200	160	200	4000	2000	20	200	1	1000	5500	2500	1500	...	...	...	...	6		
7 Tusket Wedge .....	17	900	57197	209	135	2025	270	170	3400	1700	10	100	3	2100	400	8200	...	134784	...	1255	10	7		
8 Pubnico .....	3	39	1200	9	45	675	90	120	2400	1200	6	50	2	1500	1200	6350	...	185664	...	17835	36	8		
9 Argyle .....	10	20	800	6	40	600	80	120	2400	1200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220368	...	663	10	9	
10 Bel Brook .....	1	20	800	6	40	600	80	120	2400	1200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	10	
11 Salmon River .....	54	1703	84147	423	847	12712	1402	3720	74400	33200	310	3100	15	10800	14400	63490	2880	65000	907968	20000	32537	100	11	
Totals .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7800	226992	200000	146416	1000	...
Values .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Yarmouth, Province of Nova Scotia,  
for the year 1905.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.													Total VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.						
	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, smoked, bannan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Hallibut, fresh, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Casperean, brls.	Reis, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lb.			Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	
<i>Yarmouth Co.</i>																				\$	cda.
1 Yarmouth.	247820	3700	430	1287	49250	600	30000	35 3000	18 200	3000	350	200	322,404 90	1							
2 Port Maitland.	239470	1788		2497	56928		2000	12	12 2000	2000	100	550	56,538 00	2							
3 Sandford.	81730	6000		70	1787		1500	15	1000	500	75	300	12,397 60	3							
4 Arcadia.	29700			73		1000	7000	25	5	50			16,694 50	4							
5 Pinckney Point and Comeau Hill.	18084			145			2200	22 70	13	1200			3,703 12	5							
6 Tusket.						15000	25000	25 20	8500	25	500		20,900 00	6							
7 Tusket Wedge.	39490			39	100		1800	45	3250	60	1500	125	42,783 20	7							
8 Pubnico.	788480		700	4508		19000	22000	60	5500	70	40	3500	200	8							
9 Argyle.	22440			67		15000	1800	30	1800		150		164,787 40	9							
10 Eel Brook.				25		9000	2000	60					4,990 00	10							
11 Salmon River.	7200						2000	25	3500		125		6,060 00	11							
Total.	1474414	27500 1130	8711 111065	52600 125	52600 1250	52600 1250	97800	4985 242	163 3725	10750 1815	1050		712,625 42								
Values	44232	1650 2543	17422	17422	11106	5260	4890	754 90	652 7450	3225 2723	525										

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &amp;c., and the Quantity of fish, &amp;c.—Continued.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.						Number.				
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Trawls.		Canneries.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.		Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	
		Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.											
																										\$
1	Digby Co. •	14	557	40000	175	50	3750	60	63	1260	300	2	300	550	700	16300	200	150000	210000	100	10000	9880	25	1		
2	Bay View and Culliden	..	..	..	..	30	1000	42	37	740	190	2	100	250	52	580	50	4700	..	..	790	1240	22	2		
3	Gulliver's Cove to Wat- erford	..	..	..	..	50	1280	59	48	960	232	4	110	115	48	595	30	580000	..	55000	750	1055	25	3		
4	Centre-ville	..	..	..	..	35	3200	50	50	1000	310	1	50	30	50	800	400	100000	208900	1000	25728	400	4780	16	4	
5	Sandy and Mink Coves	..	..	..	..	45	1210	40	78	1560	375	5	680	1025	55	950	150	32200	22650	..	14630	750	1020	12	5	
6	Little River and Whale Cove.....	1	14	1500	7	52	1425	76	72	1440	360	3	200	345	120	2400	50	89700	59000	..	1600	1860	18	6		
7	Tidville and East Ferry	..	..	..	..	26	750	36	25	500	115	..	..	..	38	650	50	65400	..	..	360	700	8	7		
8	Tiverton and Central Grove.	2	71	3000	30	120	6200	135	120	2540	620	3	250	550	185	3775	500	83600	25000	..	3120	1800	9085	82	8	
9	Freeport.....	12	342	8600	120	110	2750	122	110	2200	640	3	250	240	220	4400	75	176800	..	..	1030	20000	25	9		
10	Westport.....	10	187	6000	95	140	3800	475	120	2400	600	11	600	2500	150	3000	80	230000	..	..	1480	8500	20	10		
11	Smith's Cove & Brigh- ton.....	..	..	..	..	20	350	80	16	320	165	5	230	210	10	200	104	677800	2000	1000	100	5092	811	11		
12	Plymouth to Weymouth	..	..	..	..	27	750	44	25	500	180	..	..	..	44	530	55	13500	..	..	220	450	17	12		
13	Belliveau's to Little Brook.....	2	40	1600	15	75	1500	113	85	2125	850	1	52	20	60	600	..	456000	..	..	..	220	..	13		
14	Comeauville and Saul- nierville.....	..	..	..	..	32	480	48	15	375	150	..	..	..	..	1	..	20000	..	44160	..	260	..	14		
15	Metaghan and River...	4	98	2100	28	40	800	70	35	1050	280	..	..	..	4	80	2	32000	..	57600	..	1340	..	15		
16	Salmon River to Cape St. Mary's.....	8	144	2500	49	27	540	54	48	1200	480	..	..	..	..	..	1	300	4890	..	41376	..	2050	..	16	
Totals .....		53	1453	65200	519	879	2985	1454	947	20130	5947	40	2802	5795	1796	84740	2244	2716500	578550	7600	180614	19190	67332	278		
Values .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10098	27165	11571	912	46653	191900	302394	2780	

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Return showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Digby, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

Number.	Districts.	KINDS OF FISH.															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.			
		Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked fin- nan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.			Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.
1	Digby	350000	2500	1264500	20600	6000	3500	1000000	2500	3	3000	8000	500	200	1000	15370	5000	800	3900	365,133 00	1
2	Bay View and Culloden	156500	350		2363	1800	610	7150	36				975		61	500	750	720	620	29,860 00	2
3	Gulliver's Cove to Wat- erford	270000	1000		4712	1290	375	2000	50		2500	50	1475		761	1120	1000	500	1390	49,692 75	3
4	Centreville	425800	75	300000	10940	6000	550	5000					5	180	600	540	4410	600	2000	106,768 00	4
5	Sandy and Mink Coves.	77410	850	54500	4170	1650	450	2110	30		500		35	900	13	630	1300	470	550	38,455 30	5
6	Little River & Whale Cove	286000	2400	110000	8430	5920	210	5500					20	1100	110	2650	2200	1000	4120	81,982 50	6
7	Tidville and East Ferry	117050	225		1350	1000	900	630	25					400	230	1300	1300	1000	500	22,975 00	7
8	Tiverton & Central Grove	300000	1000	55850	25225	5300	5140	10200	135				840		290	7195	8380	2190	3400	173,419 25	8
9	Freepoint	12100	5000		4000	3500	10300	30000	30			60	540		55	4000	7000	800	3900	171,012 70	9
10	Westport	100000	1500	3000	4000	3500	20000	130970	25				650	2000	505	4125	9000	900	4400	144,039 00	10
11	Smith's Cove & Brighton	21000			220	100	78	25	55	10	2300	510	1000	100	9	570	50	450	590	36,168 00	11
12	Plympton to Weymouth	137000			30	22	585	100	190	3	60000	1540	450	15000	2	56	115	680	390	18,110 00	12
13	Belliveau's to Little Brook	23000					820					125					140	970		15,957 00	13
14	Conceauville and Saul- meterville						130											160		12,910 00	14
15	Metaghan and River	2400	170				160					250					180	220		22,536 00	15
16	Salmon River to Cape St. Mary's		250				400	6000				280					240	260		25,039 00	16
	Totals	2640160	15380	1787830	85410	35082	44409	290985	3070	16	68300	10875	9840	17600	3636	37451	41065	11810	25760		
	Values	79205	46140	107271	192240	17541	88818	29969	307	160	3415	21750	280	528	14544	74902	12320	17715	12880	1,314,067 50	

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RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantity and Value of Fish in the County of Annapolis, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						KINDS OF FISH.				Number.
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Trawls.		Weirs.		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.					
<i>Annapolis County.</i>																		
1	Margaretsville.	3	50	1000	9	10	200	12	20	600	200	10	100	2	300	200	2000	1
2	Port George.					15	300	25	30	900	300	30	150			300	2000	2
3	Port Lorne.	2	26	600	12	15	300	30	30	900	300	30	150			350	1500	3
4	Hampton.					12	200	18	25	700	250	35	175			400	1000	4
5	Phinney Cove.	1	11	300	3	15	300	20	20	600	200	30	150			500		5
6	Parkers' Cove.	2	60	1500	15	12	400	20	30	900	300	50	250			300	300	6
7	Hillsburn.	1	15	275	4	15	450	25	20	600	200	40	200			100		7
8	Litchfield.	1	10	300	3	10	300	20	20	600	200	35	175			125		8
9	Thorn's Cove.	1	22	1000	8	4	100	6	50	250	200	50	250					9
10	Victoria Beach.	1	49	1000	10	25	500	30	15	450	150	80	400	2	200			10
11	Clementsport.					4	200	4	3	100	30	15	75	6	600			11
12	Lequille & Round Hill R's, & inland lakes.					50	200	50	50	500	300			3	300	2800		12
Totals.		12	243	5975	64	187	3450	210	263	6850	2430	415	2075	13	1400	2275	6500	
Values.																1360	10237	66

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RETURN showing the Kinds, Quantities and Values of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Annapolis, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

DISTRICTS.		KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	
Number.		Herring, smoked, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Bass, lb.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	\$	cts.
Annapolis County.																		
1	Margaretville.		10	500		2000	600	300	150	400				100	50		6,785	00
2	Port George.		30	500		2000	600	400	200	400	4000			150	60	40	8,935	00
3	Port Lorne.		40	500		1500	700	300	200	400	1000			200	45	50	8,212	50
4	Hampton.		50	400		2000	500	400	300	500	800			200	50	35	7,952	50
5	Pinney Cove.		60	425		3000	900	1000	500	400				300	50	25	11,045	00
6	Parkers' Cove.		70	400		2000	1000	2000	600	500				300	40	30	12,875	00
7	Hillsburn.		70	300		1000	1200	2000	700	400				250	30	25	11,912	50
8	Litchfield.		60	250		1000	1500	2500	700	500				260	60	40	13,980	50
9	Thorn's Cove.		15	500	3	8000	9000	8000	1500	200				500	200	90	49,315	00
10	Victoria Beach.		80	1000	4	9000	8000	7000	2000	1000				500	250	75	48,922	50
11	Clementport.	3000		100			300	200	100	75							2,060	00
12	Lequille and Round Hill R's, and inland lakes.	1000										1700	650				815	00
	Totals.	4000	485	4875	7	31500	24300	24100	6950	4775	5800	1700	650	2760	845	410		
	Values.	80	4850	21938	70	945	72900	54225	3475	9550	580	170	65	828	1267	205	182,810	50



RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantity and Value of all Fish in the County of King's, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.								KINDS OF FISH.				
	Vessels.		Boats.		Gill-nets.		Seines.		Trawls.		Weirs.		Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.					
<i>King's County.</i>																	
1	Avonport and vicinity	1	15	300	3	12	175	16	50	1500	650	3	1800	340	2480	1	2480
2	Wolfville				2	40	4	20	40	20					1000	2	1000
3	Starr's Pt. and Kingsport				7	90	10	20	40	20		1	1800	750	150	3	150
4	Medford and Blomidon				7	90	14	1	20	15		3	1900	300	700	4	700
5	Scott's Bay, Wells' Pt. and Whelan Beach				14	393	28	31	1220	245		3	3870	1800	13000	5	13000
6	Baxter Harbour				25	350	30	40	1000	300		1	100	75	8009	6	8009
7	Sheffield Vault and Race Point				4	50	6					2	300	200	17000	7	17000
8	Hall's Harbour	2	38	300	6	25	450	40	31	700	390	2	300	240	25000	8	25000
9	Hunting Pt. & Chipman Brook	1	14	150	3	14	240	16	14	410	150	2	350	225	15000	9	15000
10	Canada Creek	2	25	275	6	12	200	10	10	300	100	2	400	300	14000	10	14000
11	Harbourville					6	60	8	10	300	100	3	450	200	5000	11	5000
12	Ogilvie Wharf to County line including Morden					17	330	26	19	725	275	4	500	300	3500	12	3500
Totals		6	92	1025	18	145	2468	208	210	6253	2175	27	11770	4690	92830	54100	92830
Values															18566	13846	1260

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of King's, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

Number.	Districts.	KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.			TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.		
		Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked finnan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Alwives or percau, brls.	Bas, lb.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.			Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.
King's County.																						
1	Avonport and vicinity			96	600			17		8600	2	132	20								2,447 50	
2	Wolfville			40	600			5	10	700	2										719 25	
3	Starr's Pt. and Kingsport			25	1000			30	500		1	5	100	25					10		2,163 50	
4	Medford and Blomidon			23	1500			10	65	900									23		3,646 50	
5	Scott's Bay, Wells' Pt. and Whelan Beach	950	131	55	6600			10	100	500	1	10	550	1000					12	856	200	12,863 00
6	Baxter Harbour	100	5	300	5000	50		25	210	800									20		500	8,638 25
7	Sheffield Vault and Race Point	700	75	17	1100			100					27	700					210			9,474 00
8	Hall's Harbour	900	80	275	40000	156	600	70	600	1200	1	20	600						35	300	4000	35,675 50
9	Hunting Point and Chipman Brook	900	229	110	20800	19		10	300	600	1	22	500						410	9000		13,907 00
10	Canada Creek	600	55	25	9000	10		6	60	300		20	250						300	700		8,913 00
11	Harbourville	400	50	40	3500	9		5	40	100		20	175						200	800		7,964 75
12	Ogilvie Wharf to County line including Morden	1300	135	138	5200	15		10	620	1100	2500		45	350					620	1000		10,899 00
	Totals	5750	760	1143	94350	259	600	151	2152	6700	11100	8	345	3920	1025	1000	24350	67	2929	16210		
	Values	\$ 690	7600	5143	2831	777	36	340	4394	670	1110	80	1380	392	2050	30	48700	20	4393	8105		123,401 35

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

## RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 3, Nova Scotia,  
for the Year 1905.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Rate.		Value.		Total Value.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
Salmon, fresh..... Lb.	167,417	0	20	33,483	40	34,029 40
" smoked..... "	2,730	0	20	546	00	
Herring, salted..... Brls.	22,815	4	50	102,667	50	145,184 00
" fresh..... Lb.	2,945,590	0	01	29,455	90	
" smoked..... "	653,030	0	02	13,060	60	36,120 96
Mackerel, fresh..... "	100,508	0	12	12,060	96	
" salted..... Brls.	1,604	15	00	24,060	00	1,254,411 00
Lobsters, cans..... Lb.	1,969,804	0	25	492,451	00	
" fresh..... Cwt.	76,196	10	00	761,960	00	1,706,192 50
Cod, dried..... "	377,825	4	50	1,700,212	50	
" tongues and sounds..... Brls.	598	10	00	5,930	00	421,905 43
Haddock, dried..... Cwt.	61,280	3	00	183,840	00	
" fresh..... Lb.	4,291,814	0	03	128,754	42	280,705 00
" smoked..... "	1,821,850	0	06	109,311	00	
Hake, dried..... Cwt.	115,364	2	25	259,569	00	191,074 00
" sounds..... Lb.	42,272	0	50	21,136	00	
Pollock..... Cwt.	95,537	2	00			56,597 50
Halibut..... Lb.	565,975	0	10			8,862 00
Trout..... "	88,620	0	10			1,690 00
Shad..... Brls.	169	10	00			27,708 00
Alewives..... "	6,927	4	00			457 00
Bass..... Lb.	4,570	0	10			9,709 50
Smelts..... "	194,190	0	05			5,170 00
Eels..... Brls.	517	10	00			7,165 20
Flounders..... Lb.	238,840	0	03			1,777 50
Tom-cod..... "	59,250	0	03			26,228 00
Clams..... Brls.	13,114	2	00			135,082 00
Coarse and mixed fish..... "	67,541	2	00			15,468 00
Squid..... "	3,867	4	00			40,196 10
Fish oil..... Galls.	133,987	0	30			71,496 00
" as bait..... Brls.	47,664	1	50			21,824 50
" as fertilizer..... "	43,649	0	50			
Total for 1905.....						4,499,053 58
" 1904.....						4,364,014 65
Increase.....						135,038 93

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## RECAPITULATION

OF the Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in District No. 3, Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

Articles.	Value.	Totals.
	\$	\$
383 fishing vessels (19,138 tons).....	1,039,512	
6,029 " boats.....	143,950	
1,134 " dories.....	14,640	1,198,102
535,745 fathoms gill-nets.....	231,402	
33,992 " seines.....	42,065	
137 trap-nets.....	42,030	
3,824 trawls.....	77,705	
62 weirs.....	13,800	
34 smelt-nets.....	915	
18,601 hand lines.....	13,213	421,130
61 lobster canneries.....	40,650	
160,147 " traps.....	147,242	187,892
186 fish freezers and ice houses.....	39,510	
1,535 smoke and fish houses.....	86,815	
701 piers and wharfs (fishing).....	229,665	
129 fishing tugs or smacks.....	78,550	434,540
Total.....		2,241,664

## STATEMENT of Persons employed in the Fisheries of the above District (No. 3), 1905.

	No.
Men in fishing vessels.....	4,195
" boats.....	8,222
Persons in canneries.....	1,492
Total.....	13,909

RECAPITULATION.  
 Showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials, &c., in the Fishing Industry in the Province of Nova Scotia for the Year 1905.

COUNTIES.		FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.											
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.			Seines.			Trap-nets.			Trawls.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.
District No. 1.																			
1	Richmond	61	1470	31480	394	1123	21806	1971	9136	182220	64220	1	50	150	724	3920	1	3920	1
2	Cape Breton	23	420	6775	112	545	15910	1119	2317	49460	26365	1	400	400	2005	3380	2	3380	2
3	Victoria	1	11	125	4	646	10201	1047	1670	43488	14385	6	4350	4350	353	2601	3	2601	3
4	Inverness	24	332	7100	124	625	16298	1100	1460	41605	16940	1	120	400	513	3560	4	3560	4
District No. 2.																			
5	Cumberland	2	30	650	5	445	9751	679	873	23160	8883	1	500	300	82	830	5	830	5
6	Colchester	2	114	5700	20	398	8690	385	309	17550	3800	1	500	300	8	225	6	225	6
7	Pictou	1	17	150	5	222	3340	289	597	13940	3543	1	500	300	51	385	7	385	7
8	Antigonish	66	1153	61100	373	2017	76032	2137	15288	309075	147915	25	2728	5505	171	737	8	737	8
9	Guysborough	69	1639	54925	425	2484	54207	2321	21690	466040	115399	460	48012	143560	3164	30730	3164	30900	9
10	Halifax	11	Hants	1190	155	99	1190	110	155	6020	1785	1	110	155	3409	14701	10	14701	10
District No. 3.																			
12	Lunenburg	162	13785	783990	2598	2619	53790	1810	4126	123200	58470	176	18200	27630	127	22730	828	34625	12
13	Queen's	7	212	9775	48	469	9805	649	1410	28770	7700	10	1000	3500	1	600	20	600	13
14	Shelburne	89	1695	84400	525	2017	73390	2439	16106	328140	121480	8	220	450	4	2000	462	2310	14
15	Yarmouth	54	1703	84147	423	847	12712	1402	3720	74400	33200	1	2802	5795	1	700	310	3100	15
16	Digby	53	1453	65200	519	879	2385	1454	947	20130	5947	40	2802	5795	1	700	1736	84760	16
17	Annapolis	12	243	6975	64	187	3450	210	263	6850	2430	1	11770	4690	1	415	415	2075	17
18	King's	6	92	1025	18	145	2468	208	210	6255	2175	27	11770	4690	1	415	63	775	18
Totals.		632	24369	1207517	5658	15906	379305	19701	113910	1752703	640220	745	85402	191780	220	79830	14306	139052	

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# RECAPITULATION. Showing the Number, the Quantity and Value of Fishing Materials, &c.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTRIES.	FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.											
		Weirs.		Snelts Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.	Traps.		Freezers and Ice houses.	Smoke and Fish houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers and Smacks.					
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.						
																Persons employed in canneries.					
			\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		Number.
<i>District No. 1.</i>																					
1	Richmond...			25	475	5629	6215	11	11300	36250	26475	1435	3	3150	870	19100	215	11875	27	5500	2
2	Cape Breton...					2557	2045	11	19750	30200	29700	475	4	3040	258	7947	138	20204	21	8500	2
3	Victoria...					1823	1388	18	3680	14064	10070	150	15	5875	171	7303	35	6850	4	720	3
4	Inverness...					2818	5953	18	9755	47400	24775	311	15	5200	185	8524	63	52000	15	3680	4
<i>District No. 2.</i>																					
5	Cumberland...	5	250	172	1928	1152	576	37	23875	48500	35200	296			96	6422					5
6	Colchester...	3	500	9	180	12	15	2	1200	3000	1600	24			22	850					6
7	Pictou...					24	1025	23	27600	54950	32350	350	20	307	2	40	1	40			7
8	Antigonish...			1	15	303	151	6	6400	21150	11290	152	3	4703	102	1097	2	2000	1	300	8
9	Guysborough...					5571	4911	29	30800	88100	94740	457	33	111625	693	81685	218	116350	13	35675	9
10	Halifax...			8	292	7343	3531	21	18000	79000	38775	278	14	10200	903	103552	706	48304	205	26925	10
11	Hants...	6	300			65	33														11
<i>District No. 3.</i>																					
12	Lunenburg...					4130	2175	5	2100	20870	10165	195	5	1600	301	26050	322	66205	12	1000	12
13	Queen's...					900	500	9	4600	19000	17000	90	52	2000	250	6400	24	2510	15	5000	13
14	Shelburne...			7	285	6865	5556	21	11800	42700	42500	388	12	6650	369	21440	201	26600	37	10200	14
15	Yarmouth...	7	1000	12	180	3940	2007	15	10800	40855	40855	630	30	17500	108	9115	44	58600	50	47475	15
16	Digby...	17	5300	15	450	1882	1891	11	11350	35470	35470	189	51	10050	259	17255	110	75750	15	8875	16
17	Annapolis...	13	1400			440	440						9	900	109	3025					17
18	King's...	25	6100			644	644			1252	1252		27	810	99	3530					18
Totals.....		84	15010	291	5265	45945	38271	237	193010	501770	452307	5420	293	188607	4893	327285	2079	487438	415	159850	

Showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

KINDS OF FISH.																			
Number.	Countries.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, lbs.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, lbs.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sounds, lbs.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, lb.	Hake sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Number.	
District No. 1.																			
1	Richmond.....	3250	520 1400	6504	124550	.....	318700	11535	237518	2168	20145	134	847250	7120	166000	608	962	3490	1
2	Cape Breton.....	1445	..... 2000	14533	104500	.....	14535	726	224740	15035	14707	.....	136000	8677	.....	769	.....	4544	2
2	Victoria.....	30310	1760 1000	1418	294700	.....	2550	85	163140	4061	10704	5	1470	3236	.....	43	.....	2070	3
4	Inverness.....	88060	2475	2495	531700	.....	218900	4428	312526	5694	10372	55	3300	1585	1000	2650	80	37	4
District No. 2.																			
5	Cumberland.....	11500	.....	1652	32000	185200	3900	.....	375836	405	850	.....	4900	440	.....	350	.....	760	5
6	Colchester.....	42830	.....	.....	1000	2000	3300	.....	36490	.....	210	.....	3300	20	.....	10	.....	5	6
7	Pictou.....	37300	.....	225	76100	.....	3300	.....	512740	.....	190	.....	3200	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	7
8	Antigonish.....	53100	.....	698	35600	.....	7225	27	182384	.....	593	.....	8900	145	.....	622	1250	24	8
9	Guy'sborough.....	41770	2000 3500	7639	893600	409000	1408750	13589	494500	9885	26619	72	4955000	6986	643500	5120	16230	30400	9
10	Halifax.....	37700	1100	19919	13900	8000	440730	666	407380	21541	20184	87	196900	2611	.....	7259	4961	2063	10
11	Hants.....	21050	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	7	1511	11
District No. 3.																			
12	Lunenburg.....	27055	460	5480	17400	.....	11658	980	103280	1496	153396	199	10520	9101	600	3884	240	3997	12
13	Queen's.....	21375	2270	2100	7700	2700	8900	620	153280	2700	4540	.....	2470	680	.....	589	.....	1730	13
14	Shelburne.....	4957	.....	7640	8000	10800	1600	4	618652	31565	114002	14	29400	11660	5300	589	.....	28763	14
15	Yarmouth.....	14400	.....	.....	63490	2880	65000	.....	907968	20000	32337	100	147414	1120	27000	1120	.....	8711	15
16	Digby.....	.....	.....	2244	2716500	678550	7600	.....	186614	19100	67332	278	2640160	15880	1787850	85440	35082	44409	16
17	Annapolis.....	6800	.....	2275	6500	4000	.....	.....	.....	485	4875	7	31500	24300	1787850	24100	6850	4775	17
18	King's.....	92830	.....	3076	126000	54100	5760	.....	.....	760	1143	.....	94350	259	600	151	.....	2162	18
Totals.....		549002	6756 11730	77940	6065240	1257230	2669118	32460	4917148	134061	482633	961	10928334	92155	2482360	132042	60760	189836	

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.													TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.			
	Hallibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gape- reau, brls.	Bas, lb.	Bea, brls.	Oyster, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or Frost Fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.			Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.
District No. 1.																		
1 Richmond	18660	4985	568	26550	716	4000	35	573	187	3000	4500	1884	2719	12445	1477	6050	16	*526,196 50
2 Cape Breton	10380	5280	568	70130	252	3400	275	35	10	7100	5900	245	163	6500	4027	370	24	341,314 85
3 Victoria	24960	3475	...	9800	...	...	122	195	...	...	2600	248	153	13111	1041	...	24	+157,811 15
4 Inverness	9250	4100	...	4800	75	...	342	300	50	...	...	2185	767	4190	1710	1310	...	313,567 75
District No. 2.																		
5 Cumberland	9700	4450	151	88200	366	4000	35	573	187	3000	4500	...	876	750	3710	6050	...	142,374 50
6 Colchester	3000	11500	49	12000	180	3400	47	200	975	...	700	...	15	170	30	370	...	25,723 50
7 Pictou	...	2400	...	87600	65	...	45	53	45	...	...	...	...	837	833	1187	5100	149,029 50
8 Antigonish	150	535	...	4550	8	4150	51	105	4	25684	350	66	420	837	833	1618	1840	75,050 60
9 Guysborough	493880	18400	28	29260	750	2050	1155	...	107	21900	9400	13493	4200	71855	17570	338100	57	1,305,018 75
10 Halifax	339890	17440	85	38800	533	100	272	5	1244	207900	186800	586	5978	15220	1592	4534	96	635,704 85
11 Hants	970	2500	20	1000	400	8350	...	...	60	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8,249 75
District No. 3.																		
12 Lunenburg	83515	875	...	13900	117	...	69	...	69	210000	12400	...	1925	68013	2738	219	...	869,832 96
13 Queen's	3350	10450	20	9590	470	...	80	...	40	7400	...	40	52	1880	370	...	12	122,824 10
14 Shelburne	55460	8825	...	4700	1010	...	126	...	728	8100	6500	28	38	9652	26957	...	13	1,173,501 75
15 Yarmouth	111065	52600	125	97800	4985	...	242	...	377	3000	23750	163	3725	10750	1815	1060	...	712,625 42
16 Digby	299485	3070	16	68300	...	...	...	...	10875	9340	17600	3636	37451	41065	11816	25760	...	1,314,067 50
17 Annapolis	5800	1700	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2750	845	410	...	182,810 50
18 King's	6700	11100	8	...	345	3920	...	...	1025	1000	...	...	24350	67	2929	16210	...	123,401 35
Totals	1477415	164085	1070	566880	10292	27520	3232	1466	16984	806674	315400	22274	83086	269901	81726	400953	193	8,269,085 28

\*In No. 1, add \$16,060. †In No. 3, add \$4,500.



6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

## RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the whole of Nova Scotia for the  
Year 1905.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh..... Lb.	549,002	0 20	109,800 40	
" preserved in cans..... "	6,755	0 15	1,013 25	
" smoked..... "	11,730	0 20	2,346 00	113,159 65
Herring, salted..... Brls.	77,940	4 50	350,730 00	
" fresh..... Lb.	5,055,240	0 01	50,552 40	
" smoked..... "	1,257,290	0 02	25,144 60	426,427 00
Mackerel, salted..... Brls.	32,660	15 00	489,900 00	
" fresh..... Lb.	2,559,113	0 12	307,094 16	796,994 16
Lobster, preserved in cans..... Lb.	4,917,148	0 25	1,229,287 00	
" fresh in shell..... Cwt.	134,961		1,119,467 00	2,348,754 00
Cod, dried..... "	482,533	4 50	2,171,398 50	
" fresh..... Lb.	417,000	0 03	12,510 00	
" tongues and sounds..... Brls.	951	10 00	9,510 00	2,193,418 50
Haddock, dried..... Cwt.	92,155	3 00	276,465 00	
" fresh..... Lb.	10,328,334	0 03	309,850 02	
" smoked (finnan haddies)..... "	2,632,350	0 06	157,941 00	744,256 02
Hake, dried..... Cwt.	132,942	2 25	299,119 50	
" sounds..... Lb.	65,755	0 50	32,877 50	331,997 00
Pollock..... Cwt.	138,935	2 00		277,870 00
Halibut..... Lb.	1,477,415	0 10		147,741 50
Trout..... "	164,085	0 10		16,408 50
Bass..... "	27,520	0 10		2,752 00
Shad..... Brls.	1,070	10 00		10,700 00
Alewives..... "	10,292	4 00		41,168 00
Eels..... "	3,232	10 00		32,320 00
Smelts..... Lb.	566,880	0 05		28,344 00
Oysters..... Brls.	1,466	5 00		7,330 00
Clams..... "	15,984			32,216 00
Flounders..... Lb.	806,674			29,379 90
Tom-cod..... "	315,400			13,497 00
Squid..... Brls.	22,274	4 00		89,096 00
Coarse and mixed fish..... "	83,086	2 00		166,172 00
Dogfish..... "				8,050 00
Fish oil..... Galls.	259,091	0 30		77,727 30
" as bait..... Brls.	81,726	1 50		122,589 00
" as fertilizer..... "	400,953	0 50		200,476 50
Seal skins..... No.	193	1 25		241 25
Total for 1905.....				8,259,085 28
Total for 1904.....				7,287,009 04
Increase.....				972,076 24

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

## RECAPITULATION

Of the Capital invested in Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets and other implements in all  
Nova Scotia, for the Year 1905.

Number and Description of Articles.	Value.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
632 fishing vessels (24,369 tons).....	1,207,517	00		
14,772 " boats.....	364,665	00		
1,134 " dories.....	14,640	00	1,586,822	00
1,752,703 fathoms of gill-nets.....	640,220	00		
85,402 " seines.....	191,780	00		
220 trap-nets.....	79,890	00		
14,306 trawls.....	139,052	00		
84 weirs.....	15,010	00		
291 smelt-nets.....	5,365	00		
45,945 hand lines.....	38,271	00	1,109,428	00
237 lobster canneries.....	193,010	00		
591,770 " traps, &c.....	452,307	00	645,317	00
2 clam canneries.....	1,150	00		
293 fish freezers or ice houses.....	183,607	00		
4,893 smoke and fish houses.....	323,285	00		
2,079 fishing piers and wharfs.....	487,438	00		
415 " tugs and smacks.....	159,850	00	1,155,330	00
Total.....			4,496,897	00

## Statement of persons engaged in the Fisheries of all Nova Scotia, 1905.

	No.
Men in fishing vessels.....	5,658
" boats.....	19,701
Persons in lobster canneries.....	5,420
Total.....	50,779

## APPENDIX No. II

## REPORT ON FISH-BREEDING OPERATIONS IN CANADA

1906

REPORT OF PROFESSOR EDWARD E. PRINCE, COMMISSIONER AND  
GENERAL INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA.To the Honourable L. P. BRODEUR,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, October 15, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my twelfth annual report upon the operations carried on in connection with the artificial propagation and transplantation of valuable kinds of fish, native to the waters of the Dominion. In my report last year, I made special reference to the remarkable expansion of the hatchery work under the auspices of the Dominion Government. I pointed out that, in a period covering the last thirty years, the number of hatching establishments had more than quintupled. As a matter of fact, with the new hatcheries whose erection is either completed or in an advanced state, the department has now no less than thirty-two institutions devoted to the important object of incubating the eggs of valuable species of commercial and game fish; and attached to many of them are rearing tanks and retaining ponds, where the young fish are cared for and protected until they are some months old, or, in certain cases, until one to three years old. The Lake Lester ponds, province of Quebec, have been operated successfully as before, while the black bass ponds, on the Bay of Quinte, near Belleville, yielded an ample supply of healthy young bass. One of the important features of the past season was the completion of the first shad hatchery, on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, near Windsor, N.S., while the selection and preparation of a new salmon retaining pond to replace the old-established tidal retaining pond for parent salmon, at Carleton, N.B., has been a matter of great moment in the fish-culture scheme carried out by the department. The retention of salmon, taken in June and July, mainly from the net fishermen, or from departmental fishing stations, and kept in tidal water until October and November when they are matured and ripe for purposes of artificial propagation, has been an unquestionable success. When the late Mr. Wilmot tried it for the first time at Tadoussac, in 1875, grave doubts were expressed as to the ultimate success of the experiment, but the fish remained in the salt-water inclosure in perfect condition, and the plan was extended; and the well-known salmon-pond at the mouth of the St. John River, N.B., has been a most valuable and reliable means of supplying a number of hatcheries with an abundance of healthy salmon eggs. The new pond at St. John, will, it is hoped, prove as reliable as the old pond which was an invaluable adjunct to the hatchery system of the maritime provinces.

Last year the total output of fry of all kinds showed a grand total of 627,541,000, exclusive of the yield of young black bass and brook trout, and of lobsters hatched in the sea from the 52,772 'berried' or egg-berring female lobsters liberated from the Gabarus lobster ponds operated as explained in my last year's report by arrangement with Mr. H. E. Baker, a prominent Cape Breton lobster canner. This year the lobster ponds at Fourchu contained in the course of the season the total of 42,066 egg-bearing lobsters, and after the conclusion of the fishing season these lobsters were liberated in the open sea and their eggs were hatched by the parent fish under natural conditions; the young fry thus scattered over the areas off-shore, which are Nature's nursery for these minute crustaceans.

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During the season of 1906 a grand total of no less than 653,052,000 fry of various kinds of fresh water and marine fishes were planted from the Dominion Government hatcheries.

The table which follows shows the various species of fish and the total number of each kind respectively hatched and successfully planted from the different establishments operated by the department, during the year.

Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ).....	11,705,000
B.C. salmon .....	78,025,000
Speckled trout ( <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> ).....	738,000
Salmon trout ( <i>Salvelinus namaycush</i> ).....	3,147,000
Grey trout ( <i>Cristivoner namaycush</i> ).....	437,000
Pickrel or Doré ( <i>Stizostedion vitreum</i> ) .....	25,000,000
Lake whitefish ( <i>Coregonus clupeiformis</i> ).....	63,000,000
Lobster ( <i>Homarus americanus</i> ).....	471,000,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>653,052,000</b>

For facility of reference the detailed table below specifies the name and location of each hatchery, also the quantities of young fish and of eggs in an advanced condition supplied by each establishment respectively, and the species of fry or the kind of eggs so distributed during the season.

Number.	Name of Hatchery.	Number of Fry distributed.	Number of Eggs sent to other Hatcheries.	Species of fish.
1	Ottawa, Ont.....	812,000	100,000	Salmon Trout.
	" .....	67,000		Gray Trout.
	" .....	120,000		Atlantic Salmon
	" .....	124,000		Speckled Trout.
2	Newcastle, Ont.....	1,550,000		Salmon Trout.
3	Sandwich, Ont .....	63,000,000		Whitefish.
	" .....	25,000,000		Pickrel.
4	Gaspé, P. Q. ....	1,100,000		Atlantic Salmon.
5	Tadoussac, P.Q. ....	2,435,000		" "
6	Lac Tremblant.....	555,000		Salmon Trout
7	St. Alexis, P.Q. ....	493,000	150,000	Speckled Trout.
8	Magog, P.Q. ....	165,000	250,000	Salmon Trout.
	" .....	70,000		Speckled Trout.
	" .....	370,000		Gray Trout.
	" .....	20,000		Atlantic Salmon.
9	Bedford, N.S. ....	1,000,000		" "
	" .....	51,000		Speckled Trout.
	" .....	20,000		Salmon Trout.
10	Margaree, N.S. ....	910,000		Atlantic Salmon.
11	Windsor, N.S. ....	575,000		" "
12	Bay View, N.S. ....	118,000,000		Lobsters.
13	Canso, N.S. ....	71,000,000		" "
14	Miramichi, N.B. ....	1,650,000	650,000	Atlantic Salmon.
15	Restigouche, N.B. ....	1,575,000		" "
	" .....	45,000		Salmon Trout.
16	Grand Falls .....	1,350,000		Atlantic Salmon.
17	Shemogue, N.B. ....	122,000,000		Lobsters.
18	Shippegan, N.B. ....	70,000,000		" "
19	Charlottetown .....	90,000,000		" "
20	Kelly's Pond .....	720,000		Atlantic Salmon.
*21	Selkirk, Man. ....			Whitefish.
*22	Berens River, Man .....			" "
23	Fraser River, B.C. ....	9,130,000		B. C. Salmon.
24	Granite Creek, B.C. ....	10,888,000	4,500,000	" "
25	Skeena River, B.C. ....	3,784,000		" "
26	Harrison Lake, B.C. ....	28,773,000		" "
27	Nimkish, B.C. ....	4,873,400		" "
28	Pemberton, B.C. ....	17,450,000	8,833,000	" "
29	Rivers Inlet, B.C. ....	8,000,000		" "

\* Not in operation last year.

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FISH-

Statement showing the places where and the years in which the Dominion fish establishment annually since the commencement

Number.	YEAR.	ONTARIO.			QUEBEC.		
		Newcastle.	Sandwich.	Ottawa.	Magog.	Tadoussac.	Gaspé.
		Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.
1 1868-73.....		1,070,000					
2 1874.....		350,000					
3 1875.....		650,000				60,000	110,000
4 1876.....		700,000	8,000,000			150,000	50,000
5 1877.....		1,300,000	8,000,000			1,180,000	1,051,000
6 1878.....		2,605,000	20,000,000			707,000	650,000
7 1879.....		2,602,700	12,000,000			1,250,000	1,597,000
8 1880.....		1,923,000	13,500,000			1,155,000	730,000
9 1881.....		3,300,000	16,000,000		200,000	334,000	500,000
10 1882.....		4,841,000	44,000,000		975,000	660,000	530,000
11 1883.....		6,053,000	72,000,000		250,000	995,000	520,000
12 1884.....		8,800,000	37,000,000		100,000	985,000	859,000
13 1885.....		5,700,000	68,000,000		300,000	720,000	290,000
14 1886.....		6,451,000	57,000,000		1,400,000	1,627,000	576,000
15 1887.....		5,136,000	56,500,000		675,000	900,000	630,000
16 1888.....		8,076,000	56,000,000		3,475,000	850,000	800,000
17 1889.....		5,846,500	21,000,000		2,800,000	1,600,000	450,000
18 1890.....		7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	2,875,000	1,700,000	806,000
19 1891.....		7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	3,050,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
20 1892.....		4,823,000	44,500,000	4,909,000	2,400,000	624,000	965,000
21 1893.....		9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	3,600,000	2,060,000	910,000
22 1894.....		6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	2,035,000	1,975,000	850,000
23 1895.....		6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	3,350,000	2,060,000	675,000
24 1896.....		5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	3,400,000	2,500,000	300,000
25 1897.....		4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	4,500,000	3,272,000	1,100,000
26 1898.....		4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	3,100,000	2,200,000	
27 1899.....		4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	3,098,000	2,125,000	
28 1900.....		5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	3,099,000	1,400,000	
29 1901.....		5,900,000	67,000,000	3,410,000	3,135,000	2,960,000	
30 1902.....		650,000	100,000,000	1,245,000	935,000	2,730,000	734,000
31 1903.....		2,500,000	90,000,000	1,201,000	885,000	1,625,000	830,000
32 1904.....		1,475,000	75,000,000	877,000	283,000	2,615,000	1,520,000
33 1905.....		1,480,000	106,000,000	1,103,000	1,098,000	1,550,000	1,100,000
34 1906.....		1,550,000	88,000,000	1,123,000	875,000	2,435,000	1,100,000
Totals .....		144,104,700	1,741,500,000	58,761,000	51,893,000	48,274,000	21,233,000

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## BREEDING.

hatcheries have been erected ; also the number of fry distributed from each of operations, including the year 1906.

QUEBEC— <i>Con.</i>		• NEW BRUNSWICK.					Number.
St. Alexis des Monts.	Mont Tremblant.	Restigouche.	Miramichi.	St. John River.	Lobster Hatchery, Shemogue.	Lobster Hatchery, Shippegan.	
Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	
		100,000	60,000				1
		600,000	150,000				2
		300,000	60,000				3
		600,000	320,000				4
		1,015,000	665,000				5
		1,470,000	1,025,000				6
		1,500,000	805,000	170,600			7
		740,000	770,000	50,000			8
		1,400,000	640,000	588,000			9
		300,000	925,000	72,600			10
		940,000	795,000	811,000			11
		660,000	900,000	155,000			12
		1,380,000	945,000	2,181,000			13
		1,500,000	900,000	2,479,000			14
		1,720,000	1,290,000	4,142,000			15
		1,280,000	850,000	3,570,000			16
		2,396,000	1,022,000	3,492,000			17
		1,750,000	1,503,000	3,165,000			18
		1,240,000	1,310,000	2,378,000			19
		843,000	975,000	3,299,000			20
		1,080,000	1,010,000	4,096,000			21
		2,885,000	1,200,000	4,060,000			22
		1,250,000	1,430,000	4,068,000			23
		2,100,000	1,558,000	4,155,000			24
		1,135,000	1,557,000	3,290,000			25
		2,025,000	1,605,000	3,980,000			26
		1,125,000	1,620,000	3,957,000			27
		1,750,000	1,800,000	3,605,000			28
		2,310,000	1,700,000	998,000			29
		2,062,000	1,000,000	648,000	17,000,000		30
125,000		2,525,000	1,500,000	900,000	52,000,000	50,000,000	31
298,000	570,000	2,333,000	1,400,000	807,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	32
493,000	555,000	1,620,000	1,650,000	1,350,000	122,000,000	70,000,000	33
916,000	1,125,000	45,964,000	34,940,000	62,476,000	291,000,000	220,000,000	34

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FISH-

STATEMENT showing the Places where and the Years in which the

Number.	YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.						P. E. ISLAND.	
		Bedford.	Sydney.	Margaree.	Wind- sor.	Lobster Hatchery Bay View.	Canso.	Kelly's Pond.	Lobster Hatchery, Charlottetown
		Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.
1 1868-73									
2 1874									
3 1875									
4 1876		395,000							
5 1877		1,000,000							
6 1878		1,400,000							
7 1879		1,740,000							
8 1880		730,000							500,000
9 1881		680,000							375,000
10 1882		850,000	315,000						1,000,000
11 1883		800,000	659,000						1,210,000
12 1884		1,000,000	853,000						1,000,000
13 1885		670,000	772,000						1,100,000
14 1886		950,000	1,179,000						400,000
15 1887		4,230,000	1,415,000						500,000
16 1888		4,390,000	1,559,000						Output of
17 1889		3,850,000	2,034,000						Dunk R.
18 1890		3,860,000	1,953,000						Hatche-
19 1891		2,550,000	1,000,000			7,000,000			ry, now
20 1892		2,620,000	690,000			63,500,000			closed.
21 1893		3,180,000				153,000,000			
22 1894		3,805,000	288,000			160,000,000			
23 1895		3,815,000	195,000			168,200,000			
24 1896		4,225,000	243,500			100,000,000			
25 1897		5,450,000	496,000			90,000,000			
26 1898		3,000,000				85,000,000			
27 1899		4,025,000				100,000,000			
28 1900		3,970,000				120,000,000			
29 1901		3,980,000				110,000,000			
30 1902		960,000		95,000		120,000,000			
31 1903		710,000		600,000		164,000,000			
32 1904		1,213,000		562,500		175,000,000			60,000,000
33 1905		800,000		799,500		155,000,000	8,000,000		100,000,000
34 1906		1,071,000		910,000	575,000	118,000,000	71,000,000	720,000	90,000,000
		71,999,000	13,651,500	2,967,000	575,000	1,889,300,000	79,000,000	720,000	256,085,000

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## BREEDING.

several Fish Hatcheries have been erected, &c.—*Concluded.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.							MANITOBA.	TOTALS.	Number.
Fraser River.	Harrison Lake.	Granite Creek, Sicamous.	L. Lakelse Skeena River.	Pember-ton.	Rivers Inlet.	Nimpkish River.	Selkirk.	Fry.	
Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	
								1,070,000	1
								510,000	2
								1,570,000	3
								9,655,000	4
								13,451,000	5
								27,042,000	6
								21,684,700	7
								21,013,600	8
								22,949,000	9
								55,799,000	10
								83,784,600	11
								53,143,000	12
1,800,000								81,067,000	13
2,625,000								76,714,000	14
4,414,000								79,273,000	15
5,807,000								88,109,000	16
4,419,000								47,699,500	17
6,640,000								89,212,000	18
3,603,800								115,772,300	19
6,000,000								135,959,500	20
5,764,000								238,314,000	21
7,800,000							14,500,000	254,919,000	22
6,390,000							19,000,000	294,040,000	23
10,393,000							4,500,000	202,459,500	24
5,928,000								198,859,000	25
5,850,000							9,000,000	192,477,000	26
4,742,000							20,000,000	222,350,000	27
6,200,000							32,000,000	271,996,000	28
								203,540,000	29
9,214,000		6,760,000					23,000,000	271,301,000	30
9,573,000		4,866,500	3,450,000			1,636,000	12,000,000	314,576,500	31
6,584,000		3,074,000	4,000,000			2,496,000	31,500,000	473,258,500	32
2,550,000	6,505,000	4,000,000	3,767,900			2,800,000	25,500,000	627,541,400	33
9,130,900	28,775,000	10,888,000	3,784,000	17,450,000	8,000,000	4,873,400		657,925,400	34
125,426,800	35,278,000	29,588,500	15,001,900	17,450,000	8,000,000	11,805,400	191,000,000	5,470,035,000	



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Further details as to the working of each hatchery will be found in Superintendent F. H. Cunningham's report, which follows my present report. Mr. Cunningham has been very fully engaged in visiting sites suggested for new hatcheries, in arranging for the erection of other hatcheries which have been authorized, and in inspecting a considerable number of the hatcheries while in the midst of their operations. With the continued growth of the fish-breeding system in all parts of the Dominion, it has become impossible to inspect and supervise the various institutions as frequently as is desirable, hence it became necessary to appoint a special officer, Mr. Alexander Finlayson, to perform these imperative duties. I have on several occasions adverted to the services of Mr. Finlayson, and the exceptional qualifications which he possesses in the field of artificial fish-culture, and in the work of regular hatchery inspection, the department will be enabled to keep in more direct touch with the various hatching establishments and the officers in charge and the staffs under them.

For many years the only regular inspection was on the occasion of my systematic tours as Dominion Fisheries Commissioner to the different fishing localities in the most diverse parts of the Dominion. I visited in the course of my official tours every hatchery in operation, but as year after year new buildings were erected any regular inspection became very difficult. With Mr. Cunningham as Superintendent and Mr. Finlayson as Inspector, the necessary supervision will be more effectively accomplished. I took the opportunity while visiting all parts of the British Columbia coast and the upper waters of certain salmon rivers during the past summer, to visit every Dominion hatching establishment on the Pacific coast. I have visited the Bon Accord, Fraser River hatchery, and the establishments at Harrison Lake; Pemberton Meadows, Birkenhead River; Granite Creek, Shuswap Lake, Nimpkish River, near Alert Bay; the remote hatchery at Lakelse Lake, on the Skeena River; and the fine building at O-Wee-Kay-No Lake, Rivers Inlet, the last-named being visited indeed twice, viz., in December last, and again, in July. It is with very great satisfaction that I am able to report most favourably on all these hatcheries. The department is fortunate in having, at each of the institutions referred to, officers in charge of exceptional ability. I found each one intensely interested in his work, work often very arduous and always very responsible, and enthusiastic in producing the best results without excessive expenditures. The residents in the various localities spoke most highly to me about these officers; and about the staffs of assistant officers, employed in the different branches of hatchery work, under the direction of the officers in charge. Some of the hatcheries are situated in places very isolated and remote, where only officers conscientious and enthusiastic in the extreme could be relied upon to produce the splendid and successful results, which I am able to record in my present report. Further, in some of the isolated hatcheries, especially near the head-waters of great rivers, like the chief salmon rivers of British Columbia, the hatchery buildings must be located on sites which, at times, are in danger of mountain slides, or of gigantic freshets and floods. The dams and retaining inclosures, necessary for supplying water, or relieving the overcrowded tanks in the hatchery, are imperilled each season from January to June. It is an important question whether or not hatcheries should not, in all cases, be built in accessible situations, so that the eggs may be brought down from the upper spawning grounds, and the newly hatched fry shipped by scow or canoe, before the spring floods, up to the nearest tributaries or suitable portions of the main river. The young of the various species of Pacific salmon do not remain many months in the upper waters before they descend to the sea, hence it is not material to transport them from the hatcheries to the highest sources of their native rivers. The most important species of B.C. salmon, as is well known, viz., the sockeye or blueback, is hatched, as a rule, in small streams which empty into more or less spacious lakes, and rarely in the main channel of rivers, though I know of many exceptions, and have seen sockeye salmon breeding in creeks which were almost tidal in character, so near to the sea was the source of the stream chosen by the spawning schools. It is hardly necessary to add that in case of an accident or a breakdown, or in case of illness amongst the staff, the results, in the remotely situated hatcheries to which I am making reference, might be very serious. Cases are on the department's records of such mishaps, which are inevitable at times, and only the skill and foresight

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of the officer in charge has prevented disaster. Two cases have come to my notice in the Dominion hatcheries recently, in which it was only by efforts almost superhuman that the officers in charge averted loss of fry and injuries to the hatcheries under their care, and had the officers in question not remained continuously at work for two or more days and nights in succession, the results would have not only been unfavourable, but possibly disastrous.

These observations upon the location of hatcheries, and the desirability of selecting accessible locations rather than distant and remote sites, brings up the allied question, 'should fry be always planted on, or close to, the natural spawning areas?' If so, it is clear that hatcheries must be located near the grounds in question. To convey fry from even some of the existing hatcheries, placed as near as may be to the breeding grounds, is, as many of our officers in charge are well aware, a most laborious and difficult task. It has been insisted that young fry should not only be carried up to the highest possible shallow areas, but they should be scattered thinly or 'sown' so that they may not crowd or be massed too numerous together. The fact cannot be ignored that, by a law of nature which it is impossible to overcome, unless by exceptional and often difficult measures, a certain proportion of young fishes are destined to be the food of aquatic animals, birds, &c., and the retention of the small fish until they attain some size, will not save them from that toll which nature provides should be paid by one class of living creatures to other living animals. The fish-culturist must face the fact that a proportion of liberated young fish will inevitably succumb to the conditions of fish-life in the rivers and the sea. One of these conditions being, that small fishes are the natural food of other creatures, including the finny tribes themselves. I have so often, in former reports, dwelt upon the advantages secured by the adoption of the methods of artificial fish-breeding, that I need only refer to the gain which is secured by saving the defenceless eggs from that terrible decimation which they suffer when placed by the parents upon the natural hatching ground. I may quote from my special report, of which a revised reprint, much extended, was published in the department's (Fisheries) report last year:—

'It is plain that if we can secure the eggs from the ripe parent fish and hatch them under the care of experts, the results must infinitely surpass those possible under natural conditions, where a small proportion only can be expected to surmount all the dangers and difficulties of their environment. Let me give an illustration of this waste of eggs on the natural spawning beds—a waste not contrary to natural law, but obedient to the principle of compensation and adjustment, universal in the world of nature. In 1895 I spent some time closely observing certain spawning beds of the Fraser river salmon, commonly called sockeye or blueback. I noticed, not once, but scores of times, pairs of fish busy nesting, the male fish lingering near his partner until she shed a shower of eggs. Just as the eggs were cast into the rapid stream, the male fish had his attention attracted by a rival, and darted with lightning speed to drive him off, both male fish tearing at each other with gaping jaws, armed with formidable teeth, the teeth at this time being of abnormal size. Time after time I saw female fish wasting their eggs in this way, for the eggs deposited in the gravel by the female, while her partner was engaged in a fight twenty or thirty yards away, were unfertilized and would, of course, perish or be eaten by hungry enemies, suckers, trout, &c., which hovered near in hordes.

This loss of naturally spawned eggs is universally admitted, but the crowding on the spawning grounds, or 'redds' as they are called in Britain, proves injurious to the fish, as the fungoid growth, which is so terrible a disease, is transferred from one to the other, if indeed this crowding is not the original cause of the disease. The first great destruction takes place on the 'redds.' Everywhere over these are tiny raised heaps of gravel sheltering the spawn, but the shelter is insufficient to guard it from devouring enemies. These are in the air, on the land, in the water. Many members of the hungry salmonidæ themselves prey on the spawn, and it is difficult to cope with them. Bunches of wild duck and teal seek out the 'redds' in the autumn, and feed on right through the night if not disturbed. Here too, as frequently witnessed, the swan leads her cygnets, and it is known that one of these large birds will destroy nearly a gallon of ova in a day.

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If, to the natural loss of enormous quantities of eggs by non-fertilization, be added the depredations of ducks, loons, herons and aquatic birds, not to speak of otters and four-footed enemies, as well as destruction by floods, by mud, gravel and ice, it is easy to see how great are the advantages offered by artificial incubation, and by caring for the eggs in properly equipped hatcheries.'

It is not sufficient merely to select the head waters, or even the shallow natural resorts of such fish as the young of the salmon, but to plant the product of the hatcheries in waters where the minimum of risk to the young fry can be secured. The sowing or scattering of the fry thinly, over gravelly shallows, will not by any means ensure their safety and there are authorities who favour the planting of large batches of newly-hatched fish in fairly deep water, placing reliance on the instinct of the young in scattering widely, and distributing themselves upon the nearest accessible shallows, in lakes or streams. Young fish certainly do scatter and dissipate in the most amazing manner when planted. They melt away, as it were, before the eyes of the hatchery officers, and close examination a few hours later will reveal to a trained eye the minute, almost invisible, little creatures hiding in interstices between pebbles and boulders, safe from the detection of wandering enemies.

The principal risks to which young fish are exposed, when planted on shallow flats in-shore, as usually recommended, may be summarized as follows:—

(1). Floods and freshets may smother them or sweep them over swampy overflowed fields where they may be stranded and lost. In the deeper main streams this will be less likely to happen.

(2). Frost and floating ice may kill them, as they lie in the gravelly shallows.

(3). Ducks and aquatic animals, especially water beetles, and insect larvæ, which are most destructive to small helpless fish, can detect and prey upon them, when only partially hidden along the sides of lakes or streams.

(4). In dry seasons the fry may be left exposed to drought, or may be cut off altogether from the safety of the main river channel. I have twice during the past summer found schools of valuable fish, of small size, thus cut off and doomed to perish as the water receded. With a small-meshed landing net I cleaned the pools of the imprisoned fish, and carried them to the main channel where they were secure from the fate which otherwise would inevitably have come upon them. In one of these cases the pool, which was almost entirely dried up, contained the young of not fewer than nine species of fish, some of them in considerable numbers, like the small black bass, and doré or pickerel.

The details of the work accomplished in the various hatcheries will be found, as usual, in the several reports of the officers in charge. The report of the Superintendent of Fish-Culture (Mr. F. H. Cunningham), which follows my present report, affords information, summarized, of the hatching ponds, and other fish-propagation methods, in addition to a concise statement of the work of the hatcheries since the report of last season.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. PRINCE,

*Commissioner of Fisheries and General Inspector of Fisheries for Canada.*

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## ANNEX A.

OTTAWA, October 30, 1906.

To Prof. E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—Owing to the general success which has attended the operations at the various fish-breeding establishments under the direct control of this department throughout the Dominion, it affords me great pleasure to offer this report on fish-culture for the past year.

One of the most valuable assets of the Dominion is its fisheries, which last year amounted to over twenty-nine millions of dollars, such vast resources forming a national food supply must be husbanded and nature assisted as far as possible by a careful extension of fish breeding operations at such points that offer the necessary facilities for extending the same.

## HATCHERY SITES.

The selection of a suitable site is the initial and most important factor of the work. Not only must a supply or pure water be available at all times, but the spawning grounds should be within a reasonable distance of the location. Whilst this remark refers generally, it is perhaps more applicable to British Columbia where it is found that the Pacific salmon will not survive in confinement to the same extent as the Atlantic salmon, hence it becomes necessary that the locations for hatcheries on the Pacific coast must be even nearer the spawning grounds than is actually necessary in the east, which means the erection of hatcheries far up the streams and as very often happens in isolated places, hard to reach and expensive to maintain. The question arises, why not locate the hatcheries in more convenient places and transport the eggs and fry to and from such points. This could be done providing navigation would allow; but unfortunately for the system in British Columbia the streams are so rapid that the reaching of even the spawning beds nearest the mouths of the rivers would be a very expensive and hazardous undertaking.

Again, the sockeye salmon, with few exceptions, are not ripe for spawning purposes until they reach the upper waters of the rivers, which, as a rule would mean the transporting of green eggs long distances by water and over rough trails before reaching the hatchery. This would of necessity entail a heavy mortality in the eggs, so that the inconvenience, isolation and extra cost of maintenance is more than balanced by the larger number of fry that can be produced from a given quantity of eggs by having the establishment near the spawning and distributing point.

## RETAINING PONDS.

The system followed by the department some years ago in securing parent salmon for eastern hatcheries was by sweeping the upper reaches of the rivers at about the spawning time. This method was discontinued and a retaining pond established by the late Superintendent of Fish Culture, Mr. S. Wilmot, in the harbour of St. John. From this pond, which would accommodate about fifteen hundred salmon from May to November, it was intended to fill as many of the lower province hatcheries as possible. This scheme has proved very successful.

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The parent fish are purchased directly from the commercial catch, placed in the pond and after being spawned are released to return to the salt-water. A number of the fish so retained were marked before being released each year and during the past season a number of these fish have been again captured.

Owing to sewerage pollution it became necessary to select a new site for the retaining pond this season, and as an experiment Little River is being used for this purpose. The ultimate success of the selection can only be determined after the spawning operations are completed this fall.

The question of establishing retaining ponds for parent fish at such of the hatcheries as afford the necessary facilities has been laid before the department on several occasions; but the convenience of travelling in all directions, both by rail and water, from St. John, enables the one general pond to, as a rule, supply the requirements of the eastern hatcheries.

#### REARING PONDS.

This is a phase of fish culture that might well be extended to such points which afford the necessary facilities, in fact some ingenuity on the part of the officers in charge would make this possible on a small scale at the most of the hatcheries, especially where the waters do not reach too high a temperature. While it would be too costly to attempt this work on a large scale, it might be stated that at Restigouche, N.B., a fair-sized pond for the retaining of salmon until they are four months old has proved very successful, and at Newcastle and Ottawa, Ontario, it is also being done on a smaller but very successful basis.

#### COLLECTION OF OVA.

This is a matter that requires the most careful and untiring efforts of all the officers connected with the Fish Cultural work in the Dominion. On the efficient performance of this most important detail hinges the success or failure of a season's operations. The greatest care and attention must be given to the proper impregnation of the egg, as it is this first step that makes or mars the operations. It is reasonable to attribute even the comparative small percentage of loss at the Dominion hatcheries to the too hasty performance of this detail, and the necessity for the greatest of care in attending to the proper impregnation of the egg cannot be too strongly impressed upon the officers having charge of this work.

Whilst the object desired by all is to fill the respective institutions to their full capacity, still this should not be accomplished at the sacrifice of a large number of eggs which will most assuredly result if the eggs have not been properly fertilized. While on this question and coupled with the numerous public demands for the establishment of additional hatcheries the serious question of spawning beds arises. Where is the large supply of eggs required for hatchery purposes to be secured? This is a phase of the question that does not enter the public mind, but it is a great source of concern to the officers of the department.

There are salmon and salmon trout hatcheries throughout the Dominion to be provided for and when considering the question, it will be easily understood why anxious moments are often experienced by the officers connected with this service. The time has arrived when attention must be given to the providing of a departmental lake for the retention of salmon trout from which the department can always rely for securing a full supply of eggs of this species. To accomplish this a suitable lake should be selected, cleaned of all other predaceous species and stocked with salmon trout. This will cost money, but resources showing a value of twenty-nine millions of dollars annually are worthy of being fostered.

#### DISTRIBUTING FRY.

In my report of last year, reference was made to the stocking of lakes by localities instead of planting small quantities of fry over widely scattered areas. This suggestion

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has been followed to a small extent, but the system of 'Applications for Fry' makes it difficult to carry out as fully as could be wished; but it is again strongly recommended that this system of distributing be extended as occasion offers.

Reference must be made to the impossibility of supplying applications for speckled trout fry. It is not possible to secure eggs from this species in large quantities, and the planting of these fry should be limited to only such public waters as have been entirely depleted.

## ONTARIO.

*Newcastle Hatchery.*

The operations at this premier hatchery of the Dominion have again been successful. These are confined to the hatching of salmon trout, the eggs being secured in Colpoy's bay, Georgian bay. A small bass pond is also operated in connection with this institution. The rearing of fingerling salmon trout on a small scale has also been very successful.

*Ottawa Hatchery.*

As stated on previous occasions, this hatchery while turning out large quantities of fry is more of an experimental station at which fry of the various species are reared in the aquaria and their habits noted.

Whilst speckled trout have been incubated at this establishment it is not considered advisable to continue hatching this species at this institution, as owing to the high temperature of the water the eggs hatch prematurely, which causes considerable loss. During the past year some eighteen thousand persons visited this establishment.

*Sandwich Hatchery.*

At this institution whitefish and pickerel are the only species handled. Last year some sixty-three millions of whitefish and twenty-five millions of pickerel were distributed from this establishment.

*Bass Ponds, Bay of Quinte.*

It appears that the applications for small-mouthed black bass are increasing each year, so much so that it is impossible to commence to fill them all. The hatching of bass in artificial ponds has proved successful, and the work might well be extended at such points as offer the necessary facilities, bearing always in mind the danger, if great care is not taken, that these predaceous fish are not introduced into trout lakes, which would mean the extermination of the trout. On this account applications for bass should be inquired into closely as one planting of bass would create loss and endless trouble.

The past year's operations have been very successful and some fine specimens of young bass are now being distributed.

## . QUEBEC.

*Gaspé Hatchery.*

This establishment is devoted entirely to the hatching of Atlantic salmon, the eggs being procured from the salmon retaining pond at St. John, N.B. The operations for the past year have been successful and the fry have been distributed in rivers adjacent to the hatchery.

*Tadoussac Hatchery.*

This hatchery has again experienced another successful season and over two millions of salmon fry were distributed. A subsidiary hatchery was last season erected on the

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Ste. Marguerite river, which was necessary as a means of stocking this stream. It obviates the necessity of conveying the young fry to a river difficult of access which was in the past a very hazardous undertaking.

*Magog Hatchery.*

This hatchery was last season largely filled with gray trout eggs, taken in Lake Memphremagog, and salmon trout eggs from Georgian bay. Some speckled trout from the St. Alexis waters were also successfully incubated. Waters of the Eastern Townships are now showing beneficial results from this institution. It might be mentioned that sea salmon planted in Lake Memphremagog have been caught by fly-fishing during the season just closed. In addition to the quantity of fry distributed from this hatchery to the various waters named in the report of the officer in charge, some two hundred and fifty thousand fry were transferred to the rearing ponds at Lake Lester.

*St. Alexis Hatchery.*

This hatchery is almost entirely devoted to the hatching of speckled and marstoni trout but some sea salmon are also incubated, and those distributed last season appear to be thriving. Great difficulty is experienced in securing the trout eggs, owing to the almost inaccessible location of the hatchery, but in the face of these difficulties the required number were secured last year and a successful season resulted.

*Lake Lester Rearing Ponds.*

The success attending the establishment of rearing ponds on this lake has surpassed all expectations. Last season some two hundred and fifty thousand fry of the various species were held in the ponds until they averaged from three to four inches in length, when they were distributed. At the present time some two hundred and fifty thousand fry are doing remarkably well. The success of these rearing ponds may safely be attributed to the ample supply of spring water and the careful attention paid to the fry by the officer in charge.

*Lac Tremblant Hatchery.*

On Lac Tremblant a small hatchery for the stocking of this and adjacent waters has been in operation for the past two years. Salmon trout with a small proportion of speckled trout are the principal species handled. The operations last season were successful, and this season an effort will be made to secure some trout fry from local waters.

NOVA SCOTIA.

*Bedford Hatchery.*

This establishment is supplied with salmon eggs from the retaining pond at St. John, N.B. A few speckled trout eggs have been incubated, but it is advisable that the work at this hatchery should be almost entirely in the direction of assistance to the salmon fisheries. Very gratifying reports have been received from different points in the province on the splendid results accruing from the stocking of rivers from this hatchery.

*Margaree Hatchery.*

Last season's operations at this hatchery were very successful and the salmon rivers in which fry have been planted are said to already be showing the beneficial results of establishing this institution. Over nine hundred thousand healthy salmon were last season distributed in Margaree, Little, Middle and Baddock rivers. The eggs for this establishment are provided from the St. John Pond and, notwithstanding

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the fact that the Margaree hatchery is a difficult point to reach with green eggs, the results show that with care in packing and handling the eggs the percentage of loss is no greater than at other hatcheries.

*Windsor Hatchery.*

Last season was the initial one at this institution and the expectations for successful operations, as mentioned in my last report, have been realized and five hundred and seventy-five thousand salmon fry were planted in the waters of Hants, King's and Colchester counties. At this establishment a small plant for the hatching of shad was installed. The task of securing the shad eggs was entrusted to one of the most efficient officers in the service, but owing to the extremely delicate formation of the shad egg, transportation and the high temperature of the water available, the experiment was not as successful as could be wished. The eggs hatched and premature fish were the result. The eggs were secured in the Nictaux river and another season it will be necessary to erect a temporary structure for hatching these fish at the point at which they are secured. The delicate fibre of the egg will not stand transportation. This is the first time that the hatching of shad eggs has been attempted in Canada and whilst the results were not successful in the quantity of fish hatched, a great deal of experience was gained which will be of benefit for future operations in this direction.

*Lobster Hatcheries.*

The institutions in this province for hatching lobsters are located at Bay View and Canso. The past season was not as successful in point of numbers as heretofore, owing to the stormy weather and prevailing high winds, which kept the lobsters off the coast as well as preventing the fishermen from attending regularly to their traps.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Restigouche Hatchery.*

The operations at this establishment during the past season have been most satisfactory. The majority of the salmon eggs are procured from fish captured under departmental supervision whilst they are ascending the Restigouche river, the balance required being supplied from the retaining pond at St. John. The rearing pond in connection with this establishment is most favourably commented upon. At the present time some fifty thousand young salmon hatched last spring are now in this pond and will be distributed later on in the season.

*Miramichi Hatchery.*

This hatchery has been doing excellent work for many years and the salmon rivers adjacent thereto afford large returns to both the actual fishermen and the angler. This building was erected as far back as 1874, and no large expenditure has been made on repairs since that time. For several years past the department has appreciated the necessity for extensive repairs and alterations at this place, but the needs of other places where no fish breeding operations were conducted were so pressing that such alterations were postponed from year to year, until now repairs are an actual necessity and action in this direction is now engaging the attention of the department. It will be noticed in the report from the Officer in Charge (Mr. Isaac Sheasgreen) that, following the suggestions made in my report of last year on the distribution of fry, more attention has been paid to the main streams, in which quantities of fry have been placed, instead of carrying them long distances in wagons over rough roads to the smaller tributaries. In this way the work of distribution has been accomplished at a largely reduced expenditure and the results should prove just as beneficial.

*St. John River Hatchery.*

Last year reference was made to the extensive repairs that were imperative at this establishment before another season's work could be commenced. These repairs



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are now under way and will be completed before the time arrives for placing the eggs in the troughs this fall. The operations last season were satisfactory, some one million three hundred thousand salmon eggs being distributed from this establishment.

*Salmon Pond, Little River.*

Reference has already been made to the necessity for abandoning the old site used as a retaining pond in St. John harbour. It is not an easy matter to find a place suitable in all respects for this purpose, and after careful inspection Little river was chosen as offering what appeared to be the most suitable facilities for the location of a pond, and temporary arrangements were made for trial of one year before any permanent work was effected. Whilst answering the purpose it has not proved ideal and another site more affected by the ebb and flow of the tide would be more suited to the purpose. It might be here explained that the fish retained in this pond are purchased direct from the commercial fishermen, who perhaps do not thoroughly appreciate the necessity for the utmost care being taken in handling salmon designed for retention in a comparatively fresh water pond. Any abrasion that may occur will not heal on salmon retained in a comparatively small area of fresh water reaching a high temperature, whilst in a pond affected by the tide to a greater extent than the one here alluded to such abrasions will heal in a fairly short time.

*Lobster Hatcheries.*

The lobster hatcheries in New Brunswick are located at Shemogue and Shippegan. The same remarks made on the Nova Scotia institutions apply here. The rough weather and high winds prevented the collection of as large a quantity of eggs as was hoped for, but those that were secured were successfully incubated, and the young lobsters were distributed in a healthy condition.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

*Kelly's Pond Hatchery.*

The season just closed was the initial one at this institution. The operations resulted in the distribution of seven hundred and twenty thousand salmon. This season efforts will be made to secure some sea trout eggs and arrangements in this direction are now being made.

*Lobster Hatchery.*

The hatchery for this purpose is located at Blockhouse Point, Charlottetown harbour. Similar reports to those received from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have also come to hand from this institution. Spawn lobsters are reported as being limited in number but such eggs as were procured hatched out in splendid condition, the result being the distribution of forty millions of healthy and thriving young lobsters.

MANITOBA.

The two hatcheries for the incubation of whitefish located on Lake Winnipeg were not in operation last season, the cause being such an early closing of navigation on this lake, that it was impossible to convey the eggs to the hatchery. Full reports from the officers having this work in hand were embodied in my last year's report. It is hoped and expected that the coming season will see both of these institutions running to their full capacity.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In my report of last year, reference was made to the fact that a competent officer had been placed in charge of each one of the hatcheries in this province, who is held responsible directly to the department at Ottawa instead of to the Inspectors of Fisheries. This change in the system is working well and the service is as easily and as efficiently operated as in the eastern provinces.

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*Harrison Lake Hatchery.*

This is the largest and best equipped institution in Canada, and thirty millions of eggs can be handled each season if it is possible to secure them. Last season twenty-eight million seven hundred thousand young salmon were released from this establishment. The work of capturing parent fish for the current season's operations is now under way.

*Rivers Inlet Hatchery.*

Last year, the opening season operations were successfully conducted at this hatchery by Mr. Wm. Roxburgh, the officer in charge. Great difficulties were encountered, but a successful distribution of eight millions of salmon fry is the gratifying result of the season's work.

*Skeena River Hatchery.*

This hatchery has been in operation since 1894 and has been most successful. Last season nearly four million young salmon were distributed. This establishment is difficult of access and is in a very isolated part of the province.

*Granite Creek Hatchery.*

This hatchery can always be relied upon for a big output of fry in the years of a big run of salmon. The operations are generally successful and last season was no exception to the rule, nearly eleven millions of young salmon being distributed.

*Fraser River Hatchery.*

This establishment has been in operation for nearly twenty years and during that time has been of great benefit to the salmon fisheries of British Columbia. Since the incumbency of the present officer-in-charge, Mr. J. A. Johnson, small rearing ponds have been provided and other improvements carried out. Last season a quantity of the surplus eggs from the Pemberton and Granite Creek hatcheries were transferred to this establishment, and over nine millions of fry were distributed from this hatchery during the season just closed.

*Nimkish Hatchery.*

A report on the operations at this establishment which is owned and operated by the Alert Bay Canning Co. B. C. Packer's Association, will be found with the annual reports from the officers-in-charge of the Dominion Government fish hatcheries which follow this report. Nearly five millions of fry were successfully distributed last season.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The growth of the fish-breeding service throughout the Dominion during the past few years has been large. Since 1903, thirteen new hatcheries have been put in operation, making a total of thirty-two institutions used for this purpose at the various points. The superintendence of this service involves an immense amount of clerical and inspection work, especially at new hatcheries where the officer-in-charge is inexperienced and has to be instructed in every detail. The conditions existing at the various points where these establishments are located vary so much, that instructions suited to each place must be prepared. Many and varied details and contingencies must be provided for and a wrong move at any time places the whole season's operations in jeopardy. To meet this large increase in the work, Mr. Alex. Finlayson, an officer of long and varied experience, both in Scotland and in the fish-breeding service of this country, was chosen and appointed to the position of Dominion Inspector of fish hatcheries. The duties of his office are to inspect the various establishments, instruct new appointees and report on the management of each establishment generally. All the officers connected with this service have taken great interest in their work and can be given a large share of credit for the success attending the past season's operations.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. H. CUNNINGHAM,  
*Dominion Superintendent of Fish Culture.*

## ANNEX B.

## REPORTS OF ALL THE HATCHERY OFFICERS.

## 1. BON ACCORD HATCHERY.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., October 2, 1906.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—The past year at the Bon Accord hatchery has been very satisfactory and the hatchery had a very successful year.

In July, 1905, fences were put on the streams at the head of Pitt lake, but the freshets were too much for these strongly-built structures and washed the entire capturing plant out. Before the freshets abated sufficiently to allow the rebuilding of the fences, the fish had passed and reached the higher reaches of the rivers. One hundred thousand sockeye eggs were taken in Upper Pitt.

This necessitated looking to other grounds for the supply of spawn, and Granite Creek hatchery was drawn on for 3,000,000 eggs and Pemberton Meadows hatchery for 4,500,000 eggs. The Bon Accord hatchery staff secured 2,000,000 cohoes in the Nicomekl and Serpentine waters, 100,000 in the Hatchery creek, 1,500 trout in the Hatchery creek, and 5,000 steelheads in Stave river; the last mentioned are still in the hatchery but are now hatched out.

The loss was very small, the majority of the fish being particularly healthy.

On January 31, the first distribution of the fish commenced when 3,560,000 fry were placed in the Upper Pitt river, and other shipments followed closely, Lillooet river, 1,500,000; Silver creek, sockeyes, 1,000,000, cohoes, 500,000; Coquitlam river, sockeyes, 750,000, cohoes, 1,250,000; Cowichan lake, 80,000; Sauch-en-auch creek, 60,000; Serpentine creek, sockeyes, 60,000, cohoes, 60,000; Squamish, 60,000.

An experiment was made in the planting of salmon fry on the west coast of Vancouver island, and the fish were taken from Bon Accord hatchery to make the experiment. Two hundred and fifty thousand small fish were distributed among Anderson, Sprott and Kennedy lakes on the west coast of Vancouver island, and twelve hundred trout were placed in Price lake near Victoria.

The planting of the sockeye fry on the west coast of Vancouver island, although a new feature in fish culture here was a very successful experiment, as all the fish although subjected to the roughest weather, were in a most healthy condition when liberated.

The prospects for the coming year are very bright and there is little doubt that the hatchery will have its capacity of eggs.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. JOHNSON,

*Officer-in-Charge, Bon Accord Fish Hatchery.*

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## 2. HARRISON LAKE HATCHERY.

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS, B.C., August 24, 1906.

E. E. PRINCE, Esq.,  
 Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report from this hatchery, for the present year. My last report, dated November 16, 1905, showed a total collection at that date of 31,160,000 salmon ova. We afterwards secured additional eggs, making the total 31,274,000, consisting of:

28,204,000 .....	Sockeye salmon
2,510,000 .....	Cohoe “
560,000 .....	Spring “

---

31,274,000

of these 2,501,000, or nearly 8 per cent were picked out as unfertile or dead. The eggs and young fry did remarkably well, and the following distribution was made during March and April without loss, the fish going out in splendid condition

To Morris creek.....	16,000,000
“ Silver “ .....	2,500,000
“ Trout “ and bay.....	10,272,000

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Total distribution..... 28,773,000

Three ponds were made during the winter, to accommodate some of the fry, and have proved a great help. They cover an area of about 50 by 350 ft. and are supplied with water from the hatchery waste flume. All the fry that were put out at the hatchery, were allowed to work their way through these three ponds becoming thus, in a measure accustomed to outside conditions, while still protected from their enemies. For the collection of ova for the present season, in addition to the camps operated last year, it is proposed to put in fences and pens at Twenty Mile creek, where some sockeye salmon are known to run. The fences and pens at Silver creek and at Douglas creek are already in position and a few fish are in the pens at the former station.

The fences, &c., at Morris creek and at other points will be in place early in September and every effort will be made to secure as many eggs as possible, for this being an ‘off’ year hatchery work is all the more necessary and should be pushed to the utmost.

Since the distribution of the fry the interior of the hatchery has been given a coat of paint and this has greatly improved its appearance.

The public interest manifested in the hatchery and its operation is quite remarkable. Being located so close to a popular health and pleasure resort, accounts in a great measure for the streams of visitors. This past year we have had between three and four thousand visitors and our register shows names of persons from all over the world. In fact the premises are hardly ever clear of visitors and they call for an increasing amount of attention and it necessitates the building plant and surroundings being kept in a creditable state, and as far as the number of staff and means would permit, I have tried to keep the place at least presentable.

We have been somewhat handicapped in the work here, by the transfer of the more experienced men to the newer hatcheries and having to train new men to the work. This difficulty is increased by the number of collecting stations working at the same time and these points being so widely scattered. However, I am pleased to report that I have been well supported by the staff on the whole, and that some of them have taken a most exceptional interest in the work and have done everything possible to ensure success.

I am sir, yours obediently,

THOS. ROBINSON.

*Officer-in-Charge.*

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**3. PEMBERTON HATCHERY.**

LILLOOET, B.C., May 8, 1906.

Professor PRINCE,  
Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Department of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith have the honour to submit my first annual report on Pemberton hatchery to your department. A report on this hatchery would not be complete without an account of its situation and the different ways of conveyance required to reach it.

Pemberton hatchery is situated four miles to the east of the lower extremities of Pemberton meadows, at the junction of Owl creek and the Birkenhead river, four miles above its confluence with the eastern branch of the Lillooet river, which in turn discharges into Lillooet lake. The hatchery lies as near as can be judged one hundred and seventy-five miles in a north-easterly direction from New Westminster, which is the home of the fishing industry in British Columbia. The route, however, one has to travel from there to Pemberton is very circuitous, starting with a railway journey to Agassiz, a stage drive of five miles brings you to Harrison Hot Springs, where the splendid Harrison hatchery, built last year by the Dominion government can be seen four miles up the lake. The next stage of the journey is one of forty-five miles by the Harrison lake to Port Douglas, which is now but a relic of its former days, when this was the route to the Cariboo diggings.

The traveller now has to resort to a more primitive mode of travelling, and by the time he reaches Tenas lake, thirty-five miles from Douglas, he will be heartily glad to exchange his Indian cayuse for a seat in the canoe, if he has not been accustomed to riding. Tenas lake is six miles long and very narrow, being rather a widened part of the Lillooet river than a lake. At its head it narrows down to a swift river again, a mile of which brings one into Lillooet lake, sixteen miles in length. When half the lake has been traversed in a northerly direction it takes an abrupt turn to the west and from here the first view of Pemberton meadows can be had. When the river is high the canoe can be taken six miles up the river to the rancherie, but usually one has to land at the head of the lake and ride the remainder of the way, ten miles, to the hatchery.

The Birkenhead river, on which the hatchery is situated, is considered by competent authorities, to be the best sockeye spawning stream in British Columbia, and is unlike other spawning grounds in the respect that there is said to be a good run even in off years.

After the site and construction of the hatchery had been decided on, the contract for the lumber was let to Duguid & Hurlay, of Lillooet, who deserve credit for the manner in which they surmounted the difficulties incidental to bringing a 23,000 lb. saw-mill outfit, the 36 miles by raft on Seton and Anderson's lakes, and 24 miles of mountain road to Owl creek. They were three weeks on the road coming in and the same going out; the boiler alone weighed 6,000 lb., and they were engaged four months in sawing the 170,000 feet and planing 130,000 feet of lumber of which the buildings were constructed. Mr. Forrester, the building superintendent, started actual construction in May, though previous to that he had a gang of Indians employed clearing the site, making roads and hewing the sills. One could hardly imagine a rougher spot than that on which the hatchery now stands: in addition to the large trees which were sawn for lumber and their stumps blown out, the ground was covered with large boulders brought down by Owl creek in ages past.

The hatchery is a one-story building 40 feet by 150 feet long with 12-foot walls; it has 12-inch cedar foundations, 2-inch by 8-inch joists, 2-inch flooring and 2-inch by 6-inch studding, the roof is built on the truss system, which obviates the need of posts in the centre and consequently gives a clear floor space from wall to wall; the

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building is sheathed with shiplap and rustic on the outside and lined with 6-inch V-joint inside; it is lighted by 27 large windows and 12 3-ft. by 8-ft. skylights, and is roofed with Elalorite fireproof roofing. The exterior is painted cream with white trimmings, and the interior white.

The hatching apparatus is thoroughly up to date in every particular. A head tank, 18 inches by 18 inches runs the entire length of the building, and the hatching troughs, 112 in number, 16 feet long, 16 inches wide and 6 inches deep, built of 2-inch plank are arranged in groups of four, with a fall of 6 inches between the upper and lower pair. Water is supplied to the troughs from the head tank through  $1\frac{1}{2}$  plugs. The waste connections are 2 inch diameter and the waste ditches are 6 inches by 6 inches and 6 inches by 16 inches. The troughs, which are painted white outside and lacquered inside, hold six 16-inch by 24-inch baskets each and riffles are provided between each basket.

A floating gauge in the head tank connected to an electric circuit communicating with the boarding house rings an alarm there when the water either rises or falls an inch. This is the first electric tank alarm installed in a British Columbia hatchery. The boarding house, which is painted the same as the hatchery, is a two-story frame building, 16 feet by 24, with an addition containing kitchen, pantry and bath-room. The main building contains dining room, 12 by 16, office 10 by 12 and hall; upstairs there are four bedrooms. The interior is varnished, and hot and cold water is supplied to a sink and bathroom. A pipe line of 600 feet supplies the water.

There are also a workshop and wood-shed, 14 feet by 20 feet and 12 by 20 feet respectively, sheathed with rustic and painted uniform with the main buildings. The flume for the supply of water to the hatchery leads from a dam situated 400 feet up Owl creek; it is built of 2-inch by 16-inch, 2-inch by 14-inch and 2-inch by 12-inch 2-inch plank. It is the largest at the intake and is tarred outside and in, half way down it is broken by a 10-inch cedar log settling tank, 10 feet by 30 feet by 5 feet deep. It is at present being roofed over. There is also an emergency flume extending 150 feet further up Owl creek to a dam there in case of accident to the main one.

The work done by Mr. Forrester is creditable both to the department and himself, and his efforts to have the hatchery finished by August 1 were rewarded by the water being turned on for the first time on that date in spite of unforeseen circumstances and difficulties. In the meantime the building of the traps for the taking of the parent fish had been under way for some time. They were located 200 yards above the hatchery on the Birkenhead, at a point where there was a large rock on both sides to protect the banks. The main fence was built on the tripod system. Ten tripods made of 7-inch fir poles were placed at regular intervals across the stream and filled with rock. The height of water—four feet—made the job an arduous one. The large boulders in the bed of the stream which could not be seen, though their effect on the water was plainly visible, contributed to the difficulty. After two weeks' exertion, during which time dry clothes were almost an unknown quality, the tripods were placed in position and the stringers fastened down. The fencing proper consisted of sections 6 feet by 12 feet, made of 1-inch by 4-inch on edge, and bolted together, and had been under construction while the tripods were being placed. They were laid on the stringers with a 2 to 1 slant lying down stream, and had a yard of heavy duck-canvas nailed along the heel of them to prevent the salmon burrowing; rock was then placed in front, the pens anchored and leads built from the fence to them. There were fifteen pens in use altogether of different sizes, 12 feet by 12 feet, 10 feet by 12, and 6 feet by 12. Two more fences were built after this before the run came, one 100 yards below the first one to keep the salmon from drifting down. When the run was at its height a section of this fence had to be taken out to prevent the fish crowding too much though the space between the fences was 100 ft. by 200 feet with about three feet of water. Another fence was constructed, one and a half miles above the hatchery, as a safeguard against mishap to the lower ones.

The first sockeye arrived on August 15, but not until the 27th did the run fairly get here; on the morning of that date the pens hardly had 100 fish, but by night it was found necessary to close the leads to the pens to prevent overcrowding. From the 27th

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till September 8, the leads were hardly opened, as it was found that the salmon would not stand penning. The first spawning of 100,000 ova was made on September 4, but all the fish were not in a ripe condition; on the 8th 1,000,000 were taken.

Spawning started in earnest on Monday, the 11th, and by the end of the week 8,500,000 were secured. Mr. Cunningham, superintendent of fish culture, arrived on the 15th and left on the 17th, and inspected the spawning operations and hatchery; he was accompanied by Messrs. Forrester and Finlayson. By the end of the week ending September 23, the total in the hatchery was 21,350,000, 2,500,000 being spawned by four spawners in one day.

At this time twenty men were employed. A freshet on the 21st washed a number of salmon over the lower fence and down the river, where they spawned naturally. Altogether 28 millions of sockeye ova were taken, one and a half millions of them at the mouth of the river by means of a seine. The coho run did not come up to expectations, only 600,000 ova being spawned and practically all the fish were taken in traps.

During the run of sockeye the males outnumbered the female fish five to one; they were only blocking up the pens, so I gave the Indians liberty to take all they wanted. They took over 4,000 from first to last. The Indians, I may say here, have given no cause for complaint so far. The only thing I can say against them is that their charges are extortionate.

As you are aware, Mr. Johnson, officer in charge of the Fraser River hatchery, received two shipments from here; the first lot of two and a half millions he took out himself; Messrs. Davis and Martin took down the remainder. A shipment of 4,330,000 also went to the H. L. hatchery in charge of Thos. Graham, of the staff of that hatchery. In consequence of these shipments leaving, there were several empty troughs in the hatchery. To relieve the congestion in some of the baskets which contained 50,000 ova, I am redistributing the remaining eggs over the whole hatchery at the rate of 30,000 to the basket. The main fence is still in the river; there are a few coho lying below waiting for a rise in the river; they only travel during a freshet.

Since October 1, an average of four men a day have been picking the 20,000,000 which the hatchery now contains. We are engaged at present building troughs to hold the surplus fry. I intended building outside ponds, but came to the conclusion that to do so without building a roof over them, for which we had no time, would only be courting disaster considering the snowfall of 3 to 4 feet. The troughs we are building are 12 feet long and 2 feet wide, with a partition down the centre which makes two troughs of it. They are placed beneath the hatching troughs on the floor, the waste from which passes along one side through an overflow and back the other side, making a return to the same end that it enters from, but with the partition between. There will be twenty-seven of them built this winter, and if they work well, and I believe they will, twenty-seven more could be placed beneath the upper run and fed from the head tank. They will have one advantage over outside ponds in that they will be easier kept clear of ice and snow, as the hatchery has two heaters in it now.

The experience gained this year will be of great use another season. Though the practice of holding fish in pens works well on the lower spawning grounds, I find that it fails here. Several fences are wanted in the river at the hatchery forming pools where the fish can be held. The upper fence should be high and strong and with pens in connection to spawn out of. About 200 yards down another fence should be thrown across and the first run of salmon allowed to enter and then closed up; 200 yards farther down the process could be repeated and even a fourth fence put in, if necessary; by this means the fish would mature even more than was the case this fall, when the fresh run and mature salmon were mixed up between the fences. I also found that large numbers of sockeyes spawn between the hatchery and the mouth of the Birkenhead. The early run of sockeye pushes on to the head waters of the streams they frequent; the subsequent schools run till they come up with the preceding one, and so on, and the late ones content themselves by spawning on the first bar they encounter. A fence put in during the latter part of the season at the mouth of the river would take a large number of fish that would otherwise never ascend to the upper fences, and the ova taken there could be sent direct to the lower hatcheries.

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The first season at a new hatchery is always the worst, as the spawning conditions vary in streams a few miles apart, and a system which works well in one may prove a failure in another. But I would like to say that the staff of seven have done their best to make it a success, and so also has the local help employed.

The result of the season's work at this establishment consisted of a total distribution 17,450,000 of healthy fry.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,  
*Officer in Charge.*

## 4. GRANITE CREEK HATCHERY.

KNALT, B.C., August 22, 1906.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations at this hatchery during the past season. The eggs were collected between August and December and were disposed of as follows:—

Sockeyes from Scotch creek.....	12,920,000
"    Adams river.....	3,448,000
"    Granite creek.....	1,610,000
	<hr/>
	17,978,000
Cohoos from Granite creek.....	240,000
	<hr/>
Total salmon ova.....	18,218,000
Of those..... 3,625,000 eyed.	
And..... 875,000 uneyed eggs, were sent away.	
	<hr/>
	4,500,000
1st shipment to Fraser river hatchery—	
Uneyed sockeye.....	875,000
Eyed ".....	125,000
	<hr/>
	1,000,000
2nd shipment to Fraser river hatchery—	
Eyed sockeye.....	2,000,000
Shipment of eyed sockeye to Harrison hatchery.....	1,500,000
	<hr/>
Total ova shipped.....	4,500,000
Dead eggs picked out—	
Sockeye.....	2,804,000
Cohoos.....	26,000
	<hr/>
	2,830,000
Fry liberated.....	10,888,000
	<hr/>
Sockeye.....	10,674,000
Cohoos.....	214,000

These fry were released at the hatchery.



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The nearest good place, being at the head of the Anesty, or north-east arm of the Great Shuswap lake, a distance of thirty-seven miles from the hatchery.

The upper seven-miles of this arm is ice bound until the end of March, and the spring storms on the lake make the distant distribution of the fry impracticable.

If the fry from Scotch creek ova would return to the Hatchery creek, and make another Morris creek of it, it would be a great advantage; Scotch creek being sixty-five miles distant, and on an Indian reserve, where difficulties with the Indians have to be obviated.

The first sockeye arrived at Scotch creek on August 12.

On the 15th six others put in an appearance.

The first shipment of ova was sent to the hatchery on August 24, and began to hatch on October 25.

On December 10, sockeye were still spawning in the Little river, between the Great and Little Shuswap lakes. Traps were first put in on Granite creek, Scotch creek, and the Anesty river: but the run of fish was so heavy, that at Scotch creek, all available trays were required, and the Anesty fish had to be admitted to the river.

There were two distinct runs, the last was of smaller fish, with pale flesh.

They were very soft, and possibly the paleness of their flesh was due to their ripeness.

Many of this last run reached the Hatchery creek at the extreme end of the Shuswap lake.

Many humpbacks came with the sockeye to Granite creek where they had never been seen before.

This second run made a great rush for Adams river, it being the first stream they encountered on reaching the lake, and a trap was put in the smaller channel; the main channel of Adams river, being a large swift stream, could not be used without great expense.

Great numbers of these fish spawned in Little river, below the Great Shuswap lake, and for miles along the lake shore, at its lower end.

This fall there will be a small late run at Adams river.

The mud in Granite creek is a great annoyance, and last season two men were steadily employed for two months keeping the mud washed out of the troughs.

This deposit of mud was so heavy that in fourteen hours, the ova in the baskets was not visible.

The creek flows between steep banks of clay and fine micaceous silt, and is blocked to its source with limbs and brush, which catch and hold the dead leaves falling into it during the autumn.

This accumulation of dead leaves catches the clay, which heaved by the frost, washes from the banks in the spring.

As these leaves decay and disintegrate, they keep ever coming down, releasing the successive layers of mud.

#### TROUT.

During May, 1906, 75,000 eggs of the *Salmo Kamloops* were taken at Skimekin creek.

This creek flows into Skimekin lake, which was stocked with trout fry from ova taken at Canoe and Granite creeks.

The fry this season were liberated in Granite creek; it having become exhausted as a spawning ground of the *Salmo Kamloops*.

Parties of anglers who visited Skimekin Lake this season secured good catches, many of the fish weighing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 lb.

Your obedient servant,

D. S. MITCHELL

### 5. SKEENA RIVER HATCHERY.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my fourth annual report of work done at the Skeena river hatchery for the season 1905 and 1906.

On July 17, I arrived at the hatchery accompanied by Messrs. A. W. Pretty, J. B. Johnstone and S. Whitwell after ten hours hard poling up the Lakelse river.

On the 22nd, I paid a visit to the spawning grounds at the head of Lakelse lake, which is about eight miles from the hatchery, and found a few sockeyes up there. I then returned to the hatchery and began preparations for getting everything ready to move up to Sockeye river.

On August 1, we left the hatchery for the spawning grounds with some supplies and material for our traps, fences, &c., and by the 9th we had placed in position about 280 feet of fencing, also our traps.

I then returned to the hatchery leaving Messrs. Pretty, Johnstone and S. Whitwell up at the spawning grounds, to get additional stakes, rock, &c., to make the fences secure.

On the 11th, I noticed several spring salmon spawning in Lakelse river and Coldwater creek.

On the 14th, by permission of the department, I engaged Messrs. E. and F. Michaud to do some necessary work at the dam.

On the 19th, Messrs. Pretty and Johnstone came down from the spawning grounds and reported part of our fences washed out, I immediately returned with them taking Messrs. E. and F. Michaud and two Indians with us, and we got them placed in position again and on the same night we trapped several hundred sockeyes; next day we started spawning and got 176,000 eggs, which I took back to the hatchery.

Messrs. Pretty and Johnstone arrived on the 30th with another shipment of 48,000.

I then returned to the spawning grounds and, on September 3, we got 520,000; September 8, 592,000; September 14, 776,000; September 16, 1,016,000, and on September 21, 800,000. Altogether 3,928,000, filling every basket that the hatchery can accommodate. On the latter date we were very fortunate in getting the hatchery full of ova; as it rained very hard for several days causing a big flood which brought large cottonwood and spruce trees down the river, smashing our fences and carrying one pen of fish away entirely, containing several hundreds of ripe sockeyes.

On September 22, we caught two cohoes and noticed a good many in the river.

On October 1, we had another flood; in fact, nothing but floods and freshets since the 5th of August, which hindered us considerably in getting our fences and pens out of the river before the 4th of October, at which date all work at the spawning grounds was finished.

From that date we had heavy rains, and on November 13 we had the worst flood of the season; the water in the Lakelse river and Coldwater creek overflowed the banks and we had two inches of water on the hatchery floor. At one time it began to look serious, so much so that we had the canoe and skiff tied up to the hatchery in case anything should occur.

On November 16, the first fish hatched 88 days after spawning.

On December 1, nine inches of snow fell, only to be followed by heavy rains which lasted until January 9, and on the 21st we had a cold snap the thermometer going down to 12 below zero, from that time fine frosty weather with snow, and on January 24, 47 inches of snow on the level, but from that date until the first week in April we had fine frosty weather with occasional snow falls.

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From the middle of January until the young fry were liberated the supply water for the hatchery kept in splendid condition but very cold, for several weeks the water in the tanks registered 32°.

I am very glad to say that the past season has been the most successful season that we have had, notwithstanding all the floods and disadvantages we had to contend with.

I adopted a new plan of picking the eggs all through the hatchery twice a week and turning all of them every day, which I found a great success, doing away with all signs of fungus, so much so that the percentage of bad eggs picked out has been less than 4 per cent.

On April 4, we planted 500,000 young fry in Coldwater creek.

April 17, 1,000,000 on the parent spawning ground at Sockeye river.

April 18, 500,000 in Sockeye river.

April 18, 1,784,450 in Lakelse river and Coldwater creek, making all together 3,784,450 young fry liberated.

April 4, Coldwater creek.....	500,000
" 17, Sockeye river.....	1,000,000
" 18 " ".....	500,000
" 18, Lakelse river and Coldwater creek.....	1,784,450
Bad eggs picked out.....	143,550
Number of eggs put in hatchery.....	3,928,000

On April 19, I left Mr. J. B. Johnstone to take charge of the hatchery and Messrs. Pretty, J. Williams, S. Whitwell and self left in a canoe with Indians for Port Essington, a distance of 75 miles, which we accomplished in 12 hours. We then had to wait three days for a steamer, whence we proceeded to Vancouver and Victoria, where we arrived on the 25th.

In conclusion, I may state that there will have to be another small expenditure at the dam this coming season; in fact, it appears to me that there will have to be a small outlay expended every year after the floods, on account of the low banks and the surrounding country being overflowed.

I remain

Your obedient servant,

THOS. WHITWELL,

*Officer in Charge.*

## 6. RIVERS INLET HATCHERY.

RIVERS INLET, September 5, 1906.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to lay before you a report on the hatchery built on O-wa-Keeno lake (Rivers Inlet) in 1905. We commenced work on a trail from the head of Rivers Inlet of the Wannuck river, to the head of the rapids on said river a distance of about 3 miles, we then proceeded to the site selected for the hatchery which was so rough with large stumps, rocks and fallen trees it would have taken all summer to clear it; and with so many men on the ground, and carpenters unable to go to work at once, I decid-

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ed to go a little closer to the lake shore. I was able to get a contract made with the Indians to carry our lumber from the mill to the hatchery, but we had much difficulty to get them to fulfil the agreement as it is a very rapid running river. We had very favourable weather while the building was in course of construction, but when nearly finished the rain came on, and the water came under and around the building rising nearly to the floor mixing lumber, logs, and roots in dire confusion; luckily the lake did not keep high for any great length of time and we got things in fairly good shape again. The building itself did not suffer badly from the fire which I reported and without any out side help we got it restored and repainted, and the traces of the fire are now scarcely visible.

After the high water of 1905, I set about building a crib around the hatchery which is now well advanced. This was no easy matter as the rock is of such an immense size in the neighbourhood of the hatchery that we had either to blast or bring it a great distance. The creek, which supplies the hatchery is, when high, a perfect torrent and as rocks and huge boulders have been accumulating in its present bed, causing it to overflow and threaten the building (when high) is still dangerous, but we have blasted out and levelled some of the worst places, though much work remains to be done.

It may look as if a blind selection of a site had been made but the sites in the first 20 miles of the lake are all subject to overflow and pretty much alike, and I see no other that excels or equals it in that distance. The lake is never at rest, either rising or falling; if you leave a boat on the beach she is either high and dry or pounding herself to pieces on the shore, and the mountains are so steep that when it rains, (*and it can rain here*) it pours down their sides into the ravines at their base and then up comes lake and river.

We commenced operations for collecting ova on August 20, 1905, putting fences in two creeks which I thought would give us a supply and could fence securely enough to withstand the freshets. By September 20, we had 3,000,000 eggs in the house. It then commenced to rain and washed our fences out. Our fences were very substantially built, and braced every way, and I believe could have withstood the pressure of the water, but when a tree or drift log came down, everything went before it and you have to recommence with most of your picket washed away and unable to be nearer than the mill. We did recommence and on October 20, had our complement of eggs in the house—10,000,000. We did not succeed quite so well as I had wished in rearing the ova. Our feed pipe for water lay on the bed of the creek with sand, small rock and even adult salmon at liberty to enter and choke it up, causing many interruptions and irregularity of the flow of water over the eggs in the house and when frost came the stopping of it altogether. However, we managed to avoid this and came out with an output of 8,000,000. The young fish were distributed on the lake shore in a radius of 2 miles of the hatchery, and amongst great quantities of the naturally raised fry which are there in great numbers in the spring of the year. The Owakeeno lake has a length of 47½ miles, the mountains coming abruptly into the lake with little or no shore for the first 20 miles. Out of every valley comes a creek or river of more or less volume, and the salmon divide and go up all of them, giving no great quantity of fish to any one stream, unless it be the very large ones. Some of these streams are so large we could not begin to fence them with our present methods, and they are so foul with driftwood and obstructions that you cannot use a net. A notable exception to this is the Nimpkish lake 15 miles long. In it there are no salmon streams till you get to the head where three rivers come in, and you have all the salmon in the lake close to your hatchery.

In conclusion I would state that we have to get some of our eggs 24 miles from the hatchery? If it comes a head wind it may be two days before they reach it, and in a crowded row or sail boat you cannot tell what treatment they receive, as the lake is subject to heavy and sudden squalls, and a heavy sea gets up. It would be to the interest of the industry that the department supply a small steamer to carry eggs and perform other useful work, and in these days of steam, electricity, gasoline, &c., I think one could be obtained at a moderate cost.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. ROXBURGH,  
*Officer in Charge R. I. Hatchery.*

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**7. NIMPKISH HATCHERY.**

(Owned and operated by the Alert Bay Canning Co. B. C., Packers' Association.)

VANCOUVER, B.C., April 23, 1906.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,  
 Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
 Ottawa.

SIR,—As per agreement with the Dominion government, we submit the report of operations of our Nimpkish hatchery for season 1905-6.

We stripped our first fish on the 30th day of September, taking 92,000 eggs, and continued taking eggs until the 11th day of October, all baskets then being full. We again started taking spawn on the 18th of October, more baskets having been received; and filled all of them by the 21st October.

We are pleased to state that we took in all 5,037,000 eggs and that we turned out 4,873,400 healthy sockeye fry, showing a loss of a little over 3%, which we consider an excellent showing. Most of the young sockeyes were put into the Nimpkish lake. The supply of parent fish was ample—we having used only a small part of the supply. Our superintendent reports sockeyes spawning in the creek adjacent to the lake late in December.

The last of the young sockeye were put out on the 18th April.

Eggs received in hatchery. ....	5,037,000
Total loss of eggs picked out .....	162,000
"    "    dead fry .....	1,600
	<hr/>
	163,600
Sockeye fry planted in lake. ....	4,873,400
	<hr/>
	5,037,000

Respectfully submitted,

B. C. Packers' Association.

WM. H. BARKER,

*General Manager.*

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## 8. SANDWICH HATCHERY.

SANDWICH ONT., August 22, 1906.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report of the operations conducted at the Sandwich hatchery during the past season.

Out of 75,000,000 whitefish eggs which were placed in the hatchery last fall, 63,000,000 young fry were hatched and distributed in the waters named below in a healthy and thriving condition.

Point Edward, Lake Huron.....	4,000,000
Peach island, Detroit river.....	2,000,000
Fighting island ".....	3,000,000
In bay below Fighting island.....	3,000,000
Stony island, Detroit river.....	4,000,000
Bois Blanc island ".....	7,000,000
In lake below Bois Blanc island ..	5,000,000
Pigeon bay, Lake Erie.....	4,000,000
Bar Point ".....	2,000,000
Colchester ".....	1,000,000
Leamington ".....	1,000,000
Rondeau ".....	1,000,000
Port Stanley ".....	1,000,000
Hamilton, Lake Ontario.....	1,000,000
Niagara ".....	1,000,000
Toronto ".....	1,000,000
Belleville, Bay of Quinte.....	1,000,000
In river at hatchery.....	21,000,000
Total.....	63,000,000

## COLLECTING PICKEREL EGGS.

After the distribution of whitefish was completed we again filled up the jars with pickerel (doré) eggs which were collected from the pound-nets in Lake Huron. The number of eggs obtained was 50,000,000 from which were hatched 25,000,000 young fry and disposed of as follows :

Lake Huron.....	4,000,000
Round lake, Havelock, Ont.....	500,000
Belmont lake ".....	500,000
Trent river ".....	500,000
Burlington bay, Hamilton, Ont.....	500,000
Thames river, Bothwell, Ont.....	300,000
Sydenham river, Dawn Mills, Ont ..	300,000
Detroit river.....	18,400,000
Total.....	25,000,000

The above fry were placed in the waters in a first-class condition.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

WM. PARKER,  
*Officer in Charge.*

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## 9. NEWCASTLE HATCHERY.

NEWCASTLE, August 21, 1906.

Professor PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the operation of this hatchery during the past year.

According to instructions I proceeded to Wiarton on the second day of October last, with the usual assistance, to procure the necessary supply of salmon trout ova for this and other hatcheries.

We succeeded in placing our nets for fishing on the 21st of October. We did not succeed in securing any great quantity of eggs until about the 7th of November; it almost seemed at one time that a partial failure was in store for us, but I am happy to state the fish came on later than usual and by the time the season wound up, we had a full supply of ova for this and the other hatcheries.

I handed over to Mr. Walker 1,000,000 for the Ottawa hatchery, also 800,000 for Mount Tremblant on the 15th of November, also 300,000 to Magog hatchery, which left us with about 2,000,000 for the Newcastle hatchery which have done well and which appear in my report as to distribution.

Our hatchery is in fine condition and in good repair, I am now raising a number of yearling salmon trout and am placing two extra tanks at the spring to give them extra room to develop, and will, I consider, be a great advantage to the raising of young salmon trout.

We also have a goodly quantity of young black bass which will number about 2,000, and they, by all appearance, seem to be doing well and ready for distribution this fall.

Our plant at Wiarton is in good condition. Our spile driver will need fresh caulking and the nets overhauled; outside of that, the expense will be nominal.

The following schedule will show the points of distribution, also the number of fry placed in each locality last spring.

Lake Ontario, Consecon .....	250,000
"    Picton Sandbanks.....	300,000
"    Newcastle.....	200,000
Lake Simcoe, Barrie.....	200,000
Lake Huron, Southampton.....	200,000
Georgian bay, Wiarton.....	200,000
Charleston lake, Athens.....	150,000
Rideau lakes, Portland.....	25,000
"    Westport.....	25,000

Total..... 1,550,000

Two year old Salmon trout.

Charleston lake.....	300
Bay Quinte, Belleville..	200

Total..... 500

I beg to inform you the fry were all deposited in the different waters in the very best condition.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

WM. ARMSTRONG.

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## 10. OTTAWA HATCHERY.

OTTAWA, August 18, 1906.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,  
 Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of the season's operations carried on at the Ottawa hatchery.

On November 10 last I received from St. John, N.B., through Inspector Finlayson about 125,000 Atlantic salmon eggs.

On November 15 I received from Mr. Wm. Armstrong about 1,000,000 salmon trout eggs.

On March 18 I received from the Magog hatchery about 75,000 gray trout eggs.

On the same date I received from the Bark River hatchery about 50,000 brook trout eggs.

On May 24 I received from the Magog hatchery about 100,000 speckled trout six weeks old.

All the above eggs were received and laid down in the incubating troughs in first-class condition, hatching out strong and healthy in the latter part of May and the first week in June.

The work of distributing the fry was very successfully done by Messrs. A. Halkett, J. B. Rochon, U. Grignon and S. J. Walker.

The young fry were all deposited in the undermentioned waters.

*Distribution of Salmon Trout.*

Lady lake. ....	21,000
Lake Gregoire . . . . .	35,000
Grenville lake. ....	21,000
Fairy and Mary lakes. ....	21,000
St. Bernard and Stony lake. ....	2,000
White Stone lake. ....	28,000
Clear lake. ....	28,000
Moscou lake. ....	28,000
Villa Mon Repos. ....	28,000
Mulgrave and Perch lakes. ....	35,000
St. Sixte lake. ....	42,000
Larocque lake. ....	28,000
Miqué lake. ....	28,000
Wilson lake. ....	35,000
Grass lake. ....	35,000
Chelsea lake. ....	14,000
Moose lake. ....	28,000
Maskesty lake. ....	35,000
Beauport lake. ....	28,000
Maheux lake. ....	28,000
Bleu Lea lake. ....	42,000
Pemetchongan lake. ....	42,000
Gormon lake. ....	42,000
Sharbot lake. ....	42,000
Ramsay lake. ....	28,000
Meache's lake. ....	42,000

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812,000



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In addition to this, on March 21, we shipped 50,000 salmon trout eyed eggs to Alex. Mowat, of the Restigouche hatchery, N.B.

On the same date we also shipped to Alf. Ogden, of the Bedford hatchery, N.S., 50,000 salmon trout eyed eggs, making the total distribution of salmon trout 912,000.

## DISTRIBUTION OF GRAY TROUT.

Otty lake .....	8,000
Bass and Otter lakes.....	10,000
L'Achigan lake.....	10,000
Bissonette lake.....	8,000
St. Esprit lake.....	8,000
Christie lake.....	6,000
Lady lake.....	5,000
Findlay lake.....	10,000
Chelsea lake.....	2,000
	<hr/>
	67,000

## DISTRIBUTION OF ATLANTIC SALMON.

Chelsea lake.....	10,000
Moose lake.....	20,000
Charleston lake.....	40,000
Sharbot lake.....	20,000
Salmon and Bark lakes .....	30,000
	<hr/>
	120,000

## DISTRIBUTION OF BROOK OR SPECKLED TROUT.

Seventh lake .....	12,000
Ricard lake .....	12,000
Lady lake.....	8,000
Plato creek.....	8,000
Two-mile pond.....	8,000
Otonabee .....	8,000
Hudson Heights.....	8,000
Scotch river.....	8,000
Big Head river.....	8,000
Dunn's creek .....	8,000
Grenville .....	4,000
Clear lake .....	8,000
Fairy and Mary lakes.....	8,000
Ste. Bernard and Stoney lakes.....	4,000
White Stone lake .....	4,000
Green lake.....	4,000
Chelsea lake.....	4,000
	<hr/>
	124,000

## RECAPITULATION.

Salmon trout.....	912,000
Gray trout .....	67,000
Atlantic salmon.....	120,000
Brook trout.....	124,000
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Total distribution of fry from the Ottawa hatchery closing the season 1905-06, was 1,223,000.

During the year about (18,000) eighteen thousand persons visited the hatchery.

The hatchery has been repainted and repaired and is now in readiness for next season's operations.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WALKER,

*In charge of Ottawa Hatchery.*

## 11. MAGOG HATCHERY, P.Q.

MAGOG, August 31, 1906.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my annual report on the operations at this hatchery during the season of 1905-06, I have much pleasure in stating that the several species of fish eggs handled turned out very satisfactorily and the fry were distributed as follows:—

*Salmon Trout.*

Lake Suivant and Dudswell.....	15,000
" Noir.....	40,000
" Stoke.....	15,000
" Adstock.....	25,000
" des Poulins.....	15,000
" Dussault.....	30,000
" Ste. Modeste.....	25,000

*Speckled Trout.*

Lake Weedon.....	5,000
" Long.....	10,000
" at Cookshire.....	20,000
" St. Hubert.....	10,000
" Tortue.....	10,000
Rivière du Loup and Cleveland.....	15,000

*Gray Trout.*

Lake Megantic.....	75,000
" Broome.....	65,000
" Massawippi.....	60,000
" Memphremagog.....	100,000
" St. Francis.....	10,000
" Dennison.....	25,000
Libbey and Key Ponds.....	35,000

*Atlantic Salmon.*

Lake Memphremagog.....	10,000
" Massawippi.....	10,000

In addition to the above distribution 250,000 fry were transferred to the rearing ponds at Lake Lester.

The fry were all distributed in splendid condition

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obt. servant,

A. L. DESEVE.

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**12. MONT TREMBLANT HATCHERY.**

August 20, 1906.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I received, on the 15th November, 1905, 600,000 salmon trout eggs, and, on the 22nd February, 1906, 60,000 red trout eggs.

Of these were distributed : 500,000 salmon trout fry, and 55,000 red trout fry, in the following lakes :—

Lake Tremblant ;

- " Boisfranc, near Lake Tremblant ;
- " Pimodeau, by Nominique ;
- " Wanish, Noir & Argente, by Montford ;
- " Superieur, Sauvage & Paquette, by St. Faustin ;
- " Charlebois and Masson, by Ste-Marguerite ;
- " Cornu, by Nantel ;
- " Labelle, Clair and Croche, by Labelle ;
- " de Sable, at Ste. Agathe ;
- " Mercier, near Mont Tremblant.

The fry were distributed in fine condition,

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

ALPHONSE ROBERT,  
*Officer in Charge.*

**13. ST. ALEXIS HATCHERY.**

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit my annual report on the operations at this hatchery during the past season.

I may say that the work at this hatchery is almost exclusively devoted to the collecting and hatching of speckled trout.

The department is well aware of the difficulties to be contended with in securing large quantities of this species of fish.

However, I am glad to be able to report that (653,000) six hundred and fifty-three thousand eggs were collected and laid down in the troughs in good condition, the first fry appearing about the twentieth of April, and were distributed in the following waters :

Lac Patterson .....	15,000
" Winchester .....	50,000
" Vierge .....	20,000
" Caribou .....	30,000
" Des Six .....	38,000
" Corolus .....	60,000
" St. Jovite .....	20,000
" La Peche .....	100,000
" Sans Bout .....	50,000
" Bonne Terre .....	20,000
" Bluets .....	20,000
" Boulanger .....	50,000
" Three Lakes .....	20,000
Eyed eggs shipped to other hatcheries .....	150,000

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I may say that all the fry were planted in good condition and the loss during incubation was almost nil.

I have the honour to remain, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

JOS. ELLIOTT,  
*Officer in Charge.*

## 14. BALDWIN'S MILLS REARING PONDS, QUE.

BALDWIN'S MILLS, Aug. 29, 1906.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the past year.

This establishment has been very successful in the rearing of fish so far, viz., gray salmon and speckled trout, ouananiche and Atlantic salmon and Pacific salmon. The parent brook or speckled trout now in the retaining tanks are looking fine and healthy, and the prospects are that a very much larger percentage of ova than last year will be procured.

From the 250,000 fingerlings on hand last fall, as previously reported, I delivered to Messrs. Deseve and Merry, of the Magog hatchery, which they report as being distributed in first-class condition as follows :—

*Gray Trout Fingerlings.*

Fall 1905.

Lake Memphremagog.....	35,000
Lake Massawippi.....	15,000

*Salmon Trout.*

Lake Memphremagog.....	35,000
Lake Massawippi.....	30,000

*Salmon.*

Lake Memphremagog.....	10,000
Lake Massawippi.....	10,000

*Ouananiche.*

Lake Croche.....	9,000
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*Gray Trout.*

Lake Lester (distributed by self).....	6,000
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*Gray Trout.*

Spring, 1906.

Lake Lester, per self.....	21,000
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*Salmon.*

Lake Lester, per self.....	69,000
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*Yearlings, Salmon Trout.*

June, 1906.

Orford Lake, per Messrs. Deseve and Merry..... 4,000

August, 1906.

Lake Memphremagog, per Messrs. Deseve and Merry..... 4,000

To be distributed as per orders.

*Yearlings, Salmon Trout.*

Lake Massawippi..... 2,000

I am also pleased to report that I received, June, 1906, in good order from Magog hatchery—

Salmon fry..... 75,000

Gray Trout fry..... 75,000

Salmon Trout fry..... 100,000

The road recently built by the department to this establishment has proved a boon, the distributing of fish, freighting, &c., is accomplished more easily now than by boat, as formerly.

Some 48 tons of ice were put in the ice house last winter. I find a large amount is required for distributing purposes and keeping fresh liver for food.

The fish in the rearing tanks have grown well, with very little loss, though not quite as large this season as last owing to the fact that the winter was long and severe, the hatching being a month later. At present time they are from 2 to 2½ inches in length.

I might also suggest that on account of bad roads the distribution of fish should be no later than the last of September or 1st of October, they will be then 3 to 3½ inches long.

The whole respectfully submitted,

I have the honour to be yours very truly,

W. G. BELKNAP,

*Officer in Charge.***15. TADOUSAC HATCHERY.**

TADOUSSAC, August 20th, 1906.

Professor E. E. PRINCE.

Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit my report for the operations carried out in the Tadousac hatchery for the present year. From the crop of salmon eggs of November last, 3,500,000 deposited on the trays in the Tadousac hatchery; 250,000 salmon eggs were packed in moss and sent to the Roberval hatchery to be hatched there and planted this season in the rivers of the Lake St. John. On the first of April last some 500,000 eyed salmon eggs were also packed in moss and sent to our new Ste. Marguerite river hatchery. All precautions were taken to make a success of it. The boxes of salmon eggs have been carried on a sled fitted up with springs to prevent the least knock on the road. Those 500,000 salmon eggs hatched out well in the first days of May and were planted by myself in June in the Portage river tributary of the Ste. Marguerite salmon river. The balance of the salmon eggs

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2,750,000 remaining in the Tadousac hatchery hatched out in May, and the salmon fry to the number of 2,435,000 were distributed in the following rivers and lakes :—

Murray Bay river .....	200,000
Little Saguenay river .....	100,000
St. John's river .....	100,000
Jacques-Cartier river .....	125,000
Ste. Marguerite river, North east B. ....	200,000
Baude river .....	500,000
Chisholm river .....	500,000
Long lake .....	300,000
Gobeil's lake .....	300,000
Du Gouffre river by the proprietor, Wm. Kennedy .....	10,000
	<hr/>
	2,335,000
A Mars river, Ha Ha bay .....	100,000
	<hr/>
	2,435,000

As usual, we set our two salmon nets in May for the capture of parent salmon. The salmon came in much earlier than usual and in large number. On the 11th of July, we had secured seven hundred fine parent salmon and our salmon nets raised. Of that number 400 were females and 300 males now in the salmon pond and being much admired by a great number of visitors. Besides the 700 parent salmon in the pond waiting for the spawning time, 295 salmon of smaller size were liberated at the door of the salmon fisheries, and 41 damaged salmon were sent to the nuns of the Hospital 'Hotel-Dieu St-Valier,' Chicoutimi. In all probability, at the spawning time, I will collect at least 4,000,000 eggs. The new Ste. Marguerite river hatchery, situated on a fine stream of the purest water, will prove to be of great benefit for the river and the salmon fisheries in general.

The president of the Ste. Marguerite Salmon Club, Mr. William Mitchell, of New York, went up in July to see the hatchery and was very much pleased with it. The net salmon fishing has been very good. We have been favoured in it by the good easterly wind prevailing in all the fishing season. The fly fishing has also been splendid in all the salmon rivers tributaries of the Saguenay river. The guardians of the salmon rivers report them well stocked with parent salmon. Mr. J. N. Maher, employed by the Provincial Government as guardian of the Saguenay river, told me that he saw enormous quantities of salmon at Ha Ha bay at the entrance of the River à Mars, where some salmon fry from the Tadousac hatchery have been planted every season for the last twenty (20) years. As soon as our salmon nets were taken off, I set my men for the remainder of July to work at some temporary repairs to the dam of the salmon pond, which leaked so much that a small depth of water was remaining in the pond at low tide, and I was afraid for the safety of our parent salmon. On the 3rd of August I had the pleasure of the visit of the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The sidewalk leading to the kiosk of the salmon pond, broken by the ice, has been replaced, to the great delight of the visitors. The Lakes Long and Gobeil, with great quantities of fresh water smelts, proves to be a good nursery for our young salmon. About ten days ago a gentleman fishing for trout in the Gobeil's lake caught three fine specimen of young salmon, weighing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. The first planting of some salmon fry there had been done in 1902. Those young salmon go down to the St. Lawrence river by the Little Bergeronnes river.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. N. CATELLIER.

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## 16. GASPÉ HATCHERY.

GASPÉ, September 10, 1906.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon the work of the Gaspé hatchery during the past year.

As stated in my last report of December 9, 1905, I laid down in the troughs on November 5, about 1,250,000 eggs, and I am pleased to be able to report that I had a very small percentage of loss.

Owing to the cold late spring, the fry were late in hatching out, and I only commenced planting them in the rivers on July 3, but having a good supply of canoes we got them out quickly and in fine condition, an officer from the hatchery supervising the planting in one of the rivers every day. They were planted as follows:

River St. John (Douglastown).....	336,000
River Dartmouth .....	382,000
River York .....	382,000
<hr/>	
Making a total of.....	1,100,000

I am pleased to be able to report that both the salmon net and fly fishermen have had a most successful catch this last summer, and the guardians still on the river report great quantities of salmon now on the spawning beds; and amongst them large numbers of grilse and small salmon.

The hatchery is cleaned up and trays, &c., put in good shape for the work for the coming season.

I have the honour to be  
Your obedient servant,

R. LINDSAY,  
*Officer in Charge.*

## 17. RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY.

FLATLANDS, near CAMPBELLTON, August 22, 1906.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my twenty-sixth annual report upon the operations of the Restigouche hatchery during the past year.

The Government net and W. G. McBeaths licensed net were operated for a short time during the season of 1905, for the capture of parent fish, some 175 very large fish were collected from both nets, and as these were two-thirds female, fully one million fine eggs were collected and deposited in the hatching troughs last autumn. These were further supplemented by a quota of 750,000 eggs from the Carleton pond, St. John, filling the hatchery almost to its usual capacity. Great success was accomplished in

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the care and hatching of these eggs, not more than 10 per cent being lost during the period of incubation and after fry had hatched.

The work of distributing the fry in the various streams and rivers began June 20, and they were planted in fine condition as follows:—

Restigouche river between hatchery and mouth Kedgwick, towed by scow.....	900,000
Upsalquitch river, towed by scow.....	300,000
Matapedia lake, by train.....	100,000
Matapedia river “.....	200,000
Matamaga Salmon Club, Causapsal, held over in tanks.....	25,000
Held over in hatchery in pond and tanks.....	50,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,575,000</b>

*Salmon Trout.*

50,000 semi-eyed eggs received from Ottawa hatchery in  
April.

Fry distributed in Lake Matapedia..... 45,000

**Grand total ..... 1,620,000**

The departmental net and W. G. McBeath's licensed net were again set this season about the 1st of June, for the capture of stock fish, both nets were only kept fishing for three weeks, when they were taken up, having captured 340 fine large salmon, the greatest catch in the history of the government net; these fish will yield a very fair supply of eggs for the stocking of the hatchery this fall.

Upon further investigation, I find a great deal of uncertainty existing in connection with the establishment of a salt water pond.

Rather than disturb the present departmental net and pond, it would be better to lease out one or two more of the licensed nets, which are set immediately below the government net, and permit of those fish which are now going into the market being captured for the pond and stocking of the hatchery. Were such a scheme adopted, our net could be raised early in June, when a sufficient supply of fish was obtained, which was the case this season. This method would always guarantee a good supply of fish, at less cost than constructing a new pond.

Since the distribution of the fry, the hatching house has been dried and thoroughly cleansed, and all trays and troughs revarnished and made ready for the reception of the ova this autumn.

Trusting the foregoing report will meet with your approval,

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MOWAT,

*Officer in Charge.*

**18. GRAND FALLS HATCHERY.**

GRAND FALLS, N.B., August 27, 1906.

Prof. EDWARD E. PRINCE,

Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I respectfully request herewith to transmit to you a statement of the work done at the St. John river fish hatchery under my charge, since the month of November 1905. About the 14th of that month I received my quota of salmon eggs from the Carle



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ton pond, about one million six hundred thousands; they arrived at the hatchery in good order in charge of my assistant Frank J. McCluskey, and were placed on the trays immediately on arrival, and they did remarkably well all winter and hatched out a very good percentage of young in the spring, they were carefully handled and kept clean during the hatching season with a good supply of pure cool water all the winter.

On June 18 we commenced to distribute the young fry into the following named waters, with the approximate number in each place:

Ste. Croix river, in Charlotte county	150,000
Tobique river, in Victoria	250,000
Salmon river	245,000
St. John river	500,000
Rapide des Femmes	150,000
Skiff lake, York county	55,000

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1,350,000

I am very much pleased to be in a position to inform you that the distribution of the fry was well and successfully done.

All of the foregoing is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. McCLUSKEY,

*Officer in Charge.*

### 19. MIRAMICHI HATCHERY.

SOUTH Esk, N.B., August 30, 1906.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the operations at this hatchery during the past year.

By reference to my last annual report, December 7, 1905, it will be seen that the total number of ova collected here last autumn amounted to 2,375,000. Of this number 650,000 were shipped to the hatchery at Windsor, N.S., leaving a balance of 1,725,000 in this hatchery. This number of ova was carried through the winter months without any loss above the usual percentage, and at hatching time yielded 1,650,000 healthy fry, which were distributed in the following waters:

Northwest Miramichi	700,000
Little Southwest Miramichi	500,000
Main	200,000
Sevogle river	175,000
Pleasant lake, King's county	50,000
Shediac river, Westmorland county	25,000

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Total..... 1,650,000

It will be seen by the above statement that all the fry were deposited in the Miramichi and Sevogle rivers, with the exception of 75,000 which were applied for by the 'Pleasant Lake Fishing Club' and by 'The Shediac River Fish and Game Club.' It was considered advisable to omit all the small streams in which comparatively small quantities of fry were planted in past years, and to confine operations to the larger and more important rivers. The plan of liberating large quantities of fry in the main streams, it is believed, will prove just as beneficial, and be less costly than carrying small lots to the planting grounds on all the small streams, as has heretofore been done. There are exceptions to this plan where good results can be obtained by planting small lots from year to year. For instance, Pleasant lake in which very few fish of any kind were found a few years ago, now affords splendid angling, resulting from the planting of fry

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from this hatchery, but the idea, that in order to benefit the small streams that are tributaries of a large river, that a quantity of fry must be planted in each, as has been done here in the past, is erroneous, and in my opinion these streams will be just as much benefited by planting the fry in the main river into which the smaller rivers empty. As previously stated, this plan was adopted this year, and I may add that all the fry were planted in splendid condition, under the supervision of the assistant officer.

After distribution was completed, the usual work of varnishing the hatching troughs and trays was performed, and the interior of the hatchery put in as good condition as possible.

Although the interior of the hatchery is not in as good condition as it should be, it has been decided not to expend any great amount on repairs this year, but only to have such work done as will insure the coming season's operations to be as successful as heretofore.

The necessity of improving and enlarging this hatchery is great, and I will only state here that although the hatching and distributing of over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millions of fry annually has been successfully accomplished, it has been performed under a great many disadvantages, as the building is old and dilapidated, constantly requiring slight repairs, also badly lighted, and the troughs and tanks not arranged in the manner that experience has taught will give the best results with the least danger of loss. I may also add that the importance of the salmon fishing of this river and bay would justify the erection of a hatchery with fully twice the capacity of the present one. Three millions of fry could be hatched at very little more expense than incurred for the present output. There is no difficulty in obtaining all the parent fish required only a short distance from the hatchery, and the necessary accommodations for retaining them until spawning time can be very easily arranged.

For the purpose of obtaining the required supply of parent fish this year, two stands of nets are now in operation, and although no fish have yet been placed in the retaining pond, the indications are that no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining a full supply.

In conclusion, I may say that another very successful season has been experienced by the fishermen and anglers on the rivers in this section. The catch easily surpasses any that has been made during the last twenty years. Salmon entered the river early in May and continued very plentiful until the fishing season closed. In conversation with one fisherman who operates his nets about twenty miles down river from where the hatchery is situated, he informed me that he procured over 5,000 fish from his own nets in two months. This was not an exceptional case this year, as all the fishermen from Tide Head to the mouth of the bay had catches far above the average. The anglers on all the streams made very large scores and I have been informed by many of these gentlemen that they never before saw such numbers of salmon and grilse in the headquarters of the rivers. Some of the guides say that in many comparatively small pools anywhere from 100 to 200 salmon could be seen. The same is reported from all the rivers. The guides also state that good fishing could be obtained this year on some streams where in past years only on very rare occasions a salmon could be found. Immense numbers of grilse also entered the rivers during the month of July. This will tend to show that the future supply of grown salmon is assured.

On the whole, the salmon fishery was never in better condition, and more profitable to those engaged therein than at present. This is certainly a great encouragement to continue the work of planting as large a number of fry as possible every year, in order to assist nature in keeping up the supply to meet the increasing demands that are annually made upon our fishery. Fish-breeding has become very popular with the fishermen and anglers in this locality, and they appreciate the good done them by the government in operating the hatcheries, and look forward to the time when this establishment will be so improved, that the output of fry will be greatly increased.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC SHEASGREEN,

*Officer in Charge.*

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**20. SHIPPEGAN HATCHERY.**

SHIPPEGAN, August 16, 1906.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the operations of this hatchery during the past season. Female lobsters were not as plentiful as last year, which may be attributed to stormy weather which prevailed all through the lobster season. However, the collection of eggs amounted to nearly one hundred millions and the output of young lobsters to seventy millions. The first appearance of young lobsters occurred on the 15th June, and the last distribution was made on the 11th July, when operations ceased for the season. The interior of the building has been cleaned and put in readiness for next year's work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SEBASTIEN SAVOY,  
*Officer in Charge.*

**21. SHEMOGUE LOBSTER HATCHERY.**

CAPE BALD, N.B., Sept. 13, 1906.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the fourth annual report of the Shemogue lobster hatchery, and in doing so I am pleased to say that we have been very successful.

The first spawns came in the 31st of May, and we closed on the 28th July, the hatchery being in operations 59 days, with this short season we have put out 122,000,000 of healthy young lobster fry. We delivered these on the usual ground, from Cassey Cape light, west, to Cape Tormentine, east, a distance of about 40 miles; we collected the eggs within these limits.

The lobster factory which I visited made good fishing, of hard shell lobster in June, but much more so in July when the shells got softer, they came in very plentiful, but of smaller size, and it is the general belief that the hatchery has produced 40 per cent of this year's fishing. I have looked after the hatchery business as well as possible, as my report will show.

We have laid wire fence around hatchery lot, also painted the buildings, and pipes, tanks, &c., ready for next season.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

NAP. S. LEBLANC,  
*Officer in Charge.*

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## 22. BEDFORD SALMON HATCHERY.

BEDFORD, N.S., August 29, 1906.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,  
 Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report on the operations of the Bedford Salmon hatchery during the past season.

In October last, I procured at Phinneys pond, Spa Spring, Annapolis county, 125,000 speckled trout eggs; and early in November obtained at the Carleton retaining pond, St. John, N.B., about 1,120,000 salmon eggs, all of which were carefully laid down in the hatching troughs here.

At the time the trout were spawned the water in the pond was very low, the fish were far from being lively, and the eggs taken from them were not all perfect, consequently about fifty per cent became sterile.

Of the 1,120,000 salmon eggs, one million fry were successfully hatched and planted in the following rivers:—

*Salmon Fry.*

80,000.....	Bear river.....	Annapolis Co., N.S.
30,000.....	Milville river.....	" "
200,000.....	Pennant ".....	Halifax "
200,000.....	Nine Mile river.....	" "
200,000.....	Little Salmon river.....	" "
190,000.....	Indian ".....	" "
100,000.....	Sackville ".....	" "

Total. 1,000,000.

The speckled trout were planted in the following named waters:—

*Speckled Trout.*

5,000.....	Kidsons lake.....	Halifax Co., N.S.
5,000.....	Lochaber ".....	Antigonish "
5,000.....	Barren ".....	Colchester "
5,000.....	Folleigh ".....	" "
5,000.....	Armstrong lake.....	Hants "
5,000.....	Fales river.....	King's "
5,000.....	Croskills lake.....	Annapolis "
5,000.....	Mersey river.....	" "
5,000.....	Bear river (East Branch).....	" "
3,000.....	Phinneys Pond.....	" "
3,000.....	McGregor's lake.....	Pictou "

Total.. 51,000

*Salmon Trout (from Ottawa).*

10,000.....	Long lake.....	King's Co., N.S.
10,000.....	Aylesford lake.....	" "

The distribution of fry commenced on the 14th of May and was completed on the 14th of June.

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During the past season large quantities of salmon, from the four lb. grilse to the 20lb. mature fish have been captured along the Nova Scotia coast, and quite a number have been taken by fly in rivers where salmon have not been caught for years, and recently stocked from this hatchery.

A number of unsolicited letters have been written me concerning the success of stocking depleted rivers, amongst them are some from Mr. F. B. Gerrard, superintendent of the Commercial Cable Co. Hazel Hill, D. Carmichael, and F. G. Burstal, electricians, all of whom are active sportsmen and take great interest in our fisheries.

These letters, which I herewith inclose, refer particularly to Cole Harbour river, Guysboro county.

Large quantities of salmon, both grilse and mature fish have been playing in the Bedford basin this season, 80 have been caught in nets, and quite a few have taken the fly in Sackville river, and anglers are well pleased with our efforts to restock this river.

The hatchery is in a good state of repair. The usual cleaning, renovating and painting is being performed. The grounds and premises are kept neat and tidy, attracting the attention of all persons who visit Bedford.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALFRED OGDEN.

COOEE COFFRE, GUYSBORO Co., N. S., July 16, 1906.

ALFRED OGDEN, Esq.,  
Bedford, Halifax Co., N. S.

DEAR SIR,—You will be pleased to learn the efforts made during the years 1901-2-3-& 4 to restock Cole Harbour river with salmon, the fry being obtained from your hatchery, has proved very satisfactory.

During the past three weeks, anglers report having killed a number of fish in the river, also the fishermen at Cole harbour have been taking them in their nets. They say these fish are somewhat different from the salmon usually caught there. This afternoon, I had the pleasure of landing a beauty from the upper pool in the falls.

As you are no doubt aware, this stream is an excellent breeding ground for sea trout, consequently you will appreciate what a valuable addition has been made to the fisheries of Cole harbour.

Yours respectfully

D. CARMICHAEL.

HAZEL HILL, GUYSBORO Co., Aug. 23, 1906.

ALFRED OGDEN, Esq.,  
Bedford.

DEAR MR. OGDEN,—I am delighted to tell you that the benefit of stocking the Cole Harbour river with salmon fry has been very clearly demonstrated in the rod fishing results on the upper waters of the stream this season.

Quite a number of salmon have been captured of over three pounds, and many more have been seen,—aye even hooked,—needless to say the latter have invariably been of much larger dimensions than those actually landed.

The members of the Eastern Angling Club, who assisted in the distribution of the fry, are much pleased to find that the efforts to improve the salmon have been so markedly successful. We extend our hearty congratulations to you upon the result, and trust you may find it possible to continue your good work in this direction in the coming spring.

Yours very truly

F. B. GERRARD,  
President, Easton Angling Club.

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HAZEL HILL, Aug. 23, 1906.

ALFRED OGDEN Esq.,  
 Superintendent Fish Hatchery.  
 Halifax, N. S.

DEAR SIR,—It is with a great deal of pleasure that I wish to inform you of the apparent beneficial effects of the department's and your endeavours to improve the rod fishing in our rivers. Several years ago you commenced by sending us some fry for the purpose of stocking the rivers in this section of country and whilst up to the present season I personally have not caught or struck any fish that I could possibly say were the result of such stocking, still I have heard of several who have had such luck.

But this season I was successful in landing three salmon, otherwise grilse, one morning in the river above tidewater at Cole harbour, Guysboro county, weighing six pounds each, and which I am satisfied were the result of the fish sent there by the department and yourself.

I give this testimony in the interest of the stocking and preservation of our river fishing in Nova Scotia.

I think that if work in this direction were continued we should soon have our rivers equal to any on the continent of America.

Yours truly,

F. G. BURSTALL.

## 27. WINDSOR HATCHERY.

WINDSOR, August 23, 1906.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,  
 Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
 Ottawa.

SIR,—In making my first annual report on the operations conducted at this hatchery during the past season, I am pleased to state that the hatching and distribution of the Atlantic salmon eggs was most successful.

The eggs were received through an officer from the hatchery on the Miramichi river who attends to the placing of the same in the hatching troughs and gave me advice as to their care.

During the season some inconvenience was experienced from sediment but no injury was caused to the eggs. The fry were distributed under the directions of Inspector Finlayson and placed in the following rivers :

Meander, Hants Co. . . . .	110,000
Avon, " . . . . .	155,000
Kennetcook, " . . . . .	50,000
Gaspereaux, King's Co. . . . .	60,000
Cornwallis, " . . . . .	50,000
Great Village, Colchester Co. . . . .	50,000
De Bert, " . . . . .	50,000
Folley, " . . . . .	50,000
Total. . . . .	575,000

An experiment was made in the hatching of shad, but, notwithstanding the indefatigable efforts of the officers having this work on hand, the high temperature of the water supplying the jars in which the eggs were placed caused a premature hatch, the young fish being too weak to rise in the incubating jars. Respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK BURGESS.

## 24. MARGAREE HATCHERY.

N. E. MARGAREE, N.S., August 29, 1906.

Professor EDWARD E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with recent instructions I herewith submit the annual report of the fish-cultural operations conducted in Margaree hatchery during the season of 1905-06.

On October 26, 1905, I proceeded to Carleton retaining pond, St. John, N.B., to procure the necessary quantity of salmon ova for the season's operation. On November 8, I arrived at the hatchery with 1,072,000 fertilized ova, which were without delay removed from the transportation cases and placed in the incubation troughs. Having abundance of space, and for reasons best known to the pisciculturist, a lesser number of ova were carried on each tray than past years. We were troubled less with *fungus*. This fact and better general results is attributed in part to that. The average daily temperature of the water was higher than usual, consequently hatching commenced earlier, and were concluded about April 15. The resultant fry, vigorous and healthy, numbering 910,000, were planted during May and June in the following rivers and streams, namely :—

## DISTRIBUTION OF FRY.

Stewart's brook, Margaree river, Inverness Co. . . . .	25,000
Big Intervale " " . . . . .	75,000
Sugar Loaf " " . . . . .	50,000
Black Rock " " . . . . .	25,000
Tingley " " . . . . .	50,000
Greig's " " . . . . .	100,000
Hatchery " " . . . . .	50,000
Hatchery brook " " . . . . .	50,000
N. E. Margaree " " . . . . .	100,000
Cranton's Ferry " " . . . . .	50,000
Phillips' " " . . . . .	50,000
Rossville " " . . . . .	75,000
Cheticamp, Little river " . . . . .	150,000
Middle river, Victoria Co. . . . .	30,000
Baddeck " " . . . . .	30,000
	<hr/>
	910,000

It will be noticed that fewer rivers were stocked this season. This is following the suggestion made by the Superintendent of Fish Culture, in his last annual report, where he recommends the discarding of the system of stocking indiscriminately and inaugurating the system of stocking by localities. The Margaree and Cheticamp, the leading and most important salmon rivers of Cape Breton island, mainly received the output of the hatchery. It is hoped during succeeding years to stock other streams in a similar manner. I am convinced that the very best results will follow this system of stocking.

I am pleased to be once more in a position to report the good work being done by this hatchery. At the inception of the artificial propagation of salmon here, in 1902,

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and since, very strong opposition was offered to the work. We were informed that we would never see any good results. But last year the first results were visible. For twenty years salmon were never more plentiful. The majority were convinced. A few would not yield but maintained that last year's results were accidental, and would not be continuous. But the last is simply eclipsed by the present season, which is truly a 'record breaker.' Since the opening of the season it is no exaggeration to report that the Margaree pools are teeming with fish, if perchance the angler has not had success, the fault lies generally with himself. Large numbers of sportsmen have fished its pools with wonderful success, among the number several celebrities, led by William Travers Jerome, New York's District Attorney.

At present I am having the buildings renovated, the supply tank, troughs, trays, and cans varnished, and fixtures placed in readiness for a new supply of ova.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. CARMICHAEL,

*Officer in Charge.*

## 25. BAY-VIEW LOBSTER HATCHERY.

Pictou, August 23, 1906.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my report of operations at Bay-View Lobster hatchery for the season of 1906.

I commenced to get the hatchery ready for operation on April 23, one week earlier than last season.

I started the steam pump on May 7, with 7,000,000 of eggs in the jars, and with the aid of a steamer I collected ova from five canneries up to June 19.

Female berried lobsters were very scarce this year, and I was only able to fill 270 jars, or 50 jars short of the capacity of the hatchery.

This season was very cold and stormy and the fishermen missed a good many hauls during the season.

The eggs were delivered to the hatchery in good condition and hatched out very successfully.

The fry appeared first in the tanks on June 20, and hatched out very rapidly. 100,000,000 fry were distributed between Pictou island and the mainland, and around Gull Rock. 18,000,000 were also distributed between Merigomish, Arisaig and Cape George.

The frequent storms this year gave us a lot of work in caring for the eggs, by bringing in a lot of mud which could be remedied by having the supply pipe extended further out into the channel.

During the season, with authority from the department, I had the steam connections and valves renewed on the boiler. I also pointed the outside of the salt water tank, and repaired the curbing of the wells. This season being wet our wells gave us a good supply of water for the boiler.

Last September the entire covering of the wharf was renewed, it is now in good repair, and under ordinary conditions should last for many years.

The galvanized inner waste pipes will have to be renewed before we commence operations next season, but repairs to the hatchery will be very light next year.

The hatchery was closed on July 11, after the necessary cleaning and painting.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. HARRIS.



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**26. CANSO LOBSTER HATCHERY.**

CANSO, N.S., August 30, 1906.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my second annual report of operations at the Canso hatchery for the season of 1906.

Having some preliminary work about the inside of hatchery I opened it on April 2nd so as to be ready to receive the ova as soon as fishing began.

On 19th we began operations, but owing to it being such a backward spring there was not much fishing done in April. On 30th the steamer began collecting ova and visited the factories about Tor Bay, White Head, Canso and Queensport.

We collected 95 millions of eggs and had them delivered at the hatchery in good condition.

We hatched 71 millions of healthy, young fry and distributed them around the waters of Tor Bay, White Head, Canso and Queensport.

Fishermen are taking great interest in the hatchery here since seeing its practical working results; they think it is a grand thing and very much needed to replenish the lobster fishery, which has for the last few years been falling off.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MEAGHER,

*Officer in Charge.*

**27. FOURCHU LOBSTER POND.**

LOUISBURG, C.B., NOVA SCOTIA, September 18, 1906.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report as the officer appointed to supervise H. E. Baker's seed lobsters pound at Forchu, N.S., for the year 1906.

The first seed lobsters were deposited in the pound on the 14th May.

The lobsters taken in pound from the 14th May to the 30th June, with the exception of about 3,000, were removed and placed in the waters off the Richmond county coast the sixth and seventh days of July. The lobsters were in good condition.

Lobster fry was first seen in the pound on the 18th July, and from then to the date of the final removal fry was seen daily in and around the pound. They do not stay in the vicinity of the pound but can be seen swimming towards the ocean shortly after being hatched. On the third and fourth of August all of the lobsters were replaced in the waters off Cape Breton and Richmond counties, care being taken to replace the quantities of lobsters as nearly as possible in the waters from which they were originally taken. All of the lobsters this season were in exceptionally good order and condition when taken out of the pound.

The death rate was considerably less than in former years. In May and June it did not exceed two per cent, and in July a fraction over three per cent.

The weather during this season has been colder than usual, and the temperature of the water was considerably less than the preceding years, which accounts to some extent for the low death rate. Also, the lobsters were handled more carefully in the fishing smacks while being conveyed from the fishing grounds to the pound.

The condition of lobsters at time of removal was as follows. viz.: Eleven per cent eggs hatched, thirty-five per cent pale, light coloured eggs, advanced, the balance were in different stages of development, principally dark and green coloured, and would not hatch for some weeks. The sizes were from eight to twelve inches, principally from nine to eleven inches. We had a few fully developed lobsters with eggs seven and seven and half inches.

The catch of all kinds of lobsters on this coast has been under the average, the quantity of seed lobsters caught was considerably less than during the previous seasons.

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It is too soon for the fishermen to feel the effect of the pound at Fourchu, N.S., by increased catch of lobsters, as it has not been in existence long enough for the young lobsters to grow large enough to be caught. I look for considerably larger captures on this coast in a couple of years as a result of the mother lobsters having been taken care of and allowed to develop their young in a natural way.

Everything I have written in my previous reports in connection with the pound for seed lobsters at Fourchu, N.S., I again confirm.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. C. V. LEVATTE,

*Fishery Officer.*

## 28. KELLY'S POND HATCHERY.

KELLY'S POND, P.E.I., June 2, 1906.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report of last season's work at Kelly's Pond hatchery. On November 9, Inspector Finlayson of the Department of Marine and Fisheries placed in the hatchery 800,000 salmon eggs. For the first two months we were very much troubled with muddy water which necessitated a great amount of washing. However I am happy to say it did not injure the eggs in the least. On February 9 the eggs began to hatch; on March 24 we emptied the trays into the troughs. At least 90 per cent of the eggs were successfully hatched out and distributed in the following rivers, viz:—

Morell .....	200,000
Winter river.....	300,000
Wheatley river.....	100,000
Dunk river.....	100,000
Mores river.....	20,000

In the last four mentioned rivers we did not see a single dead fish, but in Morell there were a few that were not as lively as I would like. The hatchery and the dam are in a very good state of repair, but my assistant's house and the hatchery would be very much improved by having another coat of paint.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. HOLROYD.

*Officer in Charge.*

## 29. BLOCK HOUSE POINT HATCHERY.

BLOCK HOUSE POINT, P.E.I., July 10, 1906.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report of the work done at Block House Point hatchery for the past season. The hatchery opened for work on the 9th day of May. For the first three weeks the weather was very stormy, consequently it was impossible for the tug to make regular trips. The percentage of spawn lobster was unusually small, therefore we did not get as much spawn as last year, but I am pleased to say it hatched out splendidly. We had no dead lobsters or bad spawn in the hatchery. We distributed ninety millions of young lobsters in the following places, viz: Canoe cove, St. Peter's island, Governor's island, Governor reef, Holland cove and at the entrance of Ch Harbour. During the summer there has been a coal shed and sleeping house built for the men.

The hatchery and buildings are in good condition.

I am, sir, Your obedient servant,

A. W. HOLROYD,

*Officer in Charge.*

## ANNEX C.

REPORT ON OYSTER CULTURE BY THE DEPARTMENT'S EXPERT FOR  
THE SEASON OF

1906.

C. G. S. 'OSTREA' SHEDIAC, N.B., October 1st, 1906.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report on oyster culture of this season's work to date in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

On the 14th May I received instructions from your department for the *Ostrea* to patrol the coast between Cape Tormentine and Chockpish on the New Brunswick shore, to prevent lobster lines and gear being placed in those waters before the 25th May in that district; this was effectually carried out, Fishery Officer James Noonan being on board during the time we were patrolling between Cape Tormentine and Shemogue. On the 25th May returned to Charlottetown, where I coaled, watered and provisioned steamer, but owing to bad weather was unable to leave until the 1st June, when I sailed for Malpeque, P.E.I., arriving there on the 5th instant.

*Malpeque.*

On my arrival I was met by Fishery Officers Davison and Forbes and spent the remainder of the week with them at Grand river and Bideford river, settling disputes among the quahaug fishermen. In the following week, I commenced raking on the oyster beds in Richmond bay and continued to do so while weather permitted until the 20th July, when I considered it advisable to discontinue my work, as I had been watching the oysters and found they were nearly ready for spawning. Raking over the grounds in the spring months cleanses the beds, by removing seaweeds and eel-grass, it turns over the loose shells and disturbs the sediment, which is carried away by the tides, leaving the beds clean, as on the opening of navigation they are in a dirty state, for they have laid dormant all the winter, covered over with ice and no action of the sea to disturb the bottom until a thick sediment has settled over the whole area; this I know from actual experience. The grounds require to be worked on before the spatting season arrives which does not take place as a rule until late in July as the temperature of the water has not become sufficiently warm until the above date, and it is positively necessary for some such work to be carried on to cleanse the grounds, if one desires the spat to find a favourable resting place. Most of the work was done on a very large bed situated off Little Curtain island, but when it was too windy and rough to remain on that bed, I hauled the rakes over the whole oyster area in the bay, by going up to the head of the bay, thus taking advantage of all the areas I could.

After finishing this work I patrolled the bay with Fishery Officer Forbes on board to see that all lobster gear was taken in. This was done satisfactorily.

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I then made an examination of Grand river in which Mr. D. Forbes gave me valuable assistance, when the following areas were laid off for mud digging purposes to the satisfaction of both fishermen and farmers. I have described them as follows, giving the local names and places which are known to all the residents :—

No. 1. The first one in Grand river is on lot 14 side, called the Long mussel bed lying off Thompson's cove, Lot 14, to Kingsland point, Lot 16, reserving the ell on the south side or edge for oyster fishing. This bed is approximately about thirty-five acres in extent with mud varying from 14 to 20 feet deep.

No. 2. McLean's bed on Lot 14 side, lying off John McLean's shore east of the road between the Priest's farm and John McLean's farm. This is a large bed where mud has been dug in the past.

No. 3. This is a large bed on Lot 16 side, off Alec. McNeill's shore, known as the Alec. Kenneth bed.

No. 4. Is a large bed on Lot 14 side known as the Bell or wharf bed close to the old wharf.

No. 5. Is a large mussel bed on Lot 16 side known as the McLaren Point bed lying off McLaren's point.

No. 6. This is a large bed lying just to the westward of Grand river ferry wharfs. This is a hard bed and an obstruction to navigation ; and all the beds lying east of ferry wharfs, three or four in number, the lowest being about two miles below the ferry and a little to the eastward of Big Marsh shoals.

These are all large beds with deep mud, and will last for years, and the above description is sufficient as they are all locally known.

While writing on this subject I might suggest that a more systematic form of mud digging be adopted, as the areas are becoming more limited each year ; by removing the mud from the area clean and even, but as it is now, a man digging for mud strikes out in the longest direction leaving lumps and hummocks all over the bed. If the area were dug out clean, this ground might afterwards be converted into another oyster growing area which would last for ages, now it is only an obstruction to navigation where the cuts fill in with soft mud. This could be followed out if the areas to be dug on were staked by the mud diggers before navigation closes, but at the present time there is an unwritten law among mud diggers, that staking of the ground is not allowed and the first man to cut ice and place his digger in position has the right to the best cut on the bed, but I have no doubt that some arrangement might be made so that the bed once dug on should be entirely removed to a sufficient depth and an even bottom. This finished my work in Richmond bay and on the 2nd August I sailed from Malpeque, arriving at

*The Brae.*

on the 3rd, when I examined the mud digging areas in dispute and gave the following privileges to the satisfaction of all concerned by striking a line across Brae harbour from Alexander Milligan's west line fence on the north side of Harbour bay, to the inside point of the sandhills on the north-east side of Brae island ; all to the westward of this line to be granted for mud digging purposes. This is practically all the mud available in the harbour ; there are one or two small patches with little depth which have been applied for, for cultivation ; they are utterly worthless to dig on, and will soon be muddied over, unless a little attention is given to them. I sailed from the Brae on the 5th August, arriving in Charlottetown on the 6th inst.

*Lobster Patrol.*

On my arrival at Charlottetown I found instructions to proceed to Shediac at once, as the clam fishermen were encroaching on the oyster reserve. I patrolled the bay for a few days and was getting ready to rake over the bed here, when I received instructions to proceed to Cape Tormentine and patrol the coast for illegal lobster fishing. On my

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arrival I was met by Fishery Officers Copp and Noonan, the latter accompanying the *Ostrea* each day she was out; I succeeded in destroying ten back-lines and traps in the vicinity of Cape Tormentine and Baie Verte, also eight lines and traps off Cape Bald; returning to Shediac on the 8th September, the weather being very wild and unsettled during the time I was there.

*Shediac, N.B.*

On the following week I commenced to rake over the beds in Shediac bay and am still doing so at the time of writing. On examining the Wilbur bed I made three hauls of the dredge with the following results: *1st haul*, 21 large 14 small, *2nd haul*, 35 large 20 small, and *3rd* 58 large and 25 small; I have not yet examined the other beds, but will do so after finishing cleaning this one.

*Quahaugs or Hard Shell Clams.*

While in Grand river I saw that a great deal of harm had been done to the oyster beds by the quahaug fishermen, who use the long single toothed rake for this purpose, which should be prohibited on oyster beds, as it comes up full of soft black mud. This is washed off before the clams can be picked out, this causes a thick sediment carried by the tides to settle on the oyster beds, giving the oyster spat no chance whatever of finding a resting place, and the amount of mud disturbed in this way is sufficient to choke the parent oyster. I have always maintained that it was detrimental to the oyster industry to fish clams after the close season for oysters had commenced. And as so much trouble is caused by the clam fishermen working on oyster beds during the oyster close season, I would strongly urge the department to take immediate action in placing a close season on hard shell clam fishing. It is now becoming scarce in some localities, and the sooner action is taken the better it will be for the industry, as it is a valuable one and should be preserved.

*Tongs and Rakes.*

For a number of years the tongs with teeth not more than three inches in length have been used with great success in Prince Edward Island and do not injure the beds, the single-toothed rake with teeth nearly a foot long break the crust of the oyster beds causing mud and sediment to find a resting place which is very detrimental to the beds. The single-handled rake and mechanical tongs or grapnels, (an American invention) hoisted to the surface of the water with a winch, should be prohibited by law from being used on our oyster beds.

*Transplanting small Oysters.*

During some seasons the oyster spat fall more heavily than others, and there are several shallow natural resting places where young oysters are found, the spat being carried there by the tides, can be easily picked up, especially around Curtain and Ram islands, Richmond bay. If arrangements could be made for these small oysters to be picked up in the spring of the year and transplanted to some of the natural oyster beds lying in deeper water, it would be a great advantage to this fishery in general, as these small oysters do not mature as a rule, but are killed by the frost and ice during the second winter if not removed and placed on areas by other persons. Large quantities have been picked up from time to time by individuals and laid on private areas, but that is of no material advantage to the general public, and if some system like the above could be arranged it would certainly be an advantage to all concerned in the industry.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

ERNEST KEMP,  
*Oyster Expert.*

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## EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER ON OYSTER CULTURE, READ AT THE BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, CHARLOTTETOWN, ON 23RD MARCH, 1906, BY CAPTAIN ERNEST KEMP, DOMINION OYSTER EXPERT.

Oyster culture is a subject which covers a great deal of ground, as it is conducted in so many various ways according to the country and locality in which it is prosecuted. A general idea of these different systems will not be out of place if I briefly mention some of the methods in which it is carried on abroad before making any suggestions, as to what should be done in the maritime provinces. We all know the waters around us are admirably adapted for the cultivation of these delicious bivalves, as they are growing naturally from the Bay des Chaleurs, along the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shores, rivers and bays, as far as the entrance of the Strait of Canso, in the waters of Cape Breton, and last but not least, all the waters of Prince Edward Island; how much more so, would be, the output of this extent of territory if all the available water space were occupied by private culturists, it is not for me to say.

I would like to convey to the mind of the culturist, certain things to be carried out and others to be avoided, in order to make his labours a success, so will first make a few remarks on

*Oyster Culture in England.*

I was brought up among oysters and my intimate connection with the Whitstable Oyster Company, of which I am still a member and where I gained most of my practical knowledge and experience, will enable me to bring to your notice a few facts connected with the industry.

No artificial means are used by the above company on account of the exposed situation of the beds, being nearly four miles off shore. The system of dredging with sail-boats is carried on to catch the supply for market, and clean the grounds by moving the culch or loose shells, and removing weed, starfish, dogwhelks or borers as they are called here, or any other marine enemy of the oyster, also to transfer oysters from one bed to another; the constant dredging keeps the shells in a clean condition, and periodically shells are scattered over the beds to catch the spat. The area is about one and one-half square miles in extent and is divided into sections or beds, different grades of oysters being placed in each particular section, there is one place for marketable oysters, another for half-grown, another for the small, and so on. The fishermen are informed of the quantity and quality they are to catch, each day they go to work on the grounds. These oysters are taken to the company's warehouse where they are culled and shipped to all parts of England and the European continent, as they may be ordered; no oysters are sold on commission for what they will realize. The price is fixed by the company, and very little change is made after it is once fixed for the season.

The oysters sent to market are all of an uniform size, whether it is large or small, according to the grade or quality.

Very little, if any poaching is carried on by the outside fishermen in English waters. At one time some of the ordinary fishermen were strongly opposed to the scheme, where companies applied for concessions, but after these companies became established in many cases it was found to be of great benefit to them, as it opened up a ready market for their catch of oysters, whether young or old, and often they would find employment by hiring themselves and their boats to the oyster growers, where their time would be taken up in cleaning and cultivating the grounds, also catching oysters for market when the trade was brisk, so that the apparent loss of a small area of ground which was entirely useless to them, but where they would occasionally try to fish eventually became a source of employment to many of them with regular wages.

Should any poachers be caught in the act, they are severely dealt with at the hands of justice, either by paying heavy fines or imprisonment. To prevent raids being made by poachers on these valuable grounds a staff of watchmen are always on hand for both day and night work. Dogs are often trained on these watch boats to bark as soon as a boat or vessel comes within the limits of the grounds or is sailing by. These means all tend to keep marauders at bay. Creeps or grapnels are sometimes used; they

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are attached to chains and spread over the areas, which would catch a dredge if it were hauled over them. Prevention is better than cure. \* \* \* \*

*In France* the method is somewhat different, as the weather is so much milder and frost is not sufficiently felt to hurt their undertakings, and it is entirely artificial, tiles are used dipped in a solution of sand and lime, forming a rough coating of cement for the oyster spat to adhere to, they are then arranged in layers or in tiers laid crossways, these tiles are not flat but long and rounded, so formed that the spat might adhere to both sides of it.

After the spatting season is over they are carefully inspected, and if the spat had adhered, the tiles were sometimes placed in deeper water until the following spring, when the young oysters are stripped off, by means of a knife or chisel made for the purpose. They are then placed in trays for a short time and afterwards deposited in clairs, pits or other areas allotted for them. Of course this method is impossible in this country owing to the severity of the winters, but I thought it would be useful to know how it is done.

The clairs, which are used chiefly for fattening and greening purposes (of which the French are so fond), are diluted with a little fresh water, and are kept more stagnant than the ponds which are used for growing purposes. Parc owners affirm that the smaller the quantity of water there is in a clair, the oysters, being more exposed to action of light and heat, consequently grow with greater rapidity.

In the parc at St. Joseph's in France, which are most exposed to the inclemency of the weather, the oysters are turned, and laid on their flat sides. This ingenious arrangement renders the animal less accessible to the action of the cold, and gives the shell a firmer position, thus preventing it from being too easily lifted by the surf, and from being thrown to a distance by the violence of the sea.

#### *Oyster Culture in the United States.*

Oysters are to be found on nearly the whole length of the coast line, in some places more plentifully than others. There is such a vast area of water suitable to the natural conditions of the oyster and the demand being so great the grounds are divided into two parts, one being the public or natural bed of the State, and the other consists of areas of ground brought into cultivation by owners and companies who devote their time and spend large sums of money in order to bring these grounds into a high state of cultivation. After that is done, the first expense being the heaviest, the grounds are kept clean, and oysters are obtained for market at the same time. Oysters are considered so cheap and plentiful that they are eaten by all classes; they are also exported in large quantities to the European market and also to the Pacific coast for planting purposes.

Oyster farming in America, which presents some features of resemblance to the French system, and also many differences, has grown up as the result of private enterprise, without any help or any direct encouragement from the government.

Several years before Coste and De Bon commenced their experiments, the oystermen of East River, having observed that young oysters fastened in great numbers upon shells which were placed on the beds at spawning season, started the practice of shelling the beds in order to increase the supply; and in 1855, or three years before Coste represented to the French Emperor the importance of similar experiments, the state of New York enacted a law to secure to private farmers the fruits of their labour, and a number of persons engaged in the new industry on an extensive scale.

In portions of Long Island Sound, especially off New Haven, it has been needful to make a crust or artificial surface upon the mud before laying down the shells. This is done with sand.

The following account of the method of laying out and stocking a deep-water oyster farm in Connecticut, and the statement of the attendant expenses, is copied from Ingersoll's 'Report on the Oyster Industry of the United States':—

'It is thought hardly worth trying unless at least fifty acres are obtained, and many of the oyster farmers have more than one hundred acres. These large tracts,

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however, are not always in one piece, though the effort is to get as much together as possible. He obtains the position of the ground, as near as he can, by ranges on the neighbouring shores, as described in his leases, and places buoys to mark his boundaries. Then he places other buoys within, so as to divide his property up into squares, an acre or so in size. In this way he knows where he is as he proceeds in his labours. Having done this he is ready to begin his active preparations to found an oyster colony.'

*Preparations.*

'When a cultivator begins the preparation of a deep-water farm, his first act is to scatter over it, in the spring (about May), a quantity of full sized, healthy native oysters, which he call's 'spawners.' The amount of these that he scatters depends on his circumstances; from thirty to fifty bushels to the acre is considered a fair allowance here, I believe. The rule is, one bushel of spawners to ten bushels of cultch. He now waits until early in July (from the 5th to the 15th is considered the most favourable time), when he thinks his spawners must be ready to emit their spat. He then employs all his sloops, and hires extra vessels and men, to take down to the harbour the tons of shells he has been saving up all winter, and distribute them broadcast all over the whole tract of land he proposes to improve that year. These shells are clean, and fall right alongside the mother oysters previously deposited. The chances are fair for catching spawn. Sometimes the same plan is pursued with seed that has grown sparingly upon a piece of ground; or young oysters are scattered as spawners, and the owner waits until the next season before he shells the tract. Sometimes the ground must be cleaned before any preparation can be begun upon it, by elaborate dredging, or otherwise. Within the harbour, for instance, considerable muddy bottom has been utilized by first paving it with coarse beach sand. No spot where there is not a swift current is considered worth this trouble. The proper amount is two hundred tons of sand to the acre, which can be spread at the rate of five sharpie loads a day, at no great expense. The sand forms a crust upon the mud firm enough to keep the oyster from sinking, and it need not be renewed more than once in five years.

*Expenses of an Oyster Farm.*

In either case, therefore, the planters expense has not been enormous. Two statements are herewith presented of the outlay under the operations outlined above, which are as follows:—

## No. 1.—Fifty acres.

2,000 bushels spawners at 30 cents. ....	\$ 600 00
15,000 bushels shells at 3 cents. ....	450 00
Planting 15,000 bushels shells at 4 cents. ....	600 00
Total. ....	\$ 1,650 00

## No. 2.—Sixty acres.

2,000 bushels of spawners at 56½ cents. ....	\$ 1,130 00
17,000 bushels shells at 4 cents. ....	680 00
4,453 bushels Bridgeport seed at 10 cents. ....	445 30
Total. ....	\$ 2,255 30

In third case Captain George H. Townshend gave a statement of the expenses to me of starting a farm of twenty-five acres off the mouth of East Haven river. This was a more elaborate arrangement, but, on the other hand, was accomplished through a



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variety of favourable conditions, cheaper than would have been possible with the ground otherwise situated.

2,000 bushels small river oysters at 25 cents.....	500 00
Spreading same and staking at 5 cents.....	100 00
600 bushels dredged seed at 40 cents.....	240 00
10,000 bushels shells, put down at 4 cents.....	400 00

Total.....\$ 1,240 00

It would not be unfair to average the cost of securing, surveying and preparing the deep-water beds at about \$40 an acre, or about \$4,000 for one hundred acres. To this must be added about two dollars an acre for ground surveys, buoys, anchors, etc. This starts the planter in his undertaking, and if these beds are in an exposed position they are liable to suffer loss by storms, shifting sands, etc. ; if, on the otherhand, they are well protected by nature, there is the watching and attention to be given to them grounds, as the catching of the stock after it has matured, or the separating of the seed which must cost a further sum, but when once started, there are always oysters which are caught that can be marketed, so that you are killing two birds with one stone, catching the oysters and cleaning the ground.

#### *Management of Oyster Farm.*

Having secured a spat of young oysters upon the cultch which has been laid down for them, they are left alone until they attain the age of three, four or five years, according to the thrift and the trade for which they are designated, by the end of which time they have reached a large size and degree of fatness, if the season has been favourable. If, as is largely done by those planters who live at Oyster Point, the bivalves are to be sold as seed oysters to Providence river, or other planters, they are taken up when only two years old.

At any time before the end of May, the disturbance of the beds can do little harm, and the experience of the Connecticut oyster farmers shows that the thorough raking of the oyster beds, just before the spawning season, is a positive benefit. The young bivalves cannot attach themselves to dirty and slimy shells, and if all the sponges, hydroids and seaweeds could be dragged from our beds in April and May, and if the old decayed and slimy shells could be ploughed under and covered with cleaner shells from below the surface, by dredging just before the spawning season, the fertility of the beds would be greatly increased, and there is, therefore, nothing in the nature of the oyster to demand the closure of the beds in April and May.

Enough instances have been given to show that the prohibition of dredging will not save any bed which can be reached with tongs, and as the dredge is a much more scientific, effective and economical apparatus than the tongs which it has superseded, there does not seem to be any reason why its use should be prohibited. In one way the use of dredges is a positive advantage to the beds. The dead shells which are found on an unworked bed are usually so covered with sponge, slime, and other substances, that they furnish no clean surface for the attachment of spat ; and as dredging tends to turn up clean shells, to break up and scatter the clusters and to tear away the sponges and other foreign bodies, it is a positive benefit to the beds ; the teeth of the dredge take hold of the rank growth of the beds, and by being dragged through them loosen and give them room to grow and mature properly ; moreover, beds are continually increased in size, for when the vessel runs off the beds with the nets filled with oysters, the oysters and cultch are dragged off on ground where no oysters existed, and thus the beds are extended ; and when the vessel is wearing or tacking to get back on the oyster beds, the catch just taken is being culled out, the cullings thrown overboard forming new cultch for drifting spat to adhere to. Many persons who do not advocate the total prohibition of dredging, believe that the size of the dredging boats, and the size and the

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weight of the dredges should be restricted by law. They give two reasons why the size of the boats should be restricted, urging that the large boats are able to work on the beds when the police boats cannot venture out, and that their size permits them to use very large dredges, and thus catch great quantities of oysters.

It is asserted that the use of large dredges causes much evil, as they ruin the beds by crushing or smothering or burying in the mud more oysters than they capture; but the private farmers of Connecticut find it to their advantage to use much heavier dredges, and their farms improve under this treatment, although very heavy dredges are hauled by steam over the beds, even in the spawning season.

The cause of the exhaustion of the beds is because the demand has outgrown the supply. There are only two possible remedies. Either we must diminish the demand by killing the packing industry, which has created it, or we must increase by artificial means the natural supply of oysters.

This industry has paid a profit of no less than 100 per cent, annually upon the capital invested in the business, while money thus invested in other states has paid an annual interest of more than 200 per cent.

One firm laid down two thousand five hundred bushels of shells. Several large growers have laid down as many as two hundred thousand bushels each. A still larger number have scattered a hundred thousand, fifty thousand, and twenty thousand each. There are about thirty steamers engaged in the business, besides a large number of sailing vessels. It does not admit of a doubt that the business of oyster growing, as carried on in the waters of the sound, is exceedingly profitable.

With regard to transplanting the oyster and its transportation, all experienced persons were of the opinion that delicacy in handling, and freedom from jars, concussions and shock of any kind, were desirable. Oysters when under hatches, have very frequently been killed by heavy thunder storms and firing of guns. Any sudden shock or concussion will prove destructive, if they are in a confined space. Oysters taken up during the summer are much more susceptible to injury from this cause than those obtained during the winter.

Oysters are transplanted at any and all seasons, but generally in the spring and the autumn.

Here is an extract taken from the New York Fishing Gazette of the 23rd of last December, which reads as follows:—

An oyster farm of 920 acres in Normini Creek pays the State of Virginia \$920 a year.

It was started three years ago, and \$10,000 has been spent in planting. The present value of the farm is estimated at \$50,000. From a ten acre farm in the Machodock, Virginia, \$2,000 worth of oysters have already been sold this year. Virginia farms are getting seed oysters from Maryland which the laws of Maryland will not permit to be cultivated in this state. Tongers in Virginia are making more money taking oysters for the planters, than they can in taking them from the natural beds.

December 30. The establishment of oyster culture in Virginia has put it ahead of Maryland as the leading oyster state. The Maryland yield has decreased from ten million, five hundred and sixty-nine thousand and twelve bushels in 1880, to five million, six hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and sixty one in 1901. During the same period the Virginian yield increased from six millions, eight hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred and twenty bushels to seven millions eight hundred and eighty-five thousand four hundred and forty-seven bushels, of which about three-fifths came from the oyster farms. The comparative results as regards state revenue stand sharply out in the following table:—

1901	Maryland	\$74,974	Virginia	\$46,044
1902	"	73,359	"	51,618
1903	"	59,665	"	62,625
1904	"	39,989	"	68,028

Disbursements in 1904 amounted to \$241,202 in Virginia and \$62,628 in Maryland, a deficit of \$22,364.

*Private Oyster Culture.*

The maritime provinces are equally adapted for the cultivation of oysters, and there is no reason why they should not prove as successful in our waters as elsewhere. The Marine and Fisheries Department granted leases some years ago, and an interest was being taken in this branch of industry until about six years ago.

On the 31st December, 1897, forty leases were held as follows :—

Quebec	held 2 leases containing	472 acres.
New Brunswick	held 2 leases containing	74½ acres.
Nova Scotia	held 12 leases containing	74½ acres.
Prince Edward Island	held 17 leases containing	46 acres.
British Columbia	held 7 leases containing	142½ acres.
British Columbia	Indian reservation	365 acres.
<hr/>		
40		1147½ acres.

So a start had been made in the right direction, and I would like to see the time when all available water area is taken up and converted into private oyster beds, as it must bring in a source of wealth, perhaps small at first, but if carried on successfully it means a large item both as regard profit and labour.

*The Soil.*

Oysters cannot thrive where the ground is composed of moving sand, or where mud is deposited ; consequently, since the size and number of suitable places are becoming very limited, only a very small percentage of the young oysters can find a resting place, and the remainder perish. By putting down proper cultch, immense quantities of the wandering spat (or fry) may settle on it, and thus be saved.

The conditions suitable for oyster culture vary, in different localities and with different classes of oysters, but the general requirements may be said to be a suitable soil, consisting preferably of a bed of shells superimposed on hard mud or clay, an absence of sand, and of five fingers, dogwhelks, crabs and other enemies of the oyster, a tidal flow ; and a certain admixture of fresh water, varying according as the bed is required for breeding purposes, or mainly as a fattening ground. In some cases oysters grow abundantly on rocky ground, and it is impossible to say generally, without a full knowledge of the circumstances of each case, how far any area may, or may not, become a likely oyster ground.

An area with a smooth surface laying in about four or six feet at low water, or up to twelve or fifteen feet will not hurt, the water should be sufficiently deep, so as not to allow the ice to rest on the beds, but where they are covered by ice and a current of water running between the bottom and the ice, the oysters are protected from the weather and are considered safe. The shallower the water the easier the labour, but probably they would be safer from theft in deeper water.

After an area has been prepared the next step is to stock it, and it has often been observed that the removal of oysters from one ground to another has the general effect of improving both their flavour and their size. The spring of the year, before the hot weather sets in, is the best time for planting. By placing the oysters in shallow water during the spring and summer months, they will grow much faster than if placed in deeper water, as the sun causes the water to become much warmer ; the oyster being very sensitive to the action of light and heat which promotes a rapid growth. Oysters planted in the autumn are not so likely to thrive, as, owing to the change of soil and falling temperature, the oyster is not properly climatized before winter sets in, which very often proves disastrous. Oysters grow but little during the winter months, with the exception of getting thicker, consequently, it is all risk or loss, with little or no gain, although there are exceptions in every case. Young oysters taken in the spring will

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have survived the winter, the change of water and temperature becoming warmer, gives the oyster every chance to live and grow.

In obtaining the necessary quantity of oysters for planting purposes, extreme care could be taken to secure them in a fresh condition, and if time will admit of it, to overhaul these oysters and brood very carefully, and if they are found to be in clusters they should be separated as much as possible, either from other oysters, shells, stones, or anything else they may have adhered to. This separation gives the oyster a better chance to grow into its natural shape, as oysters grow better singly than when in clusters or bunches. In securing the stock the size of the oyster should be considered, for which I give the following reasons:—Small or young oysters planted on a bed are preferable, as their growth alone will result in large proportionate returns and profits. A young oyster is not so likely to die when transplanted to another bed, as when older, nor is it any advantage to transplant a full-grown oyster unless for immediate use. In the oyster trade of this country one great advantage is the rapid growth of the bivalve, when, as is the case here, they are bought and sold by measure.

As a rule, oyster brood picked from an ebb-dry ground or above low-water mark, are much hardier than those taken from deeper water; and by removing them into deep water they would be secure from the heavy frosts which prevail around our shores; and the quality of these oysters is, as a rule, very good.

Great care should be taken of the spat, as the older it is, the hardier it becomes, and if the young are saved the future may be looked forward to by reaping a good harvest. The living and the dead shells of the adult oysters furnish the best surface for the attachment of the young; and for this reason the points where oyster beds are already established are those where the young have the most favourable surroundings and the best show for life. The beds thus tend to remain permanent and of substantially the same size and shape. It is well known that shell-fish of all kinds thrive best where the supply of lime is the greatest. The dead oyster shell is soon corroded and in a few years almost entirely dissolved by the sea-water, and I think this fact is another reason why the young oysters thrive best on a natural bed.

Cultch is the name given to the debris of shells, stones, etc., which are found at the bottom of the sea, on or near oysters beds. It has been the practice from time immemorial to supplement the natural supply by throwing down deposits of this sort on oyster grounds. Oyster and cockle shells make the best material for this purpose; in default of this, stones and pebbles may be used, the great point being that cultch, whatever it is composed of, should be clean, and for this purpose the shorter the time it is laid down before the spat falls the better.

Shells may be collected from oyster saloons and deposited near the shore, exposing them to the weather, the sun and rain, frost and snow will have the desired effect on them, they will be thoroughly cleansed of all organic or other matter, and when laid on the oyster beds are excellent spat collectors, they also serve to make a firm foundation in extending an area if required by the planter. Or they may be obtained from oyster beds, when fishing for oysters and laid on shore till required for use, or when enlarging an area may be deposited there each day as they are caught according to the discretion of those who have charge of the work.

In the United States large quantities of oysters are canned each year, and the shells are saved and returned to the water at the proper season. Another source of supply is the shucking, or opening the oysters at the packing houses, sending only the meat of the oyster to market, which is a large item saved in freight and the shells are again returned to the beds to act as spat collectors.

Oysters will spat in shallow water sooner than they will in deeper water, owing to the difference of temperature at different depths.

They will breed long before they are full grown, very probably in the first year of their age; certainly in the second. Their productiveness appears to reach its maximum at five or six years, and afterwards to decline; but much further observation is needed before any certain knowledge is acquired.

The state of the weather, however, has a serious influence on the spawn, and on the adult oyster power of spawning. A cold, wet and windy season is very unfavourable and a decidedly cold day will kill the spat, so that it will be seen that while in the embryonic state young oysters are very delicate and susceptible to cold. If the temperature of the sea suddenly drops many degrees, they all close their shells and fall to the bottom dead, just as a frosty night will 'nip up' and cause to fall off from the branches the delicate blossoms of fruit trees. If, on the contrary, the weather continues of a warm and equable temperature both day and night, and if it be at the same time calm, the young oysters will have a chance of taking up their positions on the various substances they love best, viz: stones, gravel, empty shells, living oysters, and other clean, hard substances.

## APPENDIX No. 12.

## ANNUAL REPORT ON BAIT COLD STORAGE FOR 1906.

NEW GLASGOW, N.S., October 1, 1906.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,  
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit to you the seventh annual report on Bait Cold Storage for the maritime provinces.

On account of the change in the financial year this report covers only nine months time.

For the past two years the erection and completion of new freezers has gone on at a most remarkable rate. It seems no difficulty now to get the fishermen to take up the scheme.

The two large commercial freezers, the one at Canso and the other at Halifax did a good business last spring in supplying the Bankers with bait. The one at Canso had over 250 tons of squid stored ; but this enormous quantity was not nearly sufficient to supply the demand. and they had to turn away many vessels which they could not supply. Squid so far has been very scarce this year. They have been reported in many sections but it has been almost impossible to trap or jig them in any large quantities.

The two large freezers of 100 tons erected at Lunenburg and Digby have rendered quite a service to both of those localities in supplying the fishermen with bait. The one at Lunenburg supplied some Bankers there also last spring. A new one of this same type (100 tons) is now under construction at North Sydney.

We are now at work completing one at Half Island cove to replace the one that was burned last fall. A new one at New Harbour, Guysboro Co., is well under way. The one at Newport Point is just about completed also.

There are several localities where we expect to erect freezers this year, two on the Magdalen Islands, one at Carleton, Que., and one at Shippegan Island. The following is a list of the different localities, by provinces, where freezers have been erected, with the year they were built and number of bonuses paid to each.

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## BAIT FREEZERS.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Year built.	Cost of construction	Dept. share.	No. of bonus paid.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Ballantyne's cove.....	1900	1,361 04	861 04	4	292 00
Port Hood island .....	1900	1,313 60	656 80	3	220 10
Bayfield.....	1901	1,905 89	952 94	5	470 00
Gabarus.....	1901	1,982 82	991 41	2	151 50
Whitehead .....	1901	963 41	481 70	3	228 45
Port Bickerton .....	1901	1,043 08	521 54	4	256 50
Sambro.....	1901	2,246 66	1,000 00	3	300 00
Port La Tour.....	1901	1,380 03	690 01	0	Sold
Clark's harbour.....	1901	1,202 88	601 44	3	206 00
Lower East Pubnico.....	1901	2,061 39	1,000 00	1	48 00
Sandy cove.....	1902	1,427 34	713 67	3	292 00
Ingonish.....	1902	1,604 33	797 16	2	114 05
Cheticamp.....	1902	1,277 42	638 71	1	100 00
Eastern harbour.....	1902	1,491 02	745 51	3	294 05
Petit du Grat.....	1902	1,515 95	757 97	4	390 25
Westport.....	1903	1,600 00	800 00	2	151 50
North Sydney .....	1903	2,038 89	1,000 00	2	194 00
Ketch harbour .....	1903	1,401 89	700 94	2	200 00
La Have.....	1904	2,260 81	1,000 00	1	52 00
St. Peters.....	1904	2,036 05	1,000 00	1	53 05
Half Island cove.....	1904	1,816 87	908 43	2	200 00
Lockeport.....	1905	1,788 66	894 33	1	57 10
Louisburg.....	1905	2,290 16	1,000 00	1	80 85
Drum Head.....	1905	1,649 37	324 68	1	100 00
Quoddy.....	1905	857 73	428 86	0	
Big Island.....	1905	1,013 32	506 66	0	
Arisaig.....	1905	1,064 16	532 08	0	
Digby.....	1906	4,441 38	2,000 00	0	
Lunenburg.....	1906	4,544 76	2,000 00	0	

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Shediac ..	1902	1,210 18	605 09	3	300 00
Caraquet.....	1906	1,816 12	908 06	0	

## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Frog Pond.....	1900	1,160 18	590 09	5	345 35
Alberton.....	1900	1,347 67	673 83	5	450 00
Souris.....	1901	2,064 39	1,000 00	1	10 00
Miminegash.....	1902	840 46	420 23	4	400 00
Rustico ..	1903	1,235 00	617 50	2	200 00

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Bonaventure River.....	1903	1,416 05	916 02	3	300 00
Caplin .....	1904	879 38	439 69	1	97 00
Anse à la Barbe.....	1905	961 12	480 56	1	100 00
Paspébiac.....	1905	1,690 83	845 41	0	
Etang du Nord .....	1905	1,729 80	864 90	0	
Cabin Cove.....	1906	1,801 13	901 56	0	
Maria Capes.....	1906	1,630 46	815 23	0	
St. Godfroy.....	1906	1,747 01	873 50	0	
Gascons.....	1906	1,695 42	847 71	0	
Bonaventure East .....	1906	1,002 81	501 40	0	

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The following reports from different freezing stations will give you a better idea than I could possibly give you, from which you can draw your own conclusions.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

*Frog Pond, P.E.I.*—The secretary says;—‘I beg leave to report as follows as to the fishing industry and working of the bait freezer in our cove for this year. We put in sufficient ice during the winter, along the first part of May we put in and froze some five tons of herring. Codfish struck in the latter part of May. Fish were plentiful and of large size, plenty live bait. Very little of the frozen bait was used during the season. Codfish and hake continued plentiful and fishermen did well until the latter part of July. Dogfish struck in on July 9th and were quite troublesome. I may say that fish were not quite so plentiful with us this year as they were during the season of 1905, still our fishermen did first-rate while they could keep the gear out.’

*Alberton, P.E.I.*—The secretary reports as follows:—‘I may say that the season as a whole has been a little better than last season. In the spring lobsters were a good catch, with plenty of herring for bait. June was a rough month and not much was done. Mackerel and cod were fairly plentiful until the first of this month, when the dogfish arrived and since then very little has been done. Our freezer was not in operation this season.

*Rustico, P.E.I.*—The secretary reports as follows:—‘In looking over the season up to the present time with regard to our freezer, this has been so far the most satisfactory season we have had since our freezer was built. In April and May we froze our herring which has proved to be of very great value to the fishermen. During the summer we froze quite a lot of mackerel which turned out fine. Not only has the frozen bait proved good for cod, haddock and hake, but the most satisfactory results have been obtained in using it for mackerel bait. The boats not using frozen bait to feed the mackerel with found it nearly as well to stay at home as to go out without it. Even the dissatisfied parties have frankly admitted that the freezer has proved a great benefit as well as a blessing to the fishermen here. Very little would have been done here during the past four weeks but for the freezer. We have had very rough weather of late, it seems to me if we have one week of good weather it will finish our bait as there is such a demand for it. There is no kind of fishing that pays like mackerel fishing, that is providing we can get the fish, the prices are usually good and the fish is shipped to the Boston market. I cannot give you an account of the number of barrels of mackerel landed at present. Thanking you for your kindness and interest in our behalf during the past and also to acknowledge our indebtedness to the government in helping us build and run the freezer.’

*Souris, P. E. I.*—The secretary reports as follows:—‘Replying to yours of the 13th inst., I may say that in our locality the cod fishing was good. Hake was fair up to the present time. Dogfish have appeared on our coast, consequently the past two weeks we were not catching any fish. Mackerel have been very scarce. Herring fishing the past spring was a total failure, impossible to procure a supply for bait freezer. The few barrels we put up came out in excellent condition.’

*Miminegash, P.E.I.*—The secretary reports as follows:—‘On opening of spring we had difficulty in procuring salt and were only able to put 26 brls. of herring in the freezer, but mackerel struck in well in nets and in hooks during the early part of July and August and we froze over twenty ton of them both for bait and export. All the bait frozen by us was used up by the fishermen this season for bait as well as a considerable quantity of mackerel.’

## NOVA SCOTIA.

*Arisaig, N. S.*—The secretary reports as follows:—‘The lobster catch was below the average, aggregating to about \$2,200 paid to the fishermen. There was but one boat fishing salmon, and the catch was about \$300. The codfish and hake industry together with the lobster fishing constitute the principal source of revenue, the latter amounted to about \$2,500. There was a considerable amount of mackerel and



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herring caught, which were used principally for bait, both for lobster and trawling which cannot well be figured as sources of revenue. I might perhaps give a summary of fish caught as follows :—

Lobsters.....	128,000 lb.
Salmon .....	4,000 “
Codfish and hake.....	520 qtls.

I may say, in conclusion, that although the lobsters were below the average there were considerably more codfish and hake landed on account of having always a good supply of frozen bait from the freezer, notwithstanding the fact that the fish appeared much scarcer on the fishing grounds than in former years.’

*Ballantyne's Cove, N.S.*—‘As requested, I give below an approximate summary of the quantity of fish landed in the vicinity of Cape George which includes that portion of it which is influenced by the cold storage facilities at Ballantyne's cove. This would embrace Ballantyne's cove, south side Cape George and around the point of the cape to Livingstone's cove.

	Year 1905.	Year 1906.
Total quantity of green cod in lbs.....	56,500	133,266
“ “ “ hake “ .....	65,700	131,544
“ “ herring in brls.....	170	100

From this statement it will be seen that the amount of cod and hake for this year more than doubled that of last year, nor does this include the amount, quite considerable, that was taken in that vicinity by foreign boats. There was a falling off in the amount of herring taken, and as this, with some insignificant catches of mackerel is the staple bait, it will be clearly evident that the cold storage of bait ought to be maintained and utilized. There is no doubt whatever but that the bait stored in the freezer at Ballantyne's cove was a very important factor in the realization of an increased catch of fish this year. This is very evident when we compare the fish industry of Cape George with bait freezer, with that of the neighbouring districts of Lakevale and Morristown without this convenience, for at these latter places, outside of lobsters and salmon very little of any other fish was caught. Indeed it may be safely said that the presence of a freezer in a district greatly influences the catch of lobsters also for it is the means by which lobster fishermen are provided with sufficient fresh bait. Hence we find that while the lobster factory at Morristown was considerably below its average packing, that of Ballantyne's cove was considerably better, some 125 more cases being packed than last year. I have not at hand the comparative figures for salmon, but I believe the quantity caught this year is in advance of last years.’

*Port Hood Island, N.S.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘The past season was not a prosperous one. In May we had a few spring herring but not as many as usual. We put up quite a few in the freezer and used them later on. Codfish were very scarce. In August the dogfish struck in and spoiled the fishing altogether. There were a few herring the first part of September, about 200 brls. were taken. The dogfish put a stop to all kinds of fishing. We do not expect any more fishing until December.’

*Cheticamp Chapel, N.S.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘The month of May was calm, very few herring were caught. June was stormy, the lobster traps were destroyed and fish were scarce. July was stormy. No fish except dogfish. August and September were also stormy. No bait but plenty of dogfish. There may have been a few mackerel but owing to the storms nothing was done.’

*North Bay, Ingonish.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘We have been obliged to meet discouragements during the past year, but in spite of them we have demonstrated the right of the bait freezer to exist and its helpfulness to deep sea fishermen. We filled the freezer to its utmost capacity with sea water ice, packing away 250 tons

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at least. Despite the unusual heat of the summer we have no reason to feel that there has been greater waste from melting than could have been fairly predicted granting the conditions. We have demonstrated again that sea water ice is fit for the purpose of the freezer. At the time of the coming of the herring, May 20, 1906, we had not a single crate of frozen herring left in the freezer. We had thus carried our fishermen through the autumn and winter of 1905, and the spring fishing of 1906 helping them out whenever there was no fresh bait obtainable. The herring came in small numbers and remained but a short time and after their departure did not return again. Here was a great disappointment for we had hoped we might fill up the freezer with fresh herring for the June fishing.

	Lb.
We froze herring (May 20th to 11th) .....	4,500
In June we froze mackerel.....	15,284
In June we froze salmon.....	250
Total.....	20,034

We expect at least ten to twelve tons of herring besides mackerel. We think it fair to put the decrease in fish this year and the consequent decrease of earnings at one-third as against last year. We are hopeful for the future and when we get a fair chance believe we can demonstrate a moderate financial success, as well as a real advantage to the fishermen. That time has not yet come. We have demonstrated again that sea water ice is good for our purposes. That fresh fish, frozen fresh, with care and attention makes first-rate bait. That our freezing plant works admirably. That we have helped out a bad year and did our fair share towards preventing hard times this winter.,

*North Sydney, N.S.*—The secretary reports as follows:—‘I might say that fishing for the past season has been almost a complete failure. For some reason the herring, which we could always depend upon, failed to put in an appearance last spring, hence there was no bait to start with. The squid struck in fairly plentiful for a few days in August, and we put out our trap and did fairly well for a day or two until the dogfish struck in and if we had not taken it up at once they would have devoured it. Whenever a squid would mesh in trap, the dogfish would eat a hole around it. Now the squid have practically disappeared and I suppose the dogfish have driven them off shore or have made them so wild that they won't jig. The pollock are becoming almost as great a scourge on the bait as dogfish. They arrive about June 1 in immense shoals and drive the herring off in deep water and also drive the mackerel out of traps. They will not take bait and will seldom trap. I think if the government would permit the use of purse seines of 5-inch mesh that it would be profitable to purse seine dogfish and pollock and such a seine would not destroy any other fish.’

*St. P ters, N.S.*—The secretary reports as follows:—‘Fishing has been very good in this bay this season, principally mackerel and herring. The dogfish were very troublesome in August. Very few nets could be set. We froze a great many mackerel and salmon, and found the freezer very useful as we were able to buy all the fresh fish offered from the fishermen, and what we could not get ready for market that day, the freezer held in good condition till the next day. We have plenty ice on hand to freeze squid for fall fishing as soon as it strikes in. There are several going into the fish business this fall from this bay.’

*Half Island Cove, N.S.*—The secretary reports as follows:—‘Fish were fair the first part of the season, but of late not much was done on account of bait being scarce, and no frozen bait. Have not been bothered with any dogfish. Some striking in now for the first.’

*Canso Cold Storage Co., Canso, N.S.*—The secretary reports as follows:—‘This has been one of the duller seasons ever experienced in the fish trade of Canso. The catch

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of fish of all kinds has been about the smallest known and there has been a consequent depression in all lines of business. Bait has been unusually scarce. The catch of herring having been small and squid having been almost a total failure up to this time.

We do not think that the depression is anything but a temporary one and no doubt another season may show a very marked difference. It may be that the late fall and early winter will show much better results.

*Whitehead, N.S.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘The freezer has not been in operation this summer. Bait was fairly plentiful, but dogfish very troublesome July and part of August. Codfish have been very scarce most of the season, the catch considerably short of last year. There was a very good catch of herring, the best for a number of years, and are yet plentiful, but the dogfish are now appearing and people have had to take in their nets. A fair catch of spring mackerel.’

*New Harbour, N.S.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘The catch of cod, pollock and hake was fair. The herring catch has been good and is greater than that of last year. They are still on the grounds.’

*Drum Head, N.S.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘It is quite hard to make out an annual report, as I expect the best of the season is yet to come; however, I may say the fishermen here did exceedingly well, landed large quantities of fish. I am sure we come up to last year, and probably better. Fishermen here have used some frozen bait. We have our freezer in good condition. Frozen herring bait on hand now. Fresh bait more plentiful than last year. I am glad to say the people highly appreciate the grand opportunity they have of preserving bait. We cannot speak too highly of this privilege. It is the means of building up the place.

*Port Bickerton, N.S.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘It is hard to give a report of the catch of fish for the season as there are nearly two months yet to finish, but the following is as near as I can give at the present time :—

Herring .....	250 brls.
Mackerel .....	20 "
Codfish .....	150 quintals.

In reference to a report of the freezer it was not used. Herring were quite plentiful, but no mackerel and few cod. Dogfish were bothersome.

*Quoddy, N.S.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘Reviewing the past season with regard to our freezer, I have to say this will be the most unsatisfactory one since built, owing to the scarcity of ice and bait. Codfish have been scarce all season to date. Some good catches of mackerel were taken. A good run of herring struck in here in August, the first run since 1899, and fishermen made good hauls. Our freezer did not freeze anything this year but expect to operate it another year and give the fishermen the benefit of the products. Our ice house is to be enlarged this fall and we expect to be able to handle a large quantity of frozen bait next season.

*Halifax Cold Storage Co.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘On the 30th day of April last we forwarded the Department at Ottawa, data complete at that time, and we have no sales since to report. The stock of frozen herring on hand is 50 tons greater than when data was furnished; the additional fifty tons having been frozen within the past month. We are continuing to freeze and expect by the time the season for using frozen bait is here, that we will have enough to supply the demand. Since furnishing data, we have not had any applications for frozen bait, there being obtainable a sufficient supply of fresh herring. The season for frozen herring bait opens about the first of November or before if fresh bait supply falls off’.

*Sambro, N.S.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘The association did not do any business with the freezer last year. They did not put in any ice, nor freeze any bait. Mr. E. M. Bouthillier, of Halifax, froze about three ton of herring and stored about five tons that were already frozen, this was all the use to which the freezer was put’;

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*Lockeport, N.S.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘The fishing here has been much better than last year. 20,000 quintals of cod, pollock and haddock, 1,000 brls. of mackerel and 3,000 brls. of herring. The herring have been plentiful till now, when they disappeared.’

*La Have N.S.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘*Re* the fishing industry for the present season to date, I may say that it has been a banner year so far as net fishing is concerned and normal for cod, hake and haddock. Fishing operations began in April, frozen bait being procured from our freezer, a little later fresh bait was easy to get. The catch of cod hake and haddock does not equal that of last year, but it is hardly fair to compare the two as most of the fishermen took to net fishing and dropped line fishing in July. The catch of mackerel and herring is certainly an unheard-of occurrence in this locality, mackerel especially. *Re* freezer, the same was filled with 90,000 frozen herring in February and cleaned out in April. We were only able to secure about 100 tons ice, hence could not keep bait any great length of time’.

*Lunenburg, N.S.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘The fishing for the season of 1906 has not been a success: the Bank catch especially being below the average, and less than last year, but as some of the vessels are still on the Banks, it is hard to estimate correctly what the shortage will be. The shore catch is also low. This is to a large extent due to the dogfish which were on our shores in large numbers until about August 1st and interfered seriously with the shore fishing. Since the removal of the frozen herring which were principally used to supply the Bank fishermen with bait, our freezer has not been operated until this week, when we started to freeze and place in cold storage some herring now being caught on our shore.’

*Clarke's Harbour, N.S.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘I will give you as near as possible a report of the fisheries to date : 1,950,000 lb. mixed fish, 50,000 lb. hali-but, 2,000 brls. herring, 2,500 brls. mackerel.

*Gabarus, N.S.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘Codfishing at Gabarus has been good this season. Mackerel was also good, but herring not very plentiful. The lobster fishery of our district, indeed of the whole of Cape Breton, was very poor, owing to the unfavourable weather. Only twenty-nine days fishing during the entire season, and as a result of the bad weather the catch is 40 per cent short of the usual quantity. Dogfish not so troublesome as in 1905. About twenty-six tons of herring were put in the cold storage in May and used by the lobster fishermen for bait.’

*Bayfield, N.S.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘Owing to the scarcity of herring this spring we did not freeze any bait, but we found the freezer a great benefit in handling our salmon and mackerel. We shipped more salmon this year than ever before. Had a good run of mackerel for a short time, but they did not last long. Cod and hake were scarce owing to the scarcity of bait, but taking the season as a whole our fishing operations were fairly satisfactory.

*Eastern Harbour, N.S.*—The secretary reports as follow :—‘Herring struck upon the shore in great abundance about the 20th of April, and although the strike was of short duration, the netters were able to secure from 150 to 400 a day. A goodly portion of this herring was stored in the refrigerator to be used again as bait for lobsters. I may also mention that the greater part of the Magdalen Island herring which was secured in the early spring by two small schooners from this port, also found its way to the freezer to be used for bait purposes. This frozen herring came in very handy to the fishermen and was to them at all times available and in good condition.’

## QUEBEC.

*Bonaventure River, Que.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘We have ice enough to keep the freezer in operation all fall, and we expect to catch herring this fall to freeze for bait. We could not catch the first herring last spring on account of the ice in this cove, and when the herring came the second time, it was to spawn, conse-

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quently no good for bait, so our fishermen say, and that is the reason we did not put many herring in the freezer last spring, but we intend to put in all we can in the fall.'

*Caplin, Que.*—The secretary reports as follows:—'The herring struck in here on the 9th of May last all over this bay, and were very plentiful. On the 11th of the same month the government sent the fish-curing expert, Mr. Cowie, to instruct the people in the method of curing herring. We had a large meeting and our fishermen are preparing now to go into the herring industry another year. Our people should be truly thankful to the government for their kind consideration in trying to help them in the fishing industry. Codfish first appeared on the 20th of June, but were not very plentiful until the middle of August. The weather was generally fair for fishing except a couple of days of strong westerly winds. The bait consisted of fresh herring and were quite plentiful most of the time till about the 15th of August. During September, dogfish made their appearance and drove the other fish away. At present only a few boats are trying for fish. We did not get up any ice last winter on account of the mild weather. Had we filled the freezer, we would have had to draw the ice some seven miles. We intend putting in a dam in our small brook and have ice near at hand so that our freezer will render the same satisfaction as it did at first.'

*Bonaventure East, Que.*—The secretary reports as follows:—'Herring were very plentiful during the month of May. A reasonable catch of caplin for the month of June, in July, August and September no bait except frozen bait. Cod fishing for June and July fair. The catch this year at our place will not exceed over 1,000 quintals of dry fish unless the balance of the season turns out better than we expect. The amount of money made this year will be small. We froze about 15 tons of bait last spring and expect to freeze a good deal more this fall. There were no dogfish up to the present date. No haddock or ling.'

*Paspébiac, Que.*—The secretary reports as follows:—'During the current season fish of all kinds have been a little more abundant than last year, and the weather has been ideal for curing. The presence of dogfish for the past month have retarded operations. This pest has now disappeared. Freezer has been operated, but bait was not used when the fresh article could be obtained.'

*Gascons, Que.*—The secretary reports as follows:—The last week of May and in the months of June and July the cod fishing has been very good here, and bait was abundant, but we were troubled with dogfish. In the month of August there were no fish owing to the want of bait, but there were plenty of dogfish. Since the first of September there were very few fish but the bait continues scarce. Dogfish still plentiful. In quantity the fish caught have been about three times more than last year for the fish. There have been hardly any lobsters. Salmon have been one-third more than last year. There are no other kinds of fish here. We have tried our new freezer and have frozen over twenty-three tons. Of this quantity sixteen tons have been used, and the fishermen found this bait very good.'

*Newport Point, Que.*—The secretary reports as follows:—'In compliance with your request, I beg to say that our freezer is nearing completion and will be ready to receive bait in the spring. The high price of lumber this season with several local inconveniences will considerably increase its cost. We are well satisfied with the work. Frozen bait would have been of very little use this season as herring for bait have always been obtainable all through the season, at least up to the present. Bait has been more plentiful this season than it has been for the past ten years.'

*Cabin Cove, Magdalen Islands.*—The secretary reports as follows:—'Herring were very plentiful in the month of May, but the weather was very bad. The codfishing was fairly well in the latter part of May and June, but the month of July and that of August the weather was fine, but the codfish were scarce and dogfish were very plentiful. The fishermen did fairly well with mackerel fishing in the months of July and August. There are some codfish now, but the weather is very rough. Our bait freezer was filled with herring in the spring in the month of May and we have about

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one half yet on account of plenty bait in May and June. The bait is in good condition and fishermen find it very good.

*Etang du Nord, Magdalen Islands.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘ Our association was organized on September 21, 1905, and our building, a thirty-ton freezer, was completed December 15. We filled the ice house with ice in January, 1906, and in May of this year we froze thirty-two thousand pounds of herring for codfish bait. Codfish being very scarce, we have only used about one-third of our bait, but we expect to use the most of it for fall fishing when other bait is scarce. The frozen bait works well and the herring that were put in fresh comes out now just as fresh and firm as when put in. Unfortunately a few of the shareholders took a few soft herrings out of nets to the freezer and it did not freeze as good as the herring we had taken from the seines.’

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Shediac, N.B.*—The secretary reports as follows :—‘ During the spring we had considerable quantity of spring herring secured and placed in our freezer, but owing to the great demand for pickled herring and the good prices obtainable, we decided it would be better and to our advantage to dispose of the fish, so had the same pickled in barrels (90 brls. in all) and sold them for a good figure. Since then we have made no use of the freezer, however, as usual we expect it to come in good play next month and the following three months in the smelt business. I may say it is our intention to do something next spring and summer in the general fish business and hope to have a steamer running up the north shore of the province as well as to the island (P. E. I.) procuring fish for the freezer.’

As a brief summary of the season's operations I would beg leave to say that west of Halifax the fisheries have been fairly good, in some sections better than usual. East of Halifax the season generally has been a poor one. The bait freezers have proved to the fishermen beyond a doubt that they are a real necessity and when properly run and managed, they have helped to increase the hardy fishermen's income considerably.

The whole most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER MACFARLANE

## APPENDIX No. 13.

## EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE

The total expenditure for all Fisheries services, except Civil Government, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, including Fishing Bounty, amounted to \$968,626 being within the appropriation by \$23,182.

The total net fisheries revenue, during the same period, from rents, license fees, fines and sales, including the *modus vivendi* licenses to United States vessels, amounted to \$98,009.

Service.	Expenditure.	Vote.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fisheries.....	155,929 59	155,900 00
Fish-breeding.....	209,279 78	209,500 00
Fisheries protection service.....	249,876 37	270,000 00
Fishing bounty.....	158,546 65	160,000 00
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	194,993 61	217,008 50
Total.....	968,626 00	991,808 50

The details of the above will be found in the Auditor General's report under the proper headings.

In addition to the above, the following summary shows the salaries and disbursements of fishery officers in the several provinces, together with the expenses for maintenance of the different fish-breeding establishments throughout the Dominion.

Service.	Expenditure.
	\$ cts.
Fisheries, Ontario.....	4,949 67
" Quebec.....	8,123 04
" New Brunswick.....	35,856 38
" Nova Scotia.....	49,351 10
" Prince Edward Island.....	9,351 61
" Manitoba.....	3,687 07
" North-west Territories.....	11,124 22
" British Columbia.....	30,141 33
" Yukon.....	1,083 31
General account.....	2,261 66
Total.....	155,929 59

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## FISHERIES GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure by provinces is subdivided as follows:—

	Amount.	Total.
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	\$ cts. 3,600 00	\$ cts.
Disbursements of officers.....	1,349 67	
Total.....		4,949 67
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	3,975 00	
Disbursements of officers.....	3,953 04	
Miscellaneous.....	195 00	
Total.....		8,123 04
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	6,468 85	
Disbursements of officers.....	9,341 62	
Miscellaneous.....	20,045 91	
Total.....		35,856 38
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	10,452 98	
Disbursements of officers.....	19,081 27	
Miscellaneous.....	19,816 85	
Total.....		49,351 10
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	3,462 79	
Disbursements of officers.....	2,623 45	
Miscellaneous.....	3,265 57	
Total.....		9,351 81
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	1,525 00	
Disbursements of officers.....	575 91	
Miscellaneous.....	1,586 16	
Total.....		3,687 07
<i>Northwest Territories.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	3,280 77	
Disbursements of officers.....	3,356 50	
Miscellaneous.....	4,486 95	
Total.....		11,124 22
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	6,139 51	
Disbursements of officers.....	4,290 27	
Miscellaneous.....	19,711 55	
Total.....		30,141 33
<i>Yukon.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....		1,083 31
General account.....		2,261 66
Grand total.....		155,929 59



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FISHERIES GENERAL EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

## FISH-BREEDING.

Service.		Expenditure,	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fish-breeding, Ottawa hatchery, Ont. ....		3,348 39	
" Newcastle " " .....		4,327 91	
" Sandwich " " .....		6,463 29	
" Quinté Bass Pond hatchery .....		772 02	14,911 64
" Tadoussac hatchery, Que .....		4,558 09	
" Gaspé " " .....		2,183 49	
" Magog " " .....		2,277 06	
" St. Alexis " " .....		1,373 57	
" Lac Tremblant " .....		763 00	
" Lake Lester .....		1,461 80	
" Chelsea .....		157 53	12,774 54
" Restigouche " N. B. ....		5,189 24	
" Miramichi " " .....		2,551 71	
" St. John River hatchery " .....		1,226 11	
" Shemogue " " .....		4,245 69	
" Shippegan " " .....		4,076 07	
" Carleton " " .....		8,471 27	25,759 09
" Bedford hatchery, N.S. ....		1,965 34	
" Margaree " " .....		2,994 87	
" Bay view " " .....		3,993 10	
" Canso " " .....		9,853 77	
" Windsor " " .....		5,531 75	
" Fourchu " " .....		8,864 44	33,203 27
" Selkirk " Man .....		3,326 33	
" Berens R " " .....		22,596 96	25,923 29
" Fraser River hatchery, B.C. ....		10,927 70	
" Granite Creek " " .....		8,509 45	
" Skeena " " .....		6,453 58	
" Pemberton " " .....		22,096 12	
" Harrison Lake " .....		14,126 61	
" Rivers Inlet " .....		21,573 70	83,687 16
" Kelly's Pond, P.E., Id. ....		2,950 13	
" Charlottetown .....		3,468 91	6,419 04
General account .....			6,601 75
			209,279 78

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## FISHERIES GENERAL EXPENDITURE—Continued.

## FISH-BREEDING—Continued.

SALARIES, ETC.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
General account .....		6,601 75	6,601 75
<i>Newcastle Hatchery.</i>			
Salaries .....		1,440 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure .....		2,887 94	
Total .....			4,327 94
<i>Sandwich Hatchery.</i>			
Salaries .....		1,060 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure .....		5,413 29	
Total .....			6,463 29
<i>Ottawa Hatchery.</i>			
Salaries .....		1,625 83	
Miscellaneous expenditure .....		1,722 56	
Total .....			3,348 39
<i>Quinté Bass Pond.</i>			
Salaries .....		143 75	
Miscellaneous expenditure .....		628 27	
Total .....			772 02
<i>Tadousac Hatchery.</i>			
Salaries .....		800 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure .....		3,758 09	
Total .....			4,558 09
<i>Gaspé Hatchery.</i>			
Salaries .....		600 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure .....		1,583 49	
Total .....			2,183 49
<i>Magog Hatchery.</i>			
Salaries .....		690 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure .....		1,887 06	
Total .....			2,277 06
<i>St. Alexis Hatchery.</i>			
Salaries .....		360 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure .....		1,013 57	
Total .....			1,373 57
<i>Restigouche Hatchery.</i>			
Salaries .....		1,100 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure .....		4,089 24	
Total .....			5,189 24
Carried forward .....			37,094 84

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## FISHERIES GENERAL EXPENDITURE—Continued.

## FISH-BREEDING—Continued.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		37,094 84
<i>Miramichi Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	1,000 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	1,551 71	
Total.....		2,551 71
<i>St. John River Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	900 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	325 11	
Total.....		1,225 11
<i>Shippagan Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	276 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	3,800 07	
Total.....		4,076 07
<i>Shemogue Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	233 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	3,962 69	
Total.....		4,245 69
<i>Bay View Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	234 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	3,759 10	
Total.....		3,993 10
<i>Bedford Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	1,400 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	565 34	
Total.....		1,965 34
<i>Margaree Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	500 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	2,494 87	
Total.....		2,994 87
<i>Selkirk Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	1,500 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	1,826 33	
Total.....		3,326 33
<i>Fraser River Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	1,250 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	9,677 70	
Total.....		10,927 7
<i>Pemberton Hatchery.</i>		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	22,096 12	22,096 12
Carried forward.....		94,496 88

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## FISHERIES GENERAL EXPENDITURE—Continued.

## FISH-BREEDING—Concluded.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brought forward .....			94,496	88
<i>Rivers Inlet Hatchery.</i>				
Salaries.....	1,000	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	20,573	70	21,573	70
<i>Lake Lester Hatchery.</i>				
Salaries.....	600	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	861	80		
Total.....			1,461	80
<i>Granite Creek Hatchery.</i>				
Salaries.....				
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	8,509	45		
Total .....			8,509	45
<i>Lac Tremblant Hatchery.</i>				
Salaries .....	169	48		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	593	52		
			763	00
<i>Charlottetown Hatchery.</i>				
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	3,468	91	3,468	91
<i>Canso Hatchery.</i>				
Salaries.....	117	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	9,736	77	9,853	77
<i>Harrison Lake Hatchery.</i>				
Salaries.....	1,200	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	12,926	61	14,126	61
<i>Windsor.</i>				
Salaries.....	350	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	5,181	75	5,531	75
<i>Chelsea Pond.</i>				
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	157	53	157	53
<i>Foureshu Pond.</i>				
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	8,864	44	8,864	44
<i>Berens River Hatchery.</i>				
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	22,596	96	22,596	96
<i>Carleton Pond.</i>				
Miscellaneous expenditure.....			8,471	27
Total.....				

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## FISHERIES GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

## FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE—1905-1906.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
General Account.....		9,841 81
<i>Steamer 'La Canadienne.'</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	7,682 49	
Provisions.....	3,397 92	
Fuel.....	3,008 75	
Repairs and supplies.....	4,580 20	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	3,531 32	
Total.....		22,200 68
<i>Steamer 'Princess.'</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	3,145 09	
Provisions.....	440 41	
Fuel.....	276 07	
Repairs and supplies.....	712 20	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	195 04	
Total.....		4,768 81
<i>Steamer 'Curlew.'</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	7,039 69	
Provisions.....	2,156 90	
Fuel.....	1,292 73	
Repairs and supplies.....	3,183 95	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	696 02	
Clothing.....	386 75	
Total.....		14,746 04
<i>Steamer 'Petrel.'</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	9,387 70	
Provisions.....	2,962 52	
Fuel.....	1,311 22	
Repairs and supplies.....	3,677 08	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	8,386 61	
Clothing.....	639 23	
Total.....		26,364 36
<i>Steamer 'Constance.'</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	8,517 38	
Provisions.....	3,487 47	
Fuel.....	2,809 42	
Repairs and supplies.....	4,391 26	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	3,759 15	
Clothing.....	1,024 08	
Total.....		23,979 76
<i>Schooner 'Osprey.'</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	1,555 39	
Provisions.....	2,051 30	
Fuel.....	18 87	
Repairs and supplies.....	1,359 34	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	934 15	
Clothing.....	451 80	
Total.....		9,365 85
Carried forward..		111,266 81

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## FISHERIES GENERAL EXPENDITURE—Continued.

## FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE—Continued.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brought forward .....			111,266	81
<i>'Georgia.'</i>				
Wages of officers and men .....	3,295	81		
Provisions .....	715	69		
Fuel .....	925	73		
Repairs and supplies .....	501	77		
Miscellaneous .....	485	58		
Total .....			5,924	58
<i>'Swan.'</i>				
Wages of officers, &c. ....	1,950	00		
Provisions .....	122	50		
Fuel .....	393	90		
Repairs and supplies .....	616	90		
Miscellaneous .....	7	00		
Total .....			3,090	30
<i>'Rocket,' (of Lake Winnipeg.)</i>				
Wages of officers and men .....	2,878	90		
Provisions .....	661	59		
Fuel .....	208	33		
Repairs and supplies .....	604	59		
Charter .....	2,500	00		
Miscellaneous .....	1,014	29		
Total .....			7,867	70
<i>'Kestrel.'</i>				
Wages, &c. ....	16,296	42		
Provisions .....	9,521	41		
Fuel .....	2,895	00		
Repairs and supplies .....	2,908	33		
Miscellaneous .....	1,981	75		
Clothing .....	1,002	90		
Total .....			34,604	81
<i>'Falcon.'</i>				
Wages, &c. ....	3,896	97		
Provisions .....	1,721	06		
Fuel .....	1,504	88		
Repairs and supplies .....	3,167	39		
Miscellaneous .....	203	80		
Total .....			10,494	07
<i>'Vigilant.'</i>				
Wages of officers and men .....	14,181	46		
Provisions .....	4,176	56		
Fuel .....	4,780	80		
Repairs and supplies .....	5,923	51		
Miscellaneous .....	2,483	85		
Clothing .....	1,339	30		
Total .....			32,585	51
Carried forward .....			205,833	78

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

FISHERIES GENERAL EXPENDITURE—*Concluded*FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE—*Concluded.*

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward .....		205,833 78
'Canada.'		
Wages .....	19,861 84	
Provisions .....	11,553 53	
Fuel .....	3,702 54	
Repairs and supplies .....	23,411 91	
Clothing .....	1,776 86	
Miscellaneous .....	5,143 86	
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau .....		65,450 54
		2,575 81
Grand total .....		273,860 13
Less amount paid by Customs Department for St'r. 'Constance' .....		23,983 76
Net total .....		249,876 37
MISCELLANEOUS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Building fishways .....	2,926 63	
Legal and incidental expenses .....	780 47	
Canadian fisheries exhibit .....	5,351 08	
Expenditure in connection with the distribution of fishing bounties .....	5,583 62	
Surveys of oyster beds .....	3,708 14	
Issuing licenses to United States fishing vessels .....	640 65	
Cold storage .....	84,678 90	
Georgian Bay biological laboratory .....	2,110 39	
Fishery Commission .....	14,998 22	
Disposal of Dogfish .....	63,114 35	
Fish drier, Souris, P.E.I. ....	10,509 50	
Fisheries Intelligence reporters .....	225 00	
Gratuity widow N. Lavoie .....	166 66	
" parents E. Richard .....	200 00	
Total .....		194,993 61

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

STATEMENT of Fisheries Revenue paid to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada  
for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

	Amount.	Refunds.	Net Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....			499 15
Quebec.....	7,576 89	12 09	7,564 89
Nova Scotia.....	4,939 43	5 00	4,934 43
New Brunswick.....	11,399 29	3 45	11,395 84
Prince Edward Island.....			2,206 25
Manitoba.....	4,160 00	12 00	4,148 00
Northwest Territories.....			868 97
British Columbia.....	51,582 50	50 00	51,532 50
Yukon.....			282 00
Hudson Bay.....			10 00
			88,441 53
Licenses to U. S. fishing vessels.....			14,568 16
Total.....			98,009 69



6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Expenditure and Revenue of the

No.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
		Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	General Account Fisheries.....						
2	Ontario.....	15,540 30	26,517 70	15,155 83	26,368 90	20,116 91	30,623 09
3	Quebec.....	10,666 98	3,642 14	10,917 96	4,742 76	11,761 34	7,471 70
4	New Brunswick.....	16,062 77	7,193 69	15,707 98	6,334 83	15,721 05	7,831 53
5	Nova Scotia.....	17,844 19	5,582 65	18,755 86	3,357 42	19,444 22	6,782 02
6	Prince Edward Island.....	3,242 25	667 00	1,835 65	166 00	2,847 60	304 10
7	Manitoba and N. W. Terre... ..	3,609 03	1,234 00	3,593 43	1,079 00	3,932 96	1,661 68
8	British Columbia.....	4,220 53	12,859 02	6,158 17	8,192 48	5,490 60	40,264 00
9	Fish-breeding and fishways.....	39,496 45	1,286 50	43,957 74	178 00	47,322 49	
10	Fisheries Protection Service.....	83,060 16	1,934 49	93,397 40		106,806 39	
11	Miscellaneous.....	13,382 28		17,449 06		100,602 14	
	Totals.....	207,234 94	60,917 19	226,928 48	49,719 39	334,044 70	94,938 12
	Fishing bounties.....	165,967 22		156,892 25		159,752 15	

  

No.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-00.	
		Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
12	General Account Fisheries.....	2,389 66		2,632 12		652 41	
13	Ontario.....	19,239 34	30,574 57	11,784 22	5,830 85	3,804 94	794 12
14	Quebec.....	11,140 16	7,571 15	11,350 27	6,287 71	5,452 41	2,543 04
15	New Brunswick.....	17,063 58	5,317 08	22,922 50	10,430 08	21,659 94	12,015 27
16	Nova Scotia.....	21,083 91	11,511 85	25,348 11	6,668 22	27,461 91	5,494 49
17	Prince Edward Island.....	6,775 78	2,707 57	6,832 85	2,242 24	7,364 30	2,207 12
18	Manitoba.....	1,206 26	1,515 00	1,883 37	1,537 85	1,723 59	2,028 00
19	N. W. Territories.....	2,324 66	393 87	4,065 68	150 50	3,848 25	1,522 50
20	British Columbia.....	8,508 79	47,864 75	8,459 47	45,801 75	13,662 17	53,195 35
21	Yukon.....						
22	Hudson Bay Territory.....						
23	Fish-breeding.....	28,002 32		34,522 57		38,070 12	
24	Fisheries Protection Service.....	101,807 96		106,133 27		97,370 11	
25	Miscellaneous.....	59,919 56		23,207 73		31,125 67	
	Totals.....	280,061 98	107,455 84	427,599 16	76,949 20	411,717 35	79,799 89
	Fishing bounties.....	157,504 00		159,459 00		160,000 00	

  

No.		1904-05.		1905-06.	
		Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
26	General Account Fisheries.....	1,314 75		2,261 66	
27	Ontario.....	4,294 60	1,471 51	4,949 67	499 15
28	Quebec.....	6,769 16	4,648 86	8,123 04	7,564 39
29	New Brunswick.....	25,253 16	11,847 19	35,856 38	11,395 84
30	Nova Scotia.....	32,619 85	6,448 88	49,351 10	4,934 43
31	Prince Edward Island.....	6,879 05	2,046 50	9,351 81	2,206 25
32	Manitoba.....	2,800 64	4,875 70	3,687 07	4,148 00
33	N. W. Territories.....	7,003 55	1,151 50	11,124 22	868 97
34	British Columbia.....	16,631 37	47,436 00	30,141 33	51,532 50
35	Yukon.....	1,400 00	340 00	1,083 31	282 00
36	Hudson Bay Territory.....		10 00		10 00
37	Fish-breeding.....	149,419 24		209,279 78	
38	Fisheries Protection Service.....	462,082 12		249,876 37	
39	Miscellaneous.....	105,892 97	10,472 00	194,993 61	14,668 16
	Totals.....	822,360 46	90,988 14	968,626 00	98,009 69
	Fishing bounties.....	157,228 24		158,546 65	

NOTE—Miscellaneous Revenue consists of U.S. *Modus vivendi* License.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Fisheries Department from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1906.

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		No.
Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
22,634 37	28,632 82	21,938 56	33,211 60	24,917 48	35,681 68	2,198 47	32,814 66	1
11,692 82	7,211 82	12,459 34	8,836 18	11,870 43	8,160 98	21,592 40	7,876 12	2
18,522 94	8,333 24	21,370 94	11,170 36	20,526 56	10,696 88	12,910 80	10,110 77	3
20,420 81	5,296 27	23,555 38	7,075 07	23,049 41	6,180 93	21,671 92	5,239 55	4
3,078 55	980 15	3,796 58	3,312 30	3,555 87	2,161 85	23,682 33	2,032 25	5
5,331 29	926 99	6,178 71	2,458 80	6,915 20	2,256 69	3,744 36	1,719 00	6
5,283 21	25,337 90	6,218 74	23,517 25	6,226 77	26,410 75	1,906 14	344 13	7
45,024 67	.....	39,730 93	.....	38,050 41	.....	2,181 58	39,888 82	8
115,147 59	.....	100,207 29	.....	102,021 72	.....	8,841 64	27,330 73	9
34,892 19	.....	24,619 86	.....	20,203 25	.....	27,330 73	99,357 01	10
282,028 44	76,719 19	260,076 33	89,581 56	257,237 10	91,549 76	62,777 30	100,025 30	11
158,794 54	.....	160,089 42	.....	163,567 99	.....	.....	.....	
1900-01.		1901-02.		1902-03.		1903-04.		
1,117 49	.....	765 78	.....	402 97	.....	1,362 11	.....	12
3,819 57	717 35	4,445 93	373 42	4,650 53	1,818 83	4,500 43	2,578 48	13
7,934 03	4,738 92	6,242 58	2,498 85	6,785 86	4,379 15	7,619 67	4,670 64	14
28,462 51	10,150 40	23,813 62	11,658 34	27,132 84	11,188 02	27,664 34	10,593 20	15
35,760 39	6,595 94	32,618 00	6,084 65	39,118 79	3,962 45	30,003 01	3,685 75	16
7,934 03	1,525 30	7,814 02	1,843 45	7,081 60	2,007 35	7,320 96	1,983 42	17
2,669 74	1,103 00	2,624 87	2,279 00	3,129 70	1,784 00	2,789 74	4,002 70	18
6,251 39	1,222 55	5,928 22	950 07	7,076 26	1,350 50	7,317 49	922 50	19
17,886 36	52,960 35	18,560 73	41,178 65	17,808 45	43,015 62	15,133 65	56,904 34	20
.....	.....	2,066 66	1,130 00	1,522 00	320 00	1,400 00	240 00	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	22
68,961 40	.....	79,891 85	.....	77,330 86	.....	109,286 07	.....	23
124,211 21	.....	152,723 69	.....	145,137 49	.....	204,654 66	.....	24
27,833 79	9,178 50	56,131 26	11,223 65	30,903 27	8,925 40	56,828 18	10,165 50	25
332,767 07	88,145 11	393,627 21	79,169 58	368,091 12	78,635 82	475,880 31	95,756 53	
158,802 50	.....	155,942 00	.....	159,853 50	.....	158,943 70	.....	



















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**Date Due**

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